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HARRIET F., WIFE OF (525) CREIGHTON W. PARKER.

BRONSDON AND BOX FAMILIES.

Part I.

ROBERT BRONSDON, MERCHANT,

And His Descendants.

Part II.

JOHN BOX, ROPEMAKER,

And His Descendants.

Compiled by

Col. LUCIUS B. MARSH,

and

Mrs. HARRIET F. PARKER.

(*Published by* Mrs. Parker.)

LYNN, MASS.

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MRS. HARRIET F. PARKER,
LYNN, MASS.

Synopsis and Dedication.

Mr. ROBERT BRONSDON,

b. in England, 1638–9. A "Merchant of Boston;" d. 1701.

Children:

i. ELIZABETH, m. Mr. Samuel Greenwood.
ii. MARY, m. Capt. Jonathan Evans.
iii. SARAH, m. Hon. William Clark.
iv. BENJAMIN, m. Mary, dau. Capt. Gilbert Bant.

Mr. JOHN BOX,

b. in England, 1697; m. Lydia Story. He was a "Merchant-ropemaker" of Boston, d. 1774, and for many years Warden of King's Chapel, Boston.

Children:

ELIZABETH, m. Capt. Bant Bronsdon[3], (Benj.[2], Robt.[1])
LYDIA, m. William Hoskins, Esq.

(The History of the descendants of Lydia (Mrs. Hoskins) is contributed by Mrs. Eleanor (Hoskins) Waitt.)

This Volume

is Affectionately and Respectfully

Dedicated

to All the Descendants of the above Families
by the Compilers.

In Memoriam.

ROBERT BRONSDON,

"Merchant of Boston," County of Suffolk,
Province of Massachusetts Bay.

"Thy blood, my friend, and partly mine."
— *Tennyson.*

PREFACE.

"They who on glorious ancestry enlarge
But prove their debt instead of their discharge."

THE labor of research and compilation connected with this book was accomplished in three years. Similar undertakings frequently consume ten or twenty years, or longer; but, whatever the time allowed, it is a fact that to the genealogist, ever aware of deficiencies in the records, the work never seems finished. At the commencement some material, already gathered, awaited but the opportunity of one who possessed considerable information of family matters, together with practical experience in genealogical methods. We refer to Colonel Lucius Bolles Marsh, late of Boston (see p. 124). Colonel Marsh passed on to a higher life, Aug. 14, 1901, while at his summer home at North Scituate. A long and painful illness culminated three days before his death in paralysis. He was mourned by all who had the happiness to call him friend. In the beginning of this Genealogy he applied himself with enthusiasm to correspondence with kindred and preparation of manuscript, but his strength proved unequal to such a task, and by the advice of his physician, he desisted from writing, but continued to impart instruction to his co-worker, Mrs. Parker; her manuscript, when ready for publication, was submitted to him for verification and approval. Soon afterward his illness increased, and he thought better to relinquish the undertaking wholly to Mrs. Parker, who, without delay, made arrangements to publish the book, anxiously hoping the while that the Colonel might live to see it finished; for Colonel Marsh, above all other descendants of Robert Bronsdon, would have rejoiced could he have held this volume in his hand and turned its pages. It meant much to him, for he undertook the work from the most unselfish motives. He believed that what we call "family pride" often proves a real moral restraint, and that the man who is assured of six or eight generations of respectable ancestors is better able to realize the kinship of the race, and consequently becomes less narrow and selfish, more scrupulous in the performance of his parental duties, and a better member of society at large. Few families possess even one ancient relic which might serve as a reminder of their forefathers. Heirlooms and relics have their mission, inasmuch as they evoke inquiry on the part of our young people and keep alive traditions of the past.

A noted college professor has said that there is one thing within our grasp, and that is the "spiritual possession of the family kinship." Just a mere name and a few dates stand for the lifetime of one who has, like ourselves, lived and loved, joyed and suffered, gloried in achievement or bowed in disappointment. Who does not sometimes ponder the hidden springs of his own being?

"Those days are vanished, tone and tint,
And yet perhaps the hoarding sense
Gives out at times, we know not whence,
A little flash, a mystic hint."

Some delay has resulted from the difficulty of providing for the expenses of publication. These were underestimated at the start, consequently the customary fate of genealogists is ours. No person who embarks in an enterprise of this sort need expect to make receipts and expenses balance. Lack of funds obliged us to omit some interesting pictures which it was originally intended to insert in the book. It was expected that three hundred pages, including the Index, would be the maximum number, but this limit is exceeded. For these reasons we are obliged to advance the price of this book, which in future will be somewhat above the original sum paid by subscribers.

Our work has been performed in a conscientious spirit, but errors will doubtless have crept in, although we hope they are few, and we bespeak your leniency for all such. We have for the most part refrained from comment and allowed facts to speak for themselves. When doubt exists on any point we have so stated, leaving the matter open for future information or correction, which we will gladly receive; also we desire to perfect all incomplete records.

We might entertain our readers with an account of the weeks and months spent in poring over old books and papers in dusty, dimly-lighted libraries, or in public buildings where knowledge was oftentimes to be gained only from weighty volumes of bound documents to which we scaled our way by ladders; of interviews with public and private officials, obliging or otherwise; of journeying to interview "oldest inhabitants;" of searches in old graveyards, or underground tombs, or wherever "original records" were thought to lurk; also of the almost interminable task of compilation when names, dates, places and events were studied and assigned to their appropriate niches, and manuscripts copied and re-copied during the "wee sma' hours ayant the twal." Hundreds of letters have been written and almost as many received. In the wide acquaintance thus gained, nothing has impressed us more than the changed conditions of succeeding generations and the differing fortunes of the posterity of those who were formerly on an even plane of worldly prosperity.

However, all that has been wearisome or uncongenial in our task will fade into the background of Memory if ours be the happiness of knowing that we have presented you with an acceptable volume. We gratefully appreciate the services of those who have facilitated the accomplishment of our purpose. It is not possible, within the limits of this preface, to name all, but aside from the descendants of Robert Bronsdon, we are indebted for assistance to Miss Harriet Laughton Matthews of the Lynn, Mass., Public Library; Mr. John L. Hassam of Boston, an authority on Colonial history; Mr. G. T. Ridlon of Maine, author of "Saco Valley Settlers;" Mr. Sereno D. Nickerson, Recording Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Mass., F. and A. M.; the late and the present Recorders of the city of Boston, viz., Mr. Whitmore and Mr. McGlenen; Mrs. Alice (Fairfield) Moody of Portland, Me.; nor must we forget to acknowledge the courtesy of the *Boston Evening Transcript* in allowing us the use of their genealogical column. In the preparation of Box-Story records, we have been helped by the courtesy of the late Judge Isaac Story of Somerville, Mr. Robert Marion Pratt of Boston, and Mrs. Eleanor (Hoskins) Waitt of Dorchester. Mr. I. J. Greenwood of New York, author of much valuable genealogical literature, kindly verified the Greenwood sketch. Mrs. Sarah (Vallette) Day of New York contributed the sum necessary to the production of the Vallette Appendix, and Mr. Milton H. Bronsdon of Providence, R. I., assumed the greater part of the expense of the English researches, for which we engaged Mr. Lothrop Withington, the celebrated genealogist of London, England. These researches were not completed, but may be resumed at some future time. Many who sent family records, etc., did not subscribe, doubtless for sufficient reasons. Our book has not been electrotyped and the present edition is small; when it is exhausted, no more copies will be obtainable.

We wish our subscribers to receive renewed assurance of our gratitude for their loyal and cordial support, which has kept us from relinquishing the enterprise when sometimes it has seemed impossible to carry it through to a successful termination.

"*Vento favente navis in portum venit.*"

HARRIET F. PARKER.

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Mrs. Creighton W. Parker,
28 Lowell Street, Lynn, Mass.

BRONSDON.

Early Origin of the Name.

Bronsdon is derived from the old Saxon, Bronteston. We quote from that quaint old English book, "Shaw's Staffordshire," Vol. I, page 22 :

"Bronteston is a small place in Staffordshire, a hamlet belonging to Burton. (Brantestun, Braunteston, Brantiston, Branston, Bronston). It is situated two miles south of Burton and near the River Trent and upon the old Roman road Ryknield-Street, now the Turnpike to Litchfield.

"The first mention of this small place is before the Conquest, much earlier than I believe I shall find any other original document or grant elsewhere in the whole county, viz., 956, when King Edwy, by his charter bearing that date and signed by himself, his son and Odo the Archbishop, other Bishops and Saxon Dukes, &c., grants to his faithful servant, or Thane, Eadwig, eight farms of land in Brantestun for his life, with permission after his death to leave them to whom he pleased, to be inherited forever.

"The estate was afterward the property of Godeva, the wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who died possessed of it, leaving it, with other estates, to her son Algar, whose heir, Edwyne, having forfeited it by his opposition to the Conqueror, we find it was held of him in the 20th year of his reign by the Abbey of Burton.

"For, in Domesday Book, it is thus recorded.

"This Abbey held Brantestone, which the Lady Godeva before held.

"It then consisted of one hide and a half.* The arable lands of Braunteston were 5 caracates, &c., 24 acres of meadow, a wood, a half a mile in length, and the same in breadth. It had been worth 60 shillings, but then only 40 shillings. In the time of Henry I, the wood was held by Robert de Ferrars.

"It was granted for services to the church by the Abbots of Burton to various persons, until, in the time of King John (1199 to 1216) a family became settled there who took their surname from the place and divers of the lands there, as follows,

"About the year 1250 A-vice the widow of Robert, son of Ailwyn de Brontiston, grants and confirms to God and the church of Burton a tenement and one bovat of land in Brantestun, in the wood at Littlehay, with appurtenances, &c.

"Next, Richard, the son of Robert de Brontiston, and Margaret, his wife, quitclaim, &c. to the said Abbey the above volantum in Littlehay wood for which they paid them, in their greate necessity, half a mark of silver.

"About the year 1320 William, son of Richard de Brontiston, for the sake of charity and his own soule and those of his ancestors and successors, grants to Robert, Abbot of Burton, and monks there, two bovats of land in Brontiston.

*A "hide" was 120 acres. In 960 land sold at one shilling an acre, and thus we learn how dear was money and how cheap was land. In 1066 the ancient families were reduced to poverty by seizure of their lands by William the Conqueror. This is known as the Dissolution.

"A-vice, daughter of Roger de Brantiston, for the health of her soul and those of her ancestors and successors, grants to God, and the said church, two bovats of land in Brantiston which Humphrey, the son of Edwy, held, an VII acres of meadow for III shil. VI pence yearly."

There was also a William Bronston, Abbot of Burton, who died in 1472, after occupying the office of Abbot for eighteen years. He died March 7, 1472, and was sumptuously buried in St. Mary's Chapel, under a marble tomb on which is inscribed a Latin epitaph beginning,

"*Abbates gessit, qui hic requiescit, Wilhelmus nomine Branston cui det Deus. Amen.*"

He was a great benefactor to the Abbey. The Abbot William Bronston gave six pieces of cloth of silver and gold to the Abbey, and also added greatly to its revenues. He also procured an exemption from serving the office of Sheriff of Staffordshire.

In the 24th year of the reign of Edward III, Joan, wife of Richard de Calangewood, and Henry, their son and heir, held lands in "Brondeston." This manor passed, with the rest of the Abbey lands, to Sir William Paget after the Dissolution, and from him to the Earl of Uxbridge.

Succession.

i. *Alwines de Brontiston*[1] before 1216.
ii. *Robert de Brontiston*[2] and Avice his wife, 1250.*
iii. *Richard de Brontiston*[3] and Margaret his wife.
iv. *William de Brontiston*[4], Abbot of Burton, 1330.
v. *Roger de Brontiston*[5] (of London ?).
vi. *A-vice de Brontiston*[6].
vii. *William Bronston*[7], Abbot of Burton, 1454 to 1472.

Description of Burton, by Shaw.

Burton consists of one principal street, running north and south, parallel with the River Trent, called High-street, and, at right angles, another spacious street called Horninglow-street. In the parish are 6 hamlets, Burton extra, Bronston, Horninglow, Stretton, Winshill and Staplehill.

William Bramston was Sheriff in London, 1395, and was the ancestor of the Bramston family of Boreham, near Chelmsford, County Essex, England. The same variations of spelling are noticeable in the name of this family as in the early Bronsdon generations, and there is little or no doubt that it is a branch of the ancient Brontestons. A record preserved in the Greenwood family was written over a century ago. It is as follows:

* Robert and Avis remained as ancestral names in the family for centuries. Robert Bronsdon of Boston left legacies to cousins Robert and Avis Bronsdon in England. See Will of Robert Bronsdon in 1701.

"Samuel Greenwood married a Brinsdall descended from the Knights of Moulsham (near Chelmsford), Co. Essex. William Knight (see Chelmsford Parish Register) had two sons and a daughter living temp. Charles I. One son was in the Army and the second, to whom the estate descended, died without issue, after which the property was managed by Fitz Walter and D. Fitz Gerald. The daughter married Brinsdell and had twin daughters, of whom the eldest married S. Greenwood."

The foregoing was furnished by Mr. I. J. Greenwood of New York City, who says further: "The name Fitz Walter comes in here, as the Manor of Moulsham belonged to the Mildmay family since 1542, and in 1669 Henry Mildmay was allowed the Barony of Fitz Walter which his ancestors had claimed. Both his sons Charles and Benjamin were Lords Fitz Walter, the latter dying in 1758, s. p."

This may mean either that the mother of Bathsheba Richards was named Knight and that the writer confused the identity of mother and daughter, or that Robert Bronsdon was previously married according to the above record, and that Elizabeth was the daughter of that marriage, and therefore a step-daughter to Bathsheba. The Knight family was closely associated with Robert Bronsdon in America, as a study of documents relating to him will reveal. He purchased a Knight estate in Salem. Hoping to obtain a record of this marriage, we addressed the Deputy Parish Clerk of Chelmsford, who made researches in the old registers of marriages, baptisms and burials, and, as the spelling of the name varies so much, he concluded that Robert Bronsdon or Brimsdon sprang from the old family of Bramsdon or Bramston.

The crest of the Bramstons of England is a "Lion sejant, or gorged with a collar, sable, charged with three plates."* This crest is taken from the tomb of Sir John Bramston of Roxwell, near Chelmsford, Co. Essex. He was son of Roger Bramston (a descendant of William, the Sheriff of London). He married Priscilla Cloville, and, in consequence of this alliance, removed to Boreham. While Roger Bramston and his wife were visiting relatives at Maldon, near Chelmsford, John was born May 18, 1577, as recorded in the Parish Church there. One of his godfathers was Henry Mildmay, Esq. In course of time he attended the University at Cambridge, and went from thence to the Middle Temple, and in due season was called to the Bar. He was appointed Counsel to the University at Cambridge and

* NOTE. The Lion gorged with a collar, charged with three plates, is the crest in the "Coat of Arms" which John Box Bronsdon caused to be adorned with the symbols of American Independence as a memorial of his English origin and the part he took in the War of the Revolution. See illustration wherein it is reproduced from the original picture, now over 120 years old, and which is faded and crumbling. It belongs to the heirs of the late Hannah (Bronsdon) Allen. The English Coat of Arms was etched on a silver plate which disappeared about 35 years ago. It had descended to Phinehas Bronsdon's heirs from earlier generations.

BRONSDON COAT OF ARMS
AMERICANIZED BY (282) JOHN BOX BRONSDON.

to numerous other positions of honor, until, in 1630, he became Chief Justice of Ely, and in 1632 Queen's Sergeant, and was knighted that year. In 1635 he was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

In 1606 he married Bridget, a daughter of Thomas Moundefort, or Mountfort, Doctor of Physic, and Mary, daughter of Richard Hill of London by Elizabeth, 20th child of Sir William Lock, Alderman of London. Sir John Bramston by his first wife had twelve children, of whom three sons and three daughters survived. The first Lady Bramston died in the 36th year of her age, and Sir John married, second, Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Brereton and daughter of Lord Brabazon. In the year 1635 he purchased the estate of the son of the Earl of Portland at Skreens, Roxwell, near Chelmsford, Co. Essex, where he died Sept. 22, 1564. A monument to his son, Sir John Bramston, states that he was made a Knight of the Bath on April 23, 1661, at the coronation of King Charles II. He resided in London at his town house in the Charterhouse Yard, and also on his ancestral estates near Chelmsford. He had a quarrel with his political enemy, Sir Henry Mildmay, about the repairs to a bridge. The Mildmays were successors of the Bishop of London, who originally built the bridge. Lord Fitzwalter, the then owner of the Mildmay estates, retained all the solicitors of the county and obtained a verdict in his own favor. Sir John Bramston, being very bitter over the result, carried his grievance before the King in Council in 1672, and His Majesty was pleased to declare his very good opinion of Sir John and his two brothers, and that he regarded Mr. Mildmay's proceedings as "a malicious contrivance against them who appeared to him altogether innocent of the charge." The second Sir John Bramston died Feb. 4, 1699, in the 89th year of his age.

The above is condensed from Chancellors "Monuments of Essex," from a copy in full sent to the compilers of the Bronsdon history by the Parish Clerk of Chelmsford, England. The reader will observe the association of the Mildmay and Bramston names. A large and very quaint old book that belonged to Robert Bronsdon is carefully preserved; this book is dedicated to Sir William Brereton, and probably that was the reason for its possession by Robert Bronsdon.

We have the names of a brother and sister of Robert; Benjamin Bronsdon, whose Will is briefly summed up as follows:

20 June 1681. Benjamin Brunsden Devizes, Wilts, glazier. To sone £10 & buffe breeches, to daughter £10, Rest to wife Avis executrix. Witnessed by William Whittier for Nicholys Biddell, Walter Hulthorp.

Inventory 24 August 1681 . . . coffee powder, coffee pott, etc. Total £112 : 15 : 6. Debts £15 : 0 : 6.

Signed Rich. Jeffries, Nicholas Biddell.

(Consistory of Sarum, file for 1681.)

His daughter, Avis Brunsden, married John Gale of Broomham, Wilts. Her son, Benjamin Gale, was in Boston fifty years later, when he signed deeds of real estate. Robert Bronsdon's sister Mary married into the Bosson family, probably of Roxbury, Mass. There was a Robert Bronsdon of London, called "cousin" by Robert of Boston. He died without children.

We have abstracts of a number of old Bronsdon Wills, not any of which can be connected with absolute certainty with our ancestor, Robert, until further information is obtained. A few are here given, to indicate that the Bronsdon family of the time of Robert was prosperous and possessed of culture. There have been several of the name at the University at Oxford from early times.

OLD ENGLISH WILLS.

18 June 1615 Jone Brunsden, East Grafton parish of Greate Bedwin, co Wilts. To be buried in greate Bedwin church. To church of Greate Bedwin 6 s. 8 d. To poor of ditto 10 s. To Jone Brunsdone daughter of son Thomas £10. To daughter Jone bed etc. and £3. To son Thomas £5. To children's children 10 s. each. To Marie and Jane Brunsdone daughters of son John a bocram shete each. To servant Jane Batt 10 s. and second gowne. To Edward Brunsden son of John cowe and shepe. To daughter Jone all wearing linen. To god-children 10 s. each. Rest to son John Brunsden, executor. Inventory of Jone Brunsen late widow of Edmund Brunsen of Greate Bedwin taken and prized by Christopher Batt, Thomas Blandy & Robert Noyes £6 : 2 : 8. (Consistory of Sarum, file for 1615.)

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15 Julie, 13 James I. William Brinsden towne and parish of Wotten Bassett, Co. Wilts, gentleman. To the poor of Wotten Bassett 20 s. To Anne Jacobb £20. To William, Thomas and Mary Jacobb, grandchildren, £10 at 21 years. To daughter Jane £40. To daughter Ann brasse pott weight 15 pounds, powder weighing 12 pounds. To son John all lands in Wotten Bassett and paying to heirs of son John and daughters Jane and Ann 200 marks to be divided to children's children. Residue to son John Brinsden, Executor. Cozen John Brinsden of Bristoll, Richard Bosson of Woodshawe, gent., and John Parsons of Wotten Bassett overseers. Written with owne hand. No witnesses. Proved 11 Nov^{r} 1616.

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23 April, 17 Charles II, 1675. Ann Brunsden of Wootton Bassett. To daughter Mary Maye my new Shiffe gown and third of wearing apparel and a ring. To daughter Rebeckah Ayloffe the bed she lyeth on and Lynnen, third of wearing apparel and a ring. To daughter Susannah Levett silk Pettycoate and bedd I doe lye upon and other third of wearing apparel and a ring. To granddaughters two little rings. To grandsons two rings. To children of Susannah Levett 50 ^{s} apiece, etc., etc. Son Charles ex'or. Proved at London 12 May 1675.

Will of Christopher Brunsdon of the City of Bristoll, vintner. To be buried at discretion of wife & Mr. Humphrey Brent whom I desire to preach my funeral sermon. Wife Ann executrix & my friend, Mr. Humphrey Little, Overseer, to whom I give 20 s. for a ring. My tenement, mill & lands at French Hay in Winterbourne in Co. Glos, to my eldest son Arthur Brinsdon and in default of him to son John Brinsdon and in default of him to daughters Anne & Ursula. My wife to have use of dwelling house for life. Tenement in Worten Bassett to son Arthur. To wife three tenements called the Three Trouts in St. Thomas Street, Bristoll, for life and then to fower children. To daughters my corner messuage in Temple Streete, my two stables in St. Thomas Lane, and messuage at Redcliffe Pitt. Touching my Mowbarton at Temple Gate I give the same to my wife and at her marriage or death to son John, also to John the debt due from my brother-in-law, Roger Roydon, in case he accepts the Spittle house close as part of his wife's dividend etc. but if he refuse I give said close to son John. To the feoffies of St. Thomas Church £30 the interest to be imployed for a sermon to be preached every year forever August 24 my birth day, and the overplus to the poor. All my goods, household stuff, implements of trade, etc., to be inventoried and divided into five equal parts and divided to wife and children, or if wife prefers to carry on my trade she to give security for payments of children's portions at 21 or marriage. Witnessed by Nathaniel King, Fra. Yeamans, John Field, Rich. Higgins Jun^{r}. Proved at London, 2 June 1673. Reg. P. P. C. Pye fo 69.

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20 April 1675. John Brunsdon of Wootton Bassett, gentleman. To Mother Anne houses, freehold lands and rents in this towne and parish, except the houses that Richard Ayers and Robert Parsons doe live in which I give to the haires of my brother Christopher Brinsdon. Also to my said mother the leasehold lying in Eastfield . . . and leasehold in Unquety for her life and after her decease my dwelling house, etc., and lands belonging, the Barley close, Paradice, Snow Croft, and Butt hay adjoining, to my sister Rebeckah Ayloffe and to my brother Charles for their life or the longest liver. My Butt hay barne (be)longs to Snow Croft, the Furlong Broadstone, Little Broadstone, Little Coxstalls, my dwelling-house outhouses, Levalls house, Gooseys house and all gardens belonging & also Paradice, The great Oare, Three little Oares and Long Pew, the Barley Close and Butt hay to my brother Charles Brunsden, and his heires reserving £10 a year for my sister Susannah Levett, 20 s. yearly to the poor of Unquety, 20 s more to the poor of Wootton Bassett. To nephews Arthur and John houses in Wootton Bassett now in occupation of John Skeat Jun^{r}, John Brewer, Jeane Brewer and Jeffry Edwards. To poor of Wootton Bassett £10 to remain as a stocke. £10 more to be distributed the morrow after my funerall. 40 s to the church 20 s for a funeral sermon. £10 to sister-in-law Anne Brunsden, £20 to sister Rebeckah Ayliffe, £6 to Viccar Skeat for a silver tankard for his son John my godson, £10 to my niece Mary Maye if she abide with her grandmother for 6 yeares. Resid^{y} Legatee and Ex^{x} mother Anne Brunsden. Witnesses, John Franklin, Bartholomew Horsbell, Thos. Newth. 13 May 1675 Com^{on} issued to Charles Brinsden the brother, Ann the mother being dead.

Will of John Brunsden the elder of Ogborne St. George, co. Wilts. To son Richard 11 acres of land in the common fields; to son John one and a half acres in Mershill, also Cookes Close; to son Henry messuage called Hallams and 43 acres of land in the common fields. To daughters Mary & Frances £150 apiece. Residue to wife Mary. Witnessed by Ob. Burges, Thomas Potter, John Savery.

Seal, a shield with a cross; a star in the center.

Will proved 1694 in the Dean, and Canons of Windsor.

Frances Brunsdon, mentioned above, made her Will in Feb., 1694, mentioning her mother Anne Brunsdon, brothers John, Richard and Herry, sister Elizabeth Burges of Ruckly, nieces Sarah Brunsdon and Ann Brunsden, to whom she left a "golde ringe." The inventory amounted to £163 : 13 : 2, and was taken by Vincent Ayers, John & Richard Brunsden, 21 May 1694.

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13 March 1702. John Brunsdon of Manton. To son John my dwelling house purchased of Richard Brunsden for terme of 2000 years, in default to son Thomas and in default of him to son William. To daughter Joane Pawler £3. To daughter Susan Brunsdon £3. Residue to wife Joane. Witnesses, John Barnes, Richard Brunsden, William Marsh.

Seal (fleur de lis)

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20 Octo^{r} 1707. Thomas Brunsden of St. Martins in the Fields, co. Middlesex. To be buried as my dear wife Jane directs. To son Thomas house in Orange Street and £100 at the end of his apprenticeshipp, also all my Bookes, biggest looking glass, his own picture done in oyle colors, one pair of fine holland sheets, my Sword, Belt, Bandeliers, Muskett, Carbine, pistoll and Pike, 6 pewter Porringers, one biggest pewter dishes, one dozen pewter plates, biggest copper porridge pott, biggest saucepan, paire of brass candlesticks, my seal ring, my mourning ring, a silver pott, 6 silver spoones, a silver salt, a silver watch and silver Boucles. To my wife Jane the rent of two houses on Mews street and Hedge Lane for life or widdowhood then to son Thomas. To brother John £10. To Brother Benjamin £5. To sister Jane Blake £5. Residue to wife. Wife & brother John Brunsden ex^{rs}. Seal, a man's bust draped in a toga — very fine.

(Archdeaconry of Middlesex.)

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12 January 1650. John Bronsdon, Aughton, parish of Collingborne, Kingstone. To daughter Joane £20 etc. To daughter Frances £20. To son Thomas £20 at 22. To son Edmund £20 at 21 & in case my brother Edmund do put his life in his liven in Hampsheere then brother Edmund Bronsdon to have £20 for payment of this fine. To daughter Alce £20 at 21. To daughter Sue Bronsdon £20. Rest to wife Margery and son John, Executors. Overseers Edmund Bronsdon & John Chandler. Witnesses, Selathell Deane, Thomas Hall, Robert Brinsden, John Brunsden.

John Bronsdon died 14 Jan 1654-5.

(Consistory of Sarum, file for 1650.)

Memorandum that vpon or about the thre & twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord God 1660 Edmund Brunsden of Greate Bedwin, co Wilts, yeoman, being sicke in body but of ppfect vnderstandinge & memory with intent to make his will did by word of mouth make and declare his last will and testament nuncupative and thereby disposed of his estate in manner followinge that is to say he gave vnto his deere wife (as he called her) the howse wherein he then dwelt together with the Backside and orchard thereunto adioyninge and alsoe a little close of pasture lyinge and beinge in Great Bedwin aforesaid for and duringe her naturall life. And after her decease he gave the said howse, Backside and orchard close to Robert Brunsden sonn of Thomas Brunsden his kinsman and to the heires of his body lawfully to be begotten and for the want of such heires then he willed that the said howse etc should discard and come unto Edmund Brunsden sonn of John Brunsden late of Collingbourne another of his kinsmen and to his heires and assigns forever and soe he gave it. The rest of his goodes he gave to Amy his wife and appointed her to be executrix and shortly after died. This or the very same in effect was declared by the said Edmund Brunsden to be his last will and testament in the presence and hearinge of Robert Billings, Clarke, John Hurcome and John Harrold.

p^{r} M^{r} Robertum Billings, cleci.

Proved 7 May 1661. Inventory £181 : 6 : 8 presented April 15 1661 by Robert Billings, Giles Reade, John Harold and Thomas Jenings.

(From Deanery of Sarum Bundle, 1660–1661–1662.)

---

1 Oct. 1669 Robert Brunsden the elder of Crofton in parish of Greate Beddwin, yeoman. To kinswoman Frances Hall £4. To sister Mary Hall 20 s. To Mary Brunsden £20. To Jeane Brunsden £10. To Alce Brunsden £3.

Item I make my kinsman Robert Bronsdon fully and wholly my executor. To said Robert Brunsden my lands, orchards, houses, etc., etc., in Greate Bedwin. Witnessed by Robt. Sike, Nicholas Taint, John Noyese. Proved 16 May 1671 by Robert Brunsden Ex^{or}. Inventory £219–10–0, exhibited by oath of Robert Brunsden kinsman of deceased.

(The length of time elapsing between the date of this will and the time it was proved may indicate that Robert Bronsdon of Boston was the kinsman indicated.)

Administration of the goods of Edward Brunsden of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, deceased, granted to brothers Walter & John Brunsden 8 Feb. 1665–6. (See Commisary Ct. London, Book 21, fo. 54.)

Administration of the goods &c of Robert Branson of Stepney granted to Widow Frances 5 May 1666. (See Com'y Ct. Book 21, fo. 66.)

A thorough search has been made of Wiltshire Wills. It has revealed the Will of the brother of Robert Bronsdon of Boston, but nothing to con-

nect their family with certainty to other Wiltshire Bronsdons. Therefore the parents of our Robert will probably be found elsewhere. The Bronsdon family being one of the oldest in England, dating back before the Conquest, were early widely scattered throughout the kingdom. Several of the name are found among the graduates of Oxford College, and one of them has a memorial tablet in Dorsetshire (south of Co. Wilts).

Memoranda.

Capt. Thomas Bronsdon, ship builder of London, died 28 August, 1736.

Will of Benjamin Bronsdon of St. Andrews Undershoft, London, was proved 8 Sept., 1738.

Elizabeth, widow of William Bronsdon, died 31 Dec., 1779, ae. 101, and is buried in Stratford church-yard, near Salisbury, Wilts.

A Mr. Bronsdon, ship builder, at Rotherhithe, Jan. 1746.

John Brinsdon at Shedfield Ho. Hants, 1759.

Lord Lyndhurst, Chancellor of England and son of Copley the artist, married, Mar. 13, 1819, Sarah Gray Bronsdon, daughter of Charles Bronsdon, Esq. (spelled also "Brunsdon" and "Brunsdell").

There are very few Bronsdons in England at the present day.

There is a recent branch of the Brinsdon family in America which is noticed in Appendix XI, p. 285.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

In the article upon the ancient source of Bronsdon, we perceive the gradual evolution of the name: Braunteston, Brontiston, Brondeston, Bronston, Bronsdon, Brunsdon and Brinsdon. In England and America the name is rare, and is spelled with remarkable diversity. Here are some of the forms of spelling Bronsdon met with in our researches:

Brandon	Brondson	Bronesden	Brinsdel	Bronston
Brondon	Brunsen	Bromden	Brinsdell	Brinston
Bronden	Brundson	Bromsdell	Brimmesden	Brunston
Bransden	Brunson	Brunsdell	Brinsdin	Bromdon
Branson	Bromdon	Brunsdel	Bronstein	Bronson
Bransdle	Brumden	Brandsdle	Bromsdale	Brownsden
Broadesden	Brumdon	Brimsdon	Bronsdel	Brinsdon
Bransdon	Brownston	Brinnesden	Bromsal	Bremsdon

Note. The great expense of genealogical research in England prevented us from continuing, but Wiltshire Wills were thoroughly explored, some research was made in Co. Essex, and London wills and records partially examined. There is no doubt but what the family of Robert Bronsdon could be identified from the data we have, if it can be located in England. This may yet be accomplished in the future.

Also "Brouden," in which form it is found in the printed book of owners of Copp's Hill Tombs.

There is a Connecticut family descended from John Bronson, or Brownson, of Hartford, 1636. During the earlier generations these families, being widely separated by location, did not conflict; but one of the Bronsons is indexed as Bronsdon by mistake in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds. Brandon is used by copyists who assume to know another person's name better than he does himself. Witness the use of Brandon in the intention of marriage and marriage record of Benjamin[8], Junior, and Elizabeth (Foxcroft) Bronsdon.

EXPLANATORY OF METHOD, ABBREVIATIONS, ETC., USED IN THIS WORK.

The abbreviations are such as are in common use, and are easily understood: d. for died, m. for married, b. for born, res. resides or residence, fam. for family.

When the State is not mentioned, Massachusetts is to be understood.

Each descendant has received a number at the left of the name, no two having the same Arabic numeral, except in case of husband and wife. This is called the Genealogical number. In the descendants of John Box, Part Second, the Genealogical number is prefixed by the letter B, which becomes a part of the number, thus distinguishing the Hoskins branch from the Bronsdons; for, although the Bronsdons descend from John Box, the Hoskinses do not descend from Robert Bronsdon.

Generations are shown by a small Arabic numeral at the right of the name, just above the line. Lineal descendants have it at the right of Bronsdon; direct descendants through female branches have it at the right of the Christian name.

The number of children is designated by small Roman numerals, thus: iv.

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PART I.

ROBERT BRONSDON* AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

ROBERT BRONSDON, our first emigrant ancestor of the name of Bronsdon, was b. —— —, 1638–39 in England (see preceding pages for English relatives of Robert Bronsdon) and d. in Boston, Province of Massachusetts Bay, Nov. 22, 1701. His death is recorded by Samuel Sewall in his diary, as follows: "Nov. 23, 1701. Mr Brunsdon died the night before."

The first mention of Robert Bronsdon in the colonial records, so far as yet discovered, was in 1667, when he was 29 years of age. He may have married in England and have been a widower, but we have no proof of it.

We find that he married three times in New England. First marriage at Lynn, about ten miles north-east of Boston.

"Robert Brimsdell (or Bronsdell) merchant of Boston and BATHSHEBA Richards of Lynn, April 15, 1667."

There is no record of the second marriage, but it is abundantly proved.

Robert Bronsdon and Mrs. REBECKAH (Hett?) Cooley, Jan. (?) —, 1678. (For proofs, see later.) Mrs. Rebeckah Bronsdon was living in 1689.

The third marriage is recorded in the books of the Second or "Olde North Meeting House."

"By the Rev. Cotton Mather, Robert Bronsdon to HANNAH Breeme, Apr. 12, 1694." Mrs. Hannah or "Anna" Bronsdon died in 1730.

Eight Children, all b. at the North End of Boston:

(Of ROBERT and BATHSHEBA).

(2) i. *Mary Bronsdon*[2], b. Sept. 22, 1668; d. young.
(3) ii. *Elizabeth Bronsdon*[2], b. Aug. 27, 1670 (?); d. Dec. 9, 1721; m. Samuel Greenwood. See below.
(4) iii. *Mary Bronsdon*[2], b. Aug. 27, 1670; d. Sept. 5, 1737; m. Capt. Jonathan Evans. See below.
(5) iv. *Joseph Bronsdon*[2], b. Aug. 7, 1672; d. —— —, 1697, perhaps left widow, "Desire or Dinah Brinsdell of Lynn."

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*NOTE. — In the earliest deeds and records connected with our ancestor, his name is most frequently given as Robert "Brimsdon."

(Of Robert and Rebeckah).

(6) v. *Rebeckah Bronsdon*[2], b. Oct. 7, 1679; d. young.
(7) vi. *Sarah Bronsdon*[2], b. —— —, 1682; d. —— —, 1762; m. William Clark. See below.
(8) vii. *Robert Bronsdon*[2], b. July 28, 1684; d. Oct. 13, 1695.
(9) viii. *Benjamin Bronsdon*[2], b. Aug. 30, 1686; d. Apr. 12, 1757; m. first, Mary Bant, who d. Oct. 6, 1751; m. second, Elizabeth ————.

No record of any children by third wife.

BIOGRAPHY OF ROBERT BRONSDON.

It matters little to us, beyond the gratification of curiosity, whether our far-back ancestors were nobles or peasants, for under American institutions nobility consists of noble deeds.

It is of more importance to ascertain their virtues, and, happily, we have the testimony of the Rev. Cotton Mather to the worth of our ancestor.

In Vol. II, p. 489, of the "Magnalia," Mather's semi-historical work on New England, occurs the following acknowledgment:

"Worthy persons bearing some of the expense of producing the Magnalia, — Gov[r] Stoughton, Sam[l] Sewall Esq[r], John Foster Esq[r], Adam Winthrop Esq[r] and my good friends M[r] Robert Bronsdon and M[r] Samuel Lely are those that have kindly mecenated my labors and may their names be found written in the Lambs Book of Life as well as ours."

In 1674 the name of Robert Bronsdon appeared upon a preliminary tax list, from which the regular tax list was compiled. That is missing, but in others, 1676 and 1689, which have been preserved, we have a list of his possessions.

See book of possessions, p. 146, for year 1689.

"Mr. Robert Bremsdon.

2 heads of family.
30 housings and wharf.
1 horse.
1 cowe.
50 'Trades' (vessels?) also Mr. Robert Brimsdon owned 'one neagroo.'"

This list alone indicates that the Bronsdon family of Boston possessed means of obtaining every luxury and advantage known to the wealthier colonists. The meagerness of most inventories of those times show with what difficulty money was gained, and indeed there was but a small amount of it in circulation.

Robert Bronsdon was educated as well, and was honorable in his dealings. When he died there were no debts against his estate, and we cannot find that he was referred to other than in terms of esteem and respect. He was an active and important factor in the upbuilding of the North End of

Boston. He erected several handsome brick houses and also buildings for commercial purposes. His matrimonial alliances were made with discretion. He added much to the commercial importance of Boston, and it is an incontrovertible fact that the merchants who built up foreign and coastwise trade did as much and more for the growth and well being of their country as did those who held the offices of selectmen, tythingmen, etc. Public office in the seventeenth century was not a matter of such moment as it became in after years. Only once have we found it on record that our ancestor held any office in the town of Boston, and doubtless he took it upon himself at that time, because the spirit of lawlessness demanded that the best and most influential citizens should stand for its suppression.

The record reads as follows:

"March 1675–6. Robert Brinnesden elected constable and impowered to give notice to several persons by virtue of a law for preventing excessive drinking and disorder in private houses."

On Nov. 11, 1678, Mr. Robert Bronsdon (and others) took the oath of allegiance administered by Gov. Leverett. He was then about 40 years old, but not until 1690 was he made "freeman," explained by the fact that for several years the custom fell into decay.

The early records of Boston were carelessly kept. Late in the seventeenth century it was voted in Town Meeting "That the Bookes of the Register of births and deaths in the Town of Boston shall be demanded by the selectmen in whose hands soever they be." Not until 1698 were they kept in book form; before that they were written on loose sheets and kept in private houses, and many were lost. Thus it is often impossible to trace old Boston families in all their branches and relationships. Neither is existing material freely accessible. Much of it is buried in private hands or close societies, although additions are often made to printed records, and more liberal methods are being adopted in the dissemination of facts. Even the author of that magnificent work, the "Memorial History of Boston," apologizes for omissions in his work regarding the earlier families. However, nothing can restore the precious records and documents destroyed by the numerous fires which devastated Boston in the early days, notably, the one which destroyed the Town House in 1747.

An article published in the New England Historical-Genealogical Register, see Vol. XXXV, p. 361, by Hon. Robert H. Eddy, a Boston merchant who died about thirteen years ago, gives some facts in regard to Robert Bronsdon, which were obtained from his ancestress, Mrs. Martha (Bronsdon) Eddy, born 1742. He states that Robert Bronsdon, a distinguished merchant of Boston, was born 1638, came from London, that he loaned money to William Phipps (afterward Sir William Phipps) to enable him to search for Spanish gold in the sunken treasure ship "Hispaniola."

William Phipps was a member of the Second Church, as well as Robert Bronsdon.

Persons of wealth were often called upon to "stand surety" or vouch for newly arrived residents, as a guaranty against their becoming a charge on the town. Robert Bronsdon appears in two of these transactions.

"I, Robert Bronsdon, doe binde myselfe to Thomas Brattle, treas., in the sume of Fortie pounds that Robert Fothergill shall not be chargeable to the town. Witness March 11, 1680–1.

Robert Fothergill. Robert Bronsdon."

One hundred years later the families of Bronsdon and Fothergill were living on terms of friendship, Bronsdons acting as sponsors in baptism for Fothergill infants, etc.

Without date, "Robert Bronsdon (Brimsdon) merchant, became surety to the town for John Collier and family." This John Collier was of Salem in 1701, where he had purchased an estate with the assistance of Robert Bronsdon, who loaned him money on mortgage.

In Vol. 12, p. 115, Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, is a copy of an old paper, as follows:

"An account of Severall Ships and Vessels Trading Irregularly in the Ports of Boston, Salem, New London, &c in New England.

The 18th day of Aprill 1689. The Pink Mary of Boston, William Blake, Master, loaden with 148 ho^{dds} of Tobacco for which Bond was given in Maryland to carry the same for England but against the Master's will was put Ashore in Boston by the Owners (M^{r} Russell, Magistrate and M^{r} Bronsdell (Brimsdell) owners) of the vessell whereby their Majesties lost above £1000 Sterling in the Customes. The Master complained thereof to the Gov^{r} but had no redress."

A few words concerning the Commerce of Boston will aid in understanding Robert Bronsdon's position and the difficulties merchants had to encounter.

At first the colonists were employed in agriculture, hunting and fishing, but as their wealth increased they began to build ships and to busy themselves in commerce. In 1675, vessels were engaged in trade with Spain, Fayal, Madeira, West Indies and the British Isles. The principal imports were to Boston, from which was shipped, coastwise, goods to other American ports. English merchants desired to control the trade of the Colonies, and in 1651 Parliament passed the first of what were known as "Navigation Acts," which forbade the Colonies to trade with any country except England; also, foreign ships were forbidden American ports. These acts which harassed commerce, and, later, manufactures, compelled merchants to engage in trade forbidden by law and also, by the payment of heavy bribes to revenue officers, to seek an opportunity for illegal foreign markets.

These annoyances gradually increased until Sir Edmund Andros was

sent over from England in 1686 to demand the charter of Massachusetts Colony. This was surrendered, but in 1689 the incensed people seized Andros and sent him back to England. They were emboldened to this by the Revolution in England, when James II was driven from the throne and William and Mary became the ruling powers. The old charter was never restored, but William and Mary granted a new charter in 1691, by which the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, the Province of Maine and the territory of Nova Scotia were united into one colony by the name of Massachusetts Bay, and this remained in force until the Revolutionary War.

On the 7th of February, 1682, Mr. Bronsdon and others petitioned His Majesty's Officers for redress of certain grievances in regard to customs charges. (See Colonial Archives.)

In Vol. 5, pp. 382–3 of Massachusetts Archives, we find a copy of court proceedings, as follows:

5 Jañy 1682.

Present. — Symon Bradstreet Esq. Gov., Thomas Danforth Esq. Dep. Gov., and nine others.

"Att the opening of the Court the Honnorble Govñnor acquainted the Magists & company mett (seuverall magts & deputyes from the southward not being able to come by reason of the extremity of the weather by deepe snows and floods) that he had received by Mr Foye a letter from His Majty wth the act of his Majtys most honnrble council his majty being present which were mett and communicate to the whole Court then mett wth another letter from his Majty kept by Mr Mason abt a fortnight after October Court was up — tho' a copy of it signed by Mr Chamberlayne was made publick &c also our agents two letters wth copies of Mr Randolphs complaints to the comissioners of the customs of England wth a copy of Mr Bronsons complaint to the lords of his majestys most honnororble privy council &c wch are not only on file but in the council books recorded word for word. After the communication of the above mentioned the Court judged it meete to keep the —— day of February as a solemn day to seeke the face of God and guidanc and direction from Him in so weighty a matter which was donn.

The Court mett on the 9th instant February & after a further p vsall and comunication adjourned themselves till the 14th instant &

When the whole Court mett and so from day to day were on the due consideration and debate of and about so momentuous a discharg of their duty to God, his Majty and the concerns of the country and in fine the Court centered their conclusion of duty in an humble address to his Majty comission and letters to our agents, a letter to the Rt Honnble Sr Lionel Jenkin one of his Majtys principall secretarys of State wth a general addresse and general supscriptions of the inhabitants directed by way of most humble peticoñs to his majty all which wth copies of seuverall cases as Mr Keep Mr Bronsdons & seuverall others were sent to our agents in and by Mr Thomas Joells master of Ship Richard in a box, which adresses, commission, instructions to our agent & letter at large recorded verbatim the acts of the council.

It is ordered that there be a day of humiljation kept by the Court together on Tuesday next being the 13th of the instant February in the towne house at eight of the clock in the morning and that the Reuñd Mr Mather and Mr Willard be desired to preach and as many of the Reund elders neighboring be by their deputyes desired to be present also to implore divine direction and assistance in weighty matters now before the Court."

An address accompanied this report, commencing "Most gracious gracious drad Soveraigne," in which was the following appeal:

"Clouds of fear have arisen in the minds of very many good subjects lest we be deprived of those liberties and privileges which we hold in such high esteem and which ourselves and progenitors been at such great hazard & charge & encountered such extreme difficulties for the enjoyment thereof."

Among the State papers in London is one bearing date of 1681, in which New England was estimated to contain 120,000 souls. It is also mentioned that "Fifteen merchants were worth £5000 each. The number of families was 1500. A freeman must then be worth as much as £200."

Robert Bronsdon's estate inventoried £5000 in 1701, and that sum did not include the whole amount.

Sir William Phipps' estate amounted to £3377; Thomas Kellond left £4884 in 1683; Samuel Corwin of Salem, the builder of the celebrated Witch house, died in 1685, with upwards of £5900, and was one of the richest men of that time; Peter Sargeant was worth £3300 in the year 1715.

In 1673 Robert Bronsdon was one of a company of public spirited and moneyed men of Boston, who commenced the construction of the "Barricado" or "Out wharves," which was 2200 feet long, and separated at intervals to allow of the passage of vessels. There were 41 persons engaged in the enterprise, and each one contracted to build from 20 to 120 running feet, in a substantial manner, to be about 15 feet high and 20 feet in breadth at the top, of sufficient strength to answer the purpose of a fortification on which heavy guns could be mounted. Atlantic Avenue now occupies about the same track as the Out wharves, and was constructed partly with earth obtained by the levelling of Fort Hill. (See Shurtleff's Description of Boston.)

Drake says "The 'Olde Wharfe' was a great circular sea wall built for purposes of defence by a number of the wealthy citizens of Boston at their own expense, saving that they thereby acquired ownership to the flats between the wall and the shore. In consequence many estates for a century and a half bounded on the circular line."

The proprietors of the Sconce Division of wharfing as taken from Mr. Kendall's book in 1681, included among others, "Mr. Brondson 58½ feet." The "Sconce" was at the South End, or what is now India wharf. The

Barricado was designed as a protection against invasion, particularly by the Dutch, who settled in New York and were inclined to push eastward. Mr. Bronsdon owned 150 feet of this wharf.

By marriage to the Widow Cooley he acquired another large portion of the Out Wharf, built by Henry Cooley. Mr. Bronsdon had already built a wharf 100 feet deep. He also owned a wharf privilege purchased of John Paine. On Bronsdon's Wharf he let space for dockage of vessels.

Robert Bronsdon was a member of the Second Church of Boston, the church of the Mathers.

This church was gathered in 1650. The first meeting house was built in North Square in 1649, burnt in 1676, rebuilt in 1677, and torn down for fuel by order of the British General Howe, in 1775. It was called the "Old North." In 1721 a church called the "New Brick" was built in Hanover Street by seceders from the Old North. After the destruction of their ancient house the worshippers of the Old North re-united with those of the New Brick, under Rev. Dr. Lathrop, June 27, 1779, again forming one society, and taking with their pastor the name and records of the Second Church. Several more changes of location have since occurred, and at the present day the church is located on Boylston Street, near Dartmouth, and its faith is Congregational-Unitarian.

For nearly a century and a half the names of Bronsdon and related families appear in its records, which have proved of great value to us in this work.

When Robert Bronsdon and Bathsheba Richards were wedded April 15, 1667, the spring was, as an old chronicler informs us, unusually forward, and apple trees were all abloom.

Edward Richards, the father of Bathsheba, was a joiner or builder, born 1616, adm. freeman 1641, and resided on Essex Street, in the eastern part of Lynn, Massachusetts; his descendants of the name remain. On the 3d of April, 1646, he sold to Daniel King a parcel of land called Windmill Hill, being the east mound of what was later Sagamore Hill. He d. Jan. 26, 1689–90, aged 74 years. His wife Ann survived him. They had several children. The ancestral Richards home is now the Fay Estate, Lynn. Bathsheba's name appears with her husband's in certain deeds of real estate.

The Bronsdon home was at the North End of Boston, on what was later Ship Street, then called "The Way from the old North Meeting House to Winnisimmet Ferry" or "Merry's Point." The estate is described in a deed from Paine to Bronsdon, recorded Jan. 16, 1672. (See Book 10, leaf 28, Suffolk Deeds):

"Bought of John Paine land in Boston on highway abutting on lane to the Buriall place (Copp's Hill) also dwelling house, brew-house and land

at North End on the street leading from the North Meeting house towards Merrys Point (Chelsea Ferry) bounded by John Maverick on the N.W., John Paine on the S.W. and Joshua Davis on the N.E."

John Hull's release, dated Sept. 30, 1674, gives further details: — He describes the house as "the one Bronsdon now lives in also brew house with utensils, pump and well, fruite trees and other trees, 53 feet next the street by the sea side running back from said street 115½ feet, running along by a peere tree to a stake also a privilege of 12 feet upon the wharf of John Paine and land and housing near adjoining for shipping and loading goods and other liberties." (See Book 10, leaf 29, Suffolk Deeds.)

Robert and his bride may have sailed from Lynn to Boston, as was the easier mode of travel, or they may have ridden on horse-back in order to enjoy the beautiful Spring sights and sounds. Until within the memory of the writer, the marshes which they would have had to cross were but little changed by the passage of a century or more of time.

> "The long dead level of the marsh a coloring of unreal beauty wore
> Through the soft golden mist of young love seen."

Half way to Boston they would surely have stopped at "The Anchor Tavern," where the smiling landlord, Joseph Armitage, would have given them his most bounteous attention. Robert Bronsdon frequented this old inn, as many of his business papers show, which for one hundred and seventy years was the most celebrated hostelry in Essex county, and counted among its guests the most noted men of the times. For an excellent picture of it, having the true old-time flavor, see "Lynn and Surroundings," by Clarence W. Hobbs, 1886.

In two or three years after Bathsheba went to live in Boston a family named Cooley bought an estate adjoining them. Henry Cooley was a cooper, and had bought the "lance" (cooper) shop of Henry Fane. The Cooleys were prosperous, and owned much real estate. "Henery Cooley's greate stone wall" was a landmark in the neighborhood. Sometime after 1672, Bathsheba died, leaving three little children motherless. Who stepped in to take the mother's place we cannot know, but in the light of after events we may assume much neighborly kindness from Mrs. Cooley.

In 1677, trouble came to the Cooley family also, for the husband and father went to his long home. We find no record of his death, but letters of administration issued to his widow tell the story.

"By Honourable John Leverett Esq^{r} Gov^{r} by Edward Tyng assistant, June 30, 1677.

"Power of administration upon the estate of Henry Cooley, late of Boston, deceased, is granted to Rebeckah his relict in right of herself children and others therein She giving security to the administer according to

law, and bringing in an inventory of the estate upon oath." Signed by Isaac Addington.

Feb. 15, 1670, Henry Cooley purchased an estate at the North End, and in March, 1673, he bought of Henry Fane his lance shop.

Dec. 29, 1676, Thomas Clarke conveyed to Cooley for £120, land and buildings at the North End, bounded N. E. on the Highway before the New Meeting house. This was a fine estate in North Square.

Jan. 8, 1676, Liberty granted to Henry Cooley to build cellar wall, leaving 22 feet to the street.

Henry Cooley built 40 feet of the out wharves.

In a tax list of 1674, he pays town tax of 8 shillings and county tax of 7 shillings.

In the birth records appear three children born to Henry and Rebeckah Cooley: —

i. *Rebeckah Cooley*, b. Nov. 25, 1669; d. in infancy.
ii. *Mary Cooley*, b. Feb, 24, 1671.
iii. *Henry Cooley*, b. July 7, 1676.

All these children had died before 1680. The inventory returned by the Widow Cooley comprised house-furnishing of a variety and quality possessed only by well-to-do families, besides considerable real estate.

Rebeckah relied upon her neighbor Mr. Bronsdon for guidance in business affairs; we find proof of it in the following "surrender" when Robert Bronsdon signed as witness, "Rebeckah Cooley did give up 20 of the 40 feet of the out or grand wharf in obedience to a receipt produced by Nicholas Moulder for £30 that he paid Henry Coulley for the same." This paper is dated Dec. 17, 1677, and is the last time she appears as Mrs. Cooley in the records.

On Sept. 8, 1678, she was received into the covenant at the Second Church as Rebeckah Bronsdon.

Oct. 7, 1679, a daughter, Rebeckah, was born to Robert and his wife. (See records of Second Church.)

Mrs. Rebeckah Bronsdon is the ancestress of all who bear the name of Bronsdon, also of the descendants of Mrs. Sarah Clark. The marriage was eminently suitable. She was of an aspiring turn of mind, for soon the Bronsdons were engaged in building a fine new mansion house, to which they removed.

It seems fitting to introduce here a few extracts from various writers, descriptive of the Boston of the time we are now writing.

In 1675, "The equality of fortunes was remarkable, even for that age of simple habits, general industry and morality. There were only 15 or 20 merchants with so much as £500 apiece, but there were no beggars. Indian wigwams and the thousand habitations of the people sent their smoke into

the self same heavens. Indian canoes and fishing and coasting craft, as well as merchantmen loading for the West Indies, Spain and Africa, floated on the waters of the harbor. A score of Indian tribes yet maintained a foothold in Eastern Massachusetts, part of which was then primeval forest."

In a quaint book of travels, written in 1672, we read that the town (Boston) was rich and populous. "The houses are for the most part raised on the sea banks, many of them standing upon piles close together on each side of the street as in London, and furnished with many fair shops. Their materials are of brick, stone and lime, handsomely contrived with their meeting houses and a town house built upon pillars where the Merchants confer. On the south side there is a small but pleasant Common where the gallants walk with their marmalet madams at sunset until the 9 o'clock bell rings them to their respective habitations when presently the Constables walk their rounds with lanthorns to see that good order is kept."

"The North End was then the most elegant and populous part of Boston. The situation was delightful with an easy slope to the harbor and fine views both landward and seaward. The houses of the merchants stood on the harbor front overlooking their warehouses and commanding a view of the sparkling waters through the towering masts of their ships. In 1675 there were 7000 inhabitants in Boston."

"Gentry in America then consisted of those who were gentry in England also the clergy and college graduates and the richest persons of those engaged in mercantile and marine pursuits. These elements combined by intermarriage to form an aristocracy whose claims as such were admitted by all." Equality of station was a thing unknown in New England as well as in old England. The costume of a gentleman in Robert Bronsdon's day was "coat and waist coat of imported cloth, knee breeches, fine linen, silken hose and shoes with silver buckles. A gold headed cane of some rare West Indian wood was usually carried by those of middle age. Periwigs were worn."

These brief extracts from the writings which survive those times give small hint of the wealth of colonial lore accessible to the reader, and which must always possess a fascination for a certain intelligent class in the community.

In 1692 or 1693, death once more invaded the home of the Bronsdons, removing the wife and mother. Of Mrs. Rebeckah Bronsdon's parentage we are not able to give certain information. The question may never be satisfactorily answered, yet we think it will. Robert Bronsdon owned a house in Charlestown, the old Hett estate, which in some way was connected in ownership with Rebeckah's relatives. The Hetts were an old and respected family, attendants at the Second Church. They inter-married with Lyndes and Willards. There was a Thomas Hett who married Annie Needham of Boston, and died 1688 aged 75 years. Thomas Hett was of Cambridge

1632, Hingham 1637, and also of Charlestown and Malden. His widow Anne sold (to Everton) her garden in 1681, and her heirs, Hannah Hurry, Mehitabell Turner, Mary Frothingham and Dorothy Hett, conveyed half the house (in Charlestown) to Funnell Everton, and Everton mortgaged it to Robert Bronsdon, and it finally became his property. In the division of his estate, his and Rebeckah's daughter, Sarah, received this old Hett house as a part of her inheritance. Hannah Hurry afterward married a Mr. Rand, (See Wyman's Charlestown Estates for Hett; also abstract of deed from Middlesex Registry later given in this book), and she may have been Rebeckah's sister.

All the lineal descendants of Robert Bronsdon are through his only surviving son, Benjamin Bronsdon[2], whose mother was Rebeckah.

NOTE. — Lineal descendants are those bearing the surname as well as the blood of an ancestor. Others of the blood, but of different surnames, are direct descendants. Of course, a lineal descendant is also directly descended. In both the second and third generations the Bronsdon name came near to extinction. In the fourth generation there were but four males, two of whom only are known to have lineal descenants in the United States, and they are few in number, the name being rare, and the same is true of the Bronsdon or Brinsdon family in England.

Our ancestor exemplified human nature with fidelity in his three marriages. Bathsheba Richards and he were young together; while esteem was undoubtedly present as a factor in the second marriage, yet both parties found gratification for ambition in the match. The third wife was about the age of Robert Bronsdon's eldest daughter, and their union was typical of December and May.

Hannah Breeme, or Breame, was the daughter of Benjamin and Anne Breame of Hingham, and was born July 26, 1668. She had a brother, Robert Breame, who married Ann Barnes, and thus arose the mistake of Mr. Savage, who states in his great genealogical work that Robert Bronsdon married Ann Barnes, but adding a well founded expression of doubt as to the correctness of his assumption.

Mrs. Hannah Bronsdon invariably signed her name "Anna." She may have disliked plain, old-fashioned humdrum living as well as old-fashioned names, and so have appreciated highly those luxuries with which wealth could surround her. That she was a companion for the children, without haughty assumption of authority, is easily divined by the arrangements made for her in her husband's will a few years later, and no doubt her wishes were his guide in the matter. There is reference to a "marriage contract," but the document has not been preserved. Previous to this union, Elizabeth and Mary Bronsdon had been married, and were settled in homes of their own near their father's house. Possibly Joseph Bronsdon was also married and settled at Lynn. His name appears in some of the transactions connected with the "Spring Pond" Estate, his grandfather Richards'

early home, and which his uncle, Daniel Richards, had sold to Robert Bronsdon, styling it in the deed of conveyance an "estate of inheritance." Young Joseph Bronsdon died a short time before his father, about 1697.

In the Lynn records we find that Thomas Dwinell married a Desire or Dinah Brimsdell (or Bronsdell) of Lynn ("so called"), in May, 1701. (See Dwinnell Genealogy.) There were three minor children when Mr. Bronsdon married his third wife, viz., Sarah, aged 14 years, and Robert, Jr., and Benjamin, 10 and 8 years respectively. Robert, Jr., died the next year, 1695, and in 1697 (probably) Joseph the eldest son passed away. These cruel bereavements must have been felt very sensibly by their father, who ever manifested strong parental regard for his children. While in the full tide of affairs, building new houses, developing his property in every direction, with his laden ships at sea, Robert Bronsdon was stricken with a fatal illness. Evidently it was a sudden illness. Samuel Sewall in speaking of his death expressed a hope that "the sickness" would not return. Our ancestor must have felt that his time had come, for his will was made only sixteen days before his death.

It is a model of good English and correct spelling, as well as indicative of justice and warm attachment to relatives and friends. Undoubtedly the composition is his own, and the signature is firm and elegant.

A few days before the will was made, ere his illness was deemed serious, the Hon. Waitstill Winthrop, his neighbor, called upon him, and an unpleasant encounter followed, which Winthrop wrote about in a letter to a friend. This letter has been preserved, and its reading will provoke a smile from every true Bronsdon we doubt not.

"Boston *Novr.* 3*rd*, 1701.

Dear Brother . . .

I intended when Court was over to have com that way (New London, Conn.) but going to visit on Neibour Brinsdell who is ill last Thursday night his dogg bit thre holes in the small of my legg to the bone which has been so angry and painful to me I have not been able to stir since and I fear will lay me up all winter though it is a little easier to day." (See Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, Vol. 5, p. 102.)

Winthrop's wharf was between Bronsdon's and Richards' wharves.

In our history of the life of our ancestor there is much left to conjecture. Still to the observant mind a great deal is evident that is not a matter of set records. First, there is the bold, resolute, adventurous young Englishman, probably a "mariner," quite likely master of his own vessel, who, in his visits to the colony, is quick to apprehend the opportunities awaiting him for trade and investment. He is not one of those who, having crossed the ocean, must perforce stay even though affrighted at the savageness of the new land where a mere handful of civilized people cling to the

outer border of the unknown. But Robert Bronsdon has a heart for such a trial; he has means to live well in England, and has many dear friends there, but he enjoys the sense of power which his success affords him, and he values liberty, — so zealous is he of those liberties that their infringement rouses him to manly protest. Withal he is modest. In his domestic and church relations, he appears blameless. He is methodical and exact. No debts are left for his executor to pay, except those incurred after his illness and for his funeral expenses. He meets death as he has ever the exigencies of life, with faith and resignation for himself, and earnest thought and preparation for the future of his loved ones who must live without his care with his only son doomed to a long and expensive minority.

All this and more may be read between the lines, which tell us of his life and achievement.

The printed records tell us of his possessions, his home and the articles of furniture within it, his neighbors, friends and business associates, his church and pastors, and much more. One relic of him survives. A large and finely printed book published in 1683, and written by Nathaniel Ingelo. The title "Bentivolio and Urania." It is a learned treatise on morality and religion, slightly disguised in story form, seasoned with liberal Greek quotations, and shows its author to have been much in advance of his time in refinement and liberality of sentiment.

It is dedicated to William, Lord Brereton, of Brereton, Cheshire Co., England.

The estate of Robert Bronsdon is charged with a sum equal to about $1200.00 for the expenses of his funeral.

In Sewall's Diary there is a hiatus of twelve days after his announcement of Mr. Bronsdon's death, and we have not discovered any account of the ceremonies by other writers. Still such may be in existence. It has been remarked that history needs a revision every thirty years on account of the discovery of new material.

Beyond question, the customs then in vogue obtained at our ancestor's burial. One writer speaking of funerals before 1730, says:

"At that time very little sanctity attended the last rites.

"Great parade was made at the funerals of the rich: gloves, gold rings and mourning scarfs were presented to those in attendance. Near friends acted as bearers carrying the body on a bier on the shoulders, there being relays as occasion required. In the procession males and females walked apart, but those of the same sex of the deceased and nearest in relationship walked nearest the remains.

"Officers with staffs and mourning badges accompanied the procession; on returning from the grave a liberal entertainment was dispensed, including wines and liquors. No funeral sermons were preached, which is the

more remarkable as the good old Divines of that time were not prone to let slip golden opportunities of holding forth for the edification of their people." (See History of Lynn.)

The burial place of the Bronsdons was but a stone's throw from the house, on Windmill (afterward Copps') Hill. The tomb was in what is now called the "Old Ground" of the "North Burial Place," and is owned by the heirs of Lorenzo Burge, late of Boston. In 1718, Robert Bronsdon's son Benjamin had a very large tomb constructed (in a new range bordering on Hull Street), which is the present Bronsdon Tomb, Number One, Old Ground. The old tomb remained in the family until after the death of the last of Benjamin Bronsdon[2]'s children, when the heirs of the fourth generation empowered their oldest member, Mrs. Curtis, to sell it to William Abrams of Boston. The bodies were removed to the present Bronsdon tomb. There have been between twenty-five and thirty interments in the new tomb, the last being that of Sarah Dennis, a grand-daughter of Capt. Bant Bronsdon[3].

The quaint old burial place on Copp's Hill is well worth a visit, particularly to those whose ancestors there "sleep their last sleep."

Nowhere else do visions of the past so vividly arise. How much the place meant to them. Within a few steps they lived, joyed and suffered, their little ones played about the hill, or walked sedately with their elders upon a Sabbath twilight. Here in the dew-laden grass one fair Bronsdon maid tripped along in dainty slippers, and taking cold from her imprudence, fell a prey to dread consumption, and now she, too, is laid in the tomb of her fathers.

RELATING TO CONVEYANCES OF REAL ESTATE.

The deeds of property in which Robert Bronsdon was grantee or grantor, together with other papers relating to his estate, would, if published in full, make a good-sized book of themselves. We will therefore confine ourselves to brief abstracts of some (not all).

In order to avoid confusion we will give each group separately, but not strictly in rotation, viz.: Essex, Suffolk, Middlesex and York County (Me.) Registries.

At the Essex Registry of Deeds, Salem, Mass.

Thomas to Bronsdon; recorded June 25, 1670. George Thomas conveys a small parcel of land in Salem about 20 rods situated between the shop and land of William Curtice and the house and land of Humphrey Coombes and on a way separating it from Mary Searle. Witnessed by Joseph Armitadge, Edward Richards and William Howard. (See Book 3, leaf 83.)

Note. Mr. Armitage, who died 1680, was the landlord of the "Anchor Tavern," the half-way house between Salem and Boston. Mr. Richards was Mr. Bronsdon's father-in-law.

Knight to Bronsdon, 4th mo, 15th, 1675. John Knight conveys a house "18 foot broad and 26 foot in length with 24 poles of land in Salem that was formerly owned by Thomas Watson also a 10-acre lott adjoining Mr. Paul Thorndike in Beverly with house, land, barn, fencing," etc., for a consideration of 50 pounds. (Book 4, leaf 114–115.) Release signed by John Knight, Junr, and Jacob Pudeator.

NOTE. The possibility has been considered that Robert Bronsdon brought from England a wife with whom he resided in Salem, and that her name before marriage was Knight. In an old family paper (see the Greenwood Branch) this theory receives some confirmation. If this was the case, the intimacy of the Knights and Bronsdons is explained. This family of Knight was some time of Newbury. Madam Sarah Knight witnessed the will of Robert Bronsdon, and afterward helped to do writing for the estate.

"Jerson" (Ireson) to Bronsdon, Jan. 30, 1676. Samuel Ireson of Lynn conveyed to Robert Bronsdon, merchant of Boston, and John Smith, butcher, a certain tract of land "scittuat" at Lynn containing 50 acres of upland and "medow" as it was granted to his father Edward Ireson bounded by land of John Hawkes and Abraham Welman together with the timber and timber trees, woods, mines, minerals and all appertaining thereto in equal shares.

Witnessed by James Taylor, John Endicott and Thomas Kemble. (Book 4, leaf 146.)

NOTE. This land was at North Saugus, near the Iron Works. Bronsdon passed the property by deed to Philip Knell (Neal?).

Hodge to Bronsdon, Aug. 8, 1685. Robert Bronsdon loaned Robert Hodge of Salem £100 sterling, taking a deed of house and 1 acre of land in Salem as security.

Witnessed by Carbry Dermott and Laurence Walters (the latter "about 50 years old"). Acknowledged before John Richards and Samuel Newhall.

Accompanying this mortgage deed is the following "Declaration.— Robert Bronsdon aged about 46 years and Samuel Lilly (Lely?) about 22 years testify and depose that they were present and saw Robert Hodge, late of Salem, mariner, signe, seal and as his act and deed in due forme deliver this deed of sale above and that these deponents set to their hands as witnesses." Sworn in Boston Oct. 24, 1685, before John Richards. Robert Hodge also sold his sloop "Friendship" at the same time and the "Declaration" relates to that sale also. (See Book 7, leaf 41.)

Greeley to Bronsdon, Aug. 25, 1687. Philip Greeley for a valuable consideration sells house and land "no description place not given but presumed to be Salem," to Robert Bronsdon, merchant of Boston. Witnessed by Joseph Bronsdon and Samuel Jones.

Philip Greeley appeared before me one of the Councell of this His Majesties Territory and Dominion of New England and acknowledged the above written instrument to be his act and deed. (Signed) John Usher.

Bronsdon to Greeley, Oct. 15, 1687. Robert Bronsdon of Boston "with consent of my now wife Rebeckah Bronsdon" conveys the house formerly bought of George Thomas in Salem on June 25, 1670, to Philip Greeley for

a valuable consideration part of which is one-half part of the "Catch." Philip and Mary.

Witnessed by John Viall Jun^{r} and Thomas Kemble. (Book 7, leaf 147.)

King to Bronsdon, Feb. 24, 1693. Elizabeth, widow of Daniel King Sen^{r} by this Indenture made 24th February 1693, in the 6th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord & Lady William & Mary and Daniel King eldest son of s^{d} Elizabeth for a consideration of £220 do sell and convey to Robert Bronsdon merch^{t} of Boston about Five hundred acres more or less in the town of Lynn about or almost one-half of farm lately purchased by Major William Browne and Mr. Benjamin Browne at Cedar Swamp running to Lynn Commons and Richards land and to Benjamin Farrs land and Swampscott pond or "Brooke" and the Sea, with dwelling and other houses orchard trees and timber trees underwoods and water courses &c and it is further understood that the same Elizabeth and Daniel King well and truly pay unto Robert Bronsdon the full and just summe of £220 "currant" money of New England on or before the 1st day of March 1695, and interest at 6 per cent for the same and also that Robert Bronsdon have liberty for two horses to run upon the farm of said Kings from day of date for a space of Two years. If the money be so paid then this Indenture shall be utterly void otherwise of full effect. Witnessed by William Hall, Henry Mayer (Mayo) and William Millborne. (Book 11, leaf 122.)

NOTE. The preceding relates to the celebrated Swampscott Farm, which included what in recent times has been known as "Paradise," in the town of Swampscott.

Notwithstanding that Mrs. King made every effort to raise the necessary sum from relatives and others, she did not succeed, and the land eventually became Robert Bronsdon's. The history of this estate is very interesting.

May 6, 1635, Swampscott farm and a fresh pond with a little island was granted John Humphrey, Esq., Assistant of the Colony, and as he was to take 500 acres not nearer than five miles of any town then planted, he selected the land lying between North and West Saugus (afterward Lynn, Mass.). His lands covered about 1300 acres, but his wife, Lady Susan, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln and sister of Lady Arabella Johnson, wished to return to England, being weary of the wilderness and wild beasts and Indians. At length, in 1644, Mr. Humphrey yielded to her wish and returned to England, selling Swampscott Farm to Sir Henry Moody, who, with his mother, was of the church in Salem in 1640. It was said of her by a contemporary author: "Lady Moody lives at Lynn but is of Salem church, a good woman almost undone by buying Master Humphries farm." Dec., 1642, Lady Moody was in Court, for "holding that the baptism of infants were no ordinance of God," and the next year she removed to New Amsterdam to enjoy liberty of conscience. The Moodys sold their property to the King family, which was an enterprising one for, in addition to farming and fishing. they carried on a varied sort of trade with Barbadoes. They became embarrassed, and in their dilemma applied to Robert Bronsdon for a loan, but not before they had had certain transactions with Major William and Benjamin Browne of Salem, but the title remained with the Kings, whose name is perpetuated in King's Beach, Swampscott.

The Swampscott Farm bordered on the Richards estate (now the Fay estate), which Mr. Bronsdon purchased a few years later.

As to the ultimate disposal of the Swampscott Farm, Robert Bronsdon sold sixty acres of the land, on which was a dwelling house and barn at Fishing Point, in the Towne of Linne, to Henry Mayer. The witnesses to the deed were Anthony Stoddard, his old neighbor and friend in Boston, and his son-in-law, Captain Jonathan Evans; this was in February, 1696. (See Essex Registry Deeds, Lib. xii, folio 72.) A few years later he disposed of another portion to Mr. Joseph Blaney, whose lineal descendant, Elbridge G. Blaney, has this year celebrated his own golden wedding in the original Blaney house, the estate having remained in the Blaney family for exactly 200 years. An abstract of the deed (see Lib. xix, folio 18) is as follows: On Sept. 27, 1700, in consideration of ninety pounds paid by Joseph Blaney of Lynn, shipwright, Robert Bronsdon, merchant of Boston, conveys one quarter part of 200 acres, more or less, containing field and upland; about forty-three acres more or less of Cedar Swamp, also certain "Beach easements." (See Essex County Deeds.) The witnesses were Theophilus Burrell and Madam Sarah Knight (authoress of the famous Diary). Mr. Blaney mortgaged back the place to Robert Bronsdon and made three payments, one of £17 and one of £76, and the third, of £9, was paid shortly after Mr. Bronsdon's death in November, 1701, the money being sent by "Philip Bread." At the same time that Robert Bronsdon sold to Joseph Blaney he sold 120 acres to John Burrill, maltster.

"Three-quarter parts of field, upland and meadow, containing about 120 acres (the other quarter part Robert Bronsdon hath sold to Joseph Blaney as by deed bearing even date) situated in the Towne of Lynn in a place commonly known by ye name of Swampscott and formerly the land of Captain Ralph King, late of Lynn, and I purchased the same of the widow and his heirs, bounded on the town Commons, partly on John Richards's land, partly on land formerly known as Winters and partly on Benjamin Farr's land, west and southwest partly on land called Smith's Hill and partly on Walter Phillips, on the ditch wall and Joseph Blaney . . . with a highway privilege through the land of Walter Phillips the same as the widow King reserved for herself in the Phillips deed." (See Essex County Registry of Deeds, Lib. xiv., folio 223.)

John Burrill died and his son Ebenezer Burrill purchased the remainder of the Swampscott farm of Robert Bronsdon's heirs in 1723. The Bronsdons had owned the land for over a quarter of a century; it formed part of their summer residence and hunting grounds. Rev. Cotton Mather relates that he used to go pleasuring to the Spring Pond place (now the Fay estate) in Lynn, and as, in his own words, he described Mr. Bronsdon as "my good friend, may his name be written in the Lamb's Book of Life," he doubtless enjoyed the beauties of "ye Swampscot Farme" also. The deed was signed by the Bronsdon heirs and witnessed by Samuel Clark and Samuel Parkman on Nov. 4, 1723. (See Essex Registry of Deeds, Lib. xl., folio 110.) The old Humphrey house was standing in 1865. It was owned by the Burrill family (long known as the Royal Family of Lynn) until 1797, when it was sold to Mr. Robert Hooper (the "King" Hooper of Marblehead), and by his daughter, Mrs. Hannah (Hooper) Reed, was sold to Enoch Redington Mudge, Esq., who built, near the old house, a beautiful gothic stone cottage. Under the name of "Paradise," that part of the Swampscott Farm became

famous. Only quite recently has this magnificent estate been divided and built upon, some superb residences having been built near the old house. (See *Boston Transcript*, Oct. 10 and Dec. 12, 1900, and History of Lynn.)

The "Richards" Estate at Spring Pond, Lynn.

Richards to Bronsdon, June 10, 1696. Daniel Richards, mariner, of Lynn (brother in law to Robert Bronsdon) released certain lands of inheritance at a place called Spring Pond in the town of Lynn, upland and lowland, bounded as follows: West upon the Town Commons, South west upon Spring Pond, South east upon Muddy Pond, North east from an "Ocke" tree marked, and straight towards the Old Pond, so called, or Muddy Pond. Also it is to be further understood that the said Daniel Richards has also sold to the said Robert Bronsdon his new house lately built upon the Spring Lott and has full satisfaction for it.

Witnessed by Thomas Johnson, Henry Ingraham and Joseph Bronsdon (oldest son of Robert Bronsdon and nephew of Daniel Richards.) (See Book 11, leaf 122.)

Note. This beautiful estate formed a continuation of the Swampscott Farm, and circumstances seem to favor the conclusion that it was purchased as a residence for his son Joseph, whose name appears as witness on that and other Lynn deeds. Joseph probably died in 1697, and in January, 1698, Robert Bronsdon sold the Spring Pond estate to John Clifford.

Mr. Clifford did not live long to enjoy his purchase; he died the following June, "in the 68th yeare of his age," and some mischievous person has altered the date 1698, making his tombstone read 1628. Mrs. Elizabeth Allen of Salem then bought the property, and she disposed of it to her son-in-law, John Caspar Richter von Crowninscheldt, a German, in June, 1700, the deed specifying "20 acres of land neere a certain pond called the Spring Pond with all the houses, buildings, waters, fishings," etc. Rev. Cotton Mather sings the praises of this beautiful retreat and extols the virtues of its medicinal spring. There was fishing in the pond, hunting in the wood and beautiful paths in every direction. The little lake is sometimes called Lynnmere.

In 1847, a gentleman named Fay purchased the estate, and has preserved it in all its sylvan beauty. The writer, in strolling through the grounds over twenty years ago, was reminded of the descriptions of old baronial estates. It would seem that this spot, if any, might retain something of the aspect which was familiar to the Bronsdons. It was the girlhood home of Robert Bronsdon's wife, Bathsheba.

"Paradise," at Swampscott, and the Fay estate, at Lynn, are two of the most famous of the old-time private residences in Essex County, and it is a coincidence that Robert Bronsdon should have once owned them both.

Harvey to Bronsdon, (mortgage) Feb. 23, 1701. Thomas Harvey of Almsbury (Amesbury) weaver, and Sarah his wife for the sum of 89 pounds 8 shillings currant silver money of New England convey as security for the

repayment thereof land and dwelling house at a place called "The Peake" which was bought of Rev. Thomas Wells and John Hoyt Sen^{r} and Jun^{r} and Nathan Gould in 1685. Witnessed by Sarah and John Penwill and Anthony Stoddard. (Book 37, leaf 53.)

NOTE. This mortgage was redeemed in 1718, and the fact is duly inscribed on the margin of deed that Mr. Penwill had died and his widow had married a Maxwell.

Collier to Bronsdon. Feb. 23, 1701. Mortgage deed for loan of 52 pounds to said Collier in whom Robert Bronsdon had a special interest; he became "surety" for him as an inhabitant of Boston. Witnesses, Anthony Stoddard and Thomas Cawte. (Book 12, leaf 123.)

NOTE. These two also witnessed the will of Robert Bronsdon a few months later.

We will conclude these memoranda from Essex County Registry with an abstract of a deed given to the purchaser of the "Knight place," so called, in Salem, John Williams.

Est. of Robert Bronsdon to John Williams, Oct. 27, 1708. "To all unto whome this present deed of sale shall come, Benjamin Bronsdon of Boston in New England, merchant, only son of Robert Bronsdon late of Boston aforesaid, deceased, and Samuel Greenwood of Boston, shipwright, executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased and Elizabeth the wife of said Samuel Greenwood, one of the daughters of said deceased — and Jonathan Evans of said Boston, mariner, and Mary his wife one other daughter of said deceased — and William Clark and Sarah his wife one other daughter of said deceased — in consideration of £20 of passable money of New England well and truly paid by John Williams of Salem, cooper, convey a certain parcel of land containing by estimate 24 poles of ground, more or less, being in breadth 3 poles and in length from the Common northerly backward 8 poles formerly land of Jacob Pudeator, blacksmith, of Salem, lately deeded by him to John Knight and by said Knight to Robert Bronsdon." Signed by all the heirs, all of whom were able to write.

DEEDS IN WHICH ROBERT BRONSDON IS GRANTEE OR GRANTOR IN SUFFOLK REGISTRY, BOSTON, MASS.

[The first 10 volumes of Suffolk Deeds are printed and can be found in most large libraries.]

Severns to Brimsdon. Jan. 16, 1672, recorded Apr. 16, 1672, in Book 10, 6. Samuel and Sarah Severns convey all that small parcell of land lying and being at the North End of the Town of Boston nigh Merryes Point bounded south by Roger Rose, west by the upland, east by low water.

Paine to Brimsdon. March 30, 1672. John Paine who bought of John Webb conveys a parcel of land containing in front 37½ feet in length 52 feet in rear 44½ feet bounded in front northwestward with a highway leading to the Buriall Place (Charter Street) on northeastward by land of Daniel Henchman on southeastward by land of John Paine and on the west by a common way 6 feet wide and separating it from William Greenough. (See Deed 265 in printed records.)

NOTE. This estate was disposed of to William Hobbie, merchant, in 1675.

Another deed of conveyance, Paine to Bronsdon, Jan. 16, 1672, with John Hull's "release," Sept. 30, 1674, has been given in preceding pages. The estate referred to then formed the homestead of Robert Bronsdon and was on Ship Street, afterward North Street. For these deeds, see Book 10, p. 29, Suffolk Registry.

Paine to Bronsdon, 1673. "To all People to whome this Deed of Sale shall come John Paine of Boston in the Massathusetts Colloine of New England, Merch^{t} sendeth Greeting: Know yee that the s^{d} John Paine for and in consideration of a valewable some of money and curant payment in hand paid by Robert Brimsdon (Bronsdon) of the same Boston the Receight whereof the s^{d} Paine doth hereby owne and acknowledge, Hath Given, Granted, Bargained, Sould, Enfeoffed and Confirmed and do hereby &c . . . . unto the s^{d} Robert Brimsdon merch^{t} his heires and assighnes forever a parcell of land to the quantity of thirtye acors as by deed of Sept 18 1666 appereth: it being the easternmost corner of that tract . . . . adjoining to Balepute Hill: together with all the woods, Timber, Stones, Quarries with all and singular the Rights, Profits, easements, Priveledges and Appurtenances thereunto belonging. . . . .

In witness whereof John Paine hath hereunto putt his hand and seale this day of 1673 Regni Regis Caroly Secundi XXV."

Witnessed by signed JOHN PAINE (and a seal)
NATHANIEL GREENWOOD & THOMAS LOCKWOOD.
Ack. before SAML. SYMONDS Dep. Gov^{r}

NOTE. In the original copy, of which the above is an extract, occurs the expression, "abutting east on Boston line." The town owned several tracts of land outside the peninsula, one of which was at Muddy River (Brookline), at one time comprised with Cambridge (the New town). Baldpate Hill, also anciently known as "Paine Hill," was in Newton. Robert Bronsdon nor his heirs ever conveyed this land in any deed upon record. Title to property in that neighborhood was often "vague." The Paine deed of 1666 seems to be missing also.

Kellond to Bronsdon 1678. Thomas Kellond and wife Abigail convey to Bronsdon for 75 pounds a piece of wharfing as it now stands on the range of the out wharf containing 20 feet and which is the same that Henry Cooley deceased sold unto James Loyd and said Loyd to Thomas Kellond and situted next the piece that Robert Bronsdon had with *his wife Rebeckah Cooley.* (See Book 11, 390.)

In 1680 Kellond with consent of wife Abigail and 25 pounds paid by Robert Bronsdon conveyed to s^{d} Bronsdon outwharves and flatts before the town of Boston. (Book 1, leaf 581, No. 22.)

Jan. 1680, Robert and Rebeckah Bronsdon gave separate deeds of conveyance to Anthony Hayward of an estate in Boston bounded by Henry Cooley's estate with "long warehouse, wharf already built, flatts," for a consideration of £400 of which £320 remained on mortgage. Witnessed by Henry Armitage and Thomas Kemble.

Robert and Rebeckah Bronsdon also conveyed an estate in the same neighborhood (adjoining Walter Merry) to John Turell, at which time the following testimony was given:—

"Mr. Thomas Kemble testified upon oath that he was present and saw Robert Bronsdon and his wife seale and deliver this instrument as their act and deed and hee did then subscribe his name as a witness and did see Robert Bronsdon Jun^{r} do the like. Sworn Aug. 16 1683, bef. Isaac Addington." (Book 12, leaf 13.)

Was Robt. Bronsdon Jun^{r} our Robert's cousin from London?

Bought of John Davis, "taylor," various parcels of land on the highway leading to Winnisimmet Ferry adjoining Nathaniel Greenwood on the west, land formerly of Payne "now of William Downes" on the way that "leadeth to the North Battery." The earliest of these deeds is dated 1677. Some of the land adjoined George Nowell, blacksmith. (Book 13, leaf 36.)

Edward Cricke, tailor, borrowed £100 of Robert Bronsdon, giving deed of his house near the millpond as security which he redeemed in 1688. (Book 13, leaf 404.)

Maverick to Bronsdon. Katherine widow of John Maverick did on August 12, 1680, for £60 convey her house and land by the advice of her father Elias Maverick, bounded by Bronsdon's land and on the west by Capt. Wait Winthrop, John Pearse, Richard Tuttle, also part of the Well.

Witnessed by John Hayward and Ebenezer Moody. (Book 11, leaf 391.)

Ballard to Bronsdon. Jan. 20 1695–6. Jarvis Ballard and Martha his wife conveyed one-half acre at the North End of Boston bounded north by Simon Lynde, decsd. and Mr. Samuel Ruck, east by Hezekiah Brownes house and land, south by the highway and west by Samuel Hudson. (Book 17, leaf 198.)

Stanbury to Bronsdon. Jan. 22 1695–6. Thomas Stanbury and wife Mary for a loan of £39 convey as security for the payment of said loan two parcels of land situate and lying upon the island commonly called Long Island within the lines and bounds of Boston, one parcel containing one and a quarter acres more or less and the other four acres more or less, both parcels being every way butted and bounded with the lands of John Nelson, to Robert Bronsdon his heirs and assigns forever. Payment was arranged for in yearly sums of £3 each for 13 years.

Witnessed by Jarvis Ballard, William Rowse and Laurence Hammond. (Book 17, leaf 200 Suffolk Reg. of Deeds.)

Note. Thomas Stanbury, a shop keeper of Boston and owner of the famous "Feather Store" (built 1680, demolished 1860) was one of the original "renters" of Long Island. In 1666–7, the town relinquished its rights to the renters on certain conditions, supposed to have been fulfilled, as Mr. John Nelson purchased of said renters, *except Thomas Stanbury*, all their rights in the Island.

(This Mr. Nelson was the person who compelled Sir Edmund Andros to surrender himself and the fort on Fort Hill to the colonists.) He sold his part of Long Island to the Brownes of Salem for £1200, but it reverted again to Mr. Nelson, whose heirs disposed of it to Mr. Charles Apthorp of Boston. John Nelson paid £8, due from himself to Robert Bronsdon's executor, but for what is not specified, unless it was on account of Thomas Stanbury. There is nothing to show that it was, however.

Several other changes of ownership finally resulted in Nelson's title being vested in the "Long Island Company" and later, in the Government of the United States.

There is no evidence that Thomas Stanbury paid up his indebtedness to Robert Bronsdon. The careful accounts kept by Samuel Greenwood, during the seven years minority of Benjamin Bronsdon[2], give no reason to suppose that any payments were made. The tradition of ownership of a part of Long Island has always existed in that part of the Bronsdon family who have remained near Boston.

At the time of Robert Bronsdon's death he held a lease of "near nine years" in a building formerly of Tho. Stanbury, (the Feather Store ?)

Holland to Bronsdon. John Holland, anchorsmith, conveyed an estate afterward sold by Robert Bronsdon to John Turell.

Turell to French. Turell conveys lands of inheritance with proviso that £50 be paid to Robert Bronsdon in 1694.

One Ardell became surety for Thaddeus Mackarty on account of a debt due Robert Bronsdon from Mackarty of £200, dated Aug. 16, 1686. Mr. Mackarty subsequently paid in "goods from his ship." (See acct. of Saml. Greenwood.)

Robert Bronsdon consented to a sale of land at Rumney Marsh (Chelsea) by John Bennett and Apphia his wife of Boston to Elisha Bennett of London, said Bronsdon holding a mortgage deed of said estate. (May 18, 1685.)

Power of Attorney.

"Isaac Greenwood of Boston dos appoint his highly and well respected friend, Mr. Robert Bronsdon of Boston, merch[t] to be his lawful attorney and legal representative."

This was for the purpose of purchasing for Edward Bricknall the "pink" Mary 80 tons burthen. The witnesses to the bill of sale were Mr. Bronsdon and his son Joseph Bronsdon, the date Aug. 23, 1692. On this paper is endorsed

"Robert Bronsdon aged about 52 years made oath that he was present and with his son Joseph set their hands to the within instrument."

Bronsdon to Swimstead. "Xber" (Dec.) 16, 1674. Robert Bronsdon and Henry Kemble sold one quarter part of Barque "Mary & Elizabeth" 30 tuns burthen, to John Swimstead Jun[r] for 8 pounds.

Note. Henry Kemble was a brother of Madam Sarah Knight, who m. Apr. 19, 1666, Richard Knight. They were children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Terrice) Kemble and grand children of Mrs. Rebecca Lynde. These families are found constantly in connection with the Bronsdon, Hett, Willard and Greenwood families.

1697. Henry Jones, Distiller borrowed £120 of Robert Bronsdon and gave as security two negroes, "Betty and Anthony which had formerly been slaves of Master Samuel Phillips;" he failed to pay and the negroes remained in possession of Mr. Bronsdon.

MIDDLESEX REGISTRY OF DEEDS AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Everton to Bronsdon. Mortgage Deed given by Funnell Everton to Robert Bronsdon.

"Endorsed upon an originall Deed of Sale from Hannah Hurry, Mehitabell Turner, Mary ffrothingham & Dorothy Hett to Funnell Everton bearing date the eighth of July, 1692, and recorded in Lib. No. (?) page 132, 133, 134."

NOTE. This "originall Deed" we did not discover even by the aid of one of the gentlemen in the office of the Registrar. Possibly a more thorough search would reveal it (the number of the volume is indistinctly written, it appears to be 20, but is not 20).

"Memorandum That I Funnel Everton of Charlestown, mariner, within named for and in consideration of the sum of twenty five pounds currt money of New England to me in hand by Robert Bronsdon of Boston in County of Suffolke in the Massachusetts Bay in New England, merchant. I have granted, bargained, sold and set over all that moiety or one half part of a dwelling house and one half part of all the land belonging to ye house late in ye possession of William Hett deceased and since of Dorothy Hett and, by the within written deed of Sale, bargained, sold and confirmed by the daughters and co-heirs of Anne Hett and Dorothy Hett unto me s^{d} Funnell Everton the s^{d} half part of the s^{d} half house and land being butted and bounded as within mentioned and as situate, being and lying in Charlestown.

For 28 pounds due Aug. 6, 1692.

In presence of Edward Page and William Milborne"

Recorded in Book 14, page 412, Middlesex Reg. of Deeds.

NOTE. This paper was not recorded until 1707. Funnell Everton died and his widow Mary received £3. Dorothy Hett was the widow of William Hett. This estate became the property of Mrs. Sarah Clark, youngest daughter of Robert Bronsdon, in the division of his estate.

N. Bowditch (Gleaner) writes that the Bronsdon family owned much real estate but now (1860) appeared to be nearly extinct in Boston as there was but one Bronsdon in the City Directory for that year.

FROM YORK CO., MAINE, DEEDS.

(Book 3, Fol. 28.) John Paine to Robert Brimsdon to John White for & in consideration of £29 : 10 : 0 payd by Robert Brimsdon of Boston, Merchant, & John Whitte of Boston, joyner, 800 acres of land at least lying near township of Wells & Cape Porpus, the wh^{ch} is a part of a great parcell of land ab^{t} 4, or 6 miles square formerly sold by Sosowen the father & confirmed by Flewelly the sonn, both Sagamores, unto Peter Turbett, John Sanders and John Bush & by them sould unto Harlackendine Symonds, to have and to hold, &c.

signed Oct. 25 1673 and 25th of Charles II

In presence of
DAN^{L} STONE
WILL^{M} HOWARD.

JOHN PAYNE,
ack. Jan. 8 1673 before mee SAM^{L} SYMONDS
Dep. Gov.

(Book 3, Fol. 29.) John Payne of Boston, merchant, in consideration of a valewable sum of money and current pay of New England well &

truely payd by Dan[l] Stone of Boston, chyergeon & Robert Brimsdon of same Boston, merchant . . . a parcell of land viz[t] the moiety of 300 acres that is to say 150 acres thereof scituate between the county of Yorkshyre in New England in township of Wells ab[t] 4 miles distant from sayd town being upon the Edg of a great swamp . . . and also that parcell of marsh by the heath & also one half that marsh of the south west which marsh is bounded by marked trees . . . to have and to hold the sayd moiety of sayd 300 acres & the two marshes sometime appertaining unto Nicholas Coole (*Cooly*)

signed Dec. 10, 1673, 25[th] of Charles II.

In presence of JOHN PAINE
ANTHONY CHECKLY & WILL[M] HOWARD.

(Book 4. Fol. 99) Robert Brimsdon of Boston, merchant, assigns to Capt. John Hill of Wells, Richard Sellys mortgage of lands in Saco to Henry Kemble Oct 31, 1693, 6th yr. of their Majestys reign.
Witnessed by Thomas Johnston and James Convers.

(On the 6th day of March 1696–7 John Hill of Saco made over the above assignment received from Robert Brimsdon of Boston to "my dear and loving brother Joseph Hill of Saco.")

(Book 4, Fol. 140.) Nath[l] Fryer of Piscataway river in New England, merchant, in consideration of £480 payd by Robert Bronsdon of Boston, merchant, mortgages Champernownes island in Kittery (except 80 acres conveyed to John Huicks)

Signed Oct. 26[th] 1688 4[th] year of King James II.
Witnessed by Jonathan Evans, Joseph Bronsdon & Thos. Kemble.

(Book 4, Fol. 140.) Robert Bronsdon of Boston, merchant, assigns above mortgage to Rob[t] Elliot of Newcastle, Province of New Hampshire merchant, Aug. 28, 1698.

(Book 4, Fol. 128.) Robert Bronsdon of Boston, merchant, for divers good causes & considerations gives power of attorney to "my trusty friend M[r] John Watson of Boston to take out of hands of Nath[ll] Fryer sometime of County of Yorke in New England, gentleman, all such lands &c, arrears of rent &c. June 17 1698. 10 y[r] of William III.

(Book 8, Fol. 66.) Benjamin Bromsdon (son of Robert) witnessed Edw. Rishworth's mortgage to Richard Hutchinson, land in York. July 8, 1707.

(Book 8, Fol. 238.) Petition for survey of tract of land (first mentioned in Book 3, Fol. 28) 800 acres part of the 4 or 6 miles parcell, by Will[m] Walker, agent for M[r] Sam[l] Greenwood, Edw. Martyn and Benjamin Bromsdon. Sept. 27 1717.

(Book 10, Fol. 240.) Aug. 15, 1719, has a grant of land at Muscougus and on the Penobscot River conditioned upon the settlement of two towns. The "party" of the second part pledge themselves to settle 80 families in each town in a Christian manner upon said tract. There were 23 signers to this paper among whom were Benjamin Bronsdon and his father in law Gilbert Bant and other prominent citizens of Boston and surrounding towns.

NOTE. The last three abstracts do not, strictly speaking, belong in this place, but it seems best to include all from York Co., Me., together; there is doubtless more information to be derived from Maine deeds of a later date, but at present they are not accessible to us.)

A COPY OF ROBERT BRONSDON'S WILL.

[See Book 14, leaf 423, Suffolk Probate Reg., Boston.]

REMARKS. The original Will and other papers are in a good state of preservation. The Will is placed between layers of gauze silk which is transparent. The seal is seemingly illegible, but we could not determine satisfactorily as we were not allowed to make a particular examination by those persons having the Will in charge, a precaution rendered necessary by the extreme fragility of old documents. Wills were much more commonly made at that time than at the present day. Estates were small and household furnishings so meager that the most trifling articles of domestic use, as well as simple articles of apparel, were carefully bequeathed. Only the student of early Colonial history can appreciate the amount and extent of the Bronsdon possessions.

WILL.

In the Name of God, Amen.

The sixth day of November Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and one, I, Robert Bronsdon of Boston in the County of Suffolk in New England, merchant, although sick in body yet of good and perfect and sound memory, praise be to God therefor, Do make and ordain this my present Will and Testament containing herein my last Will in manner and forme following:

That is to say:

First, I commend my soul to God that gave it hopeing and believing thro' the death and Resurrection of Jesus Christ my Redeemer to receive Life everlasting in the merits of whose precious Blood alone I look and hope for salvation.

And my body to the earth decently to be interred according to the discretion of my executors hereinafter named.

And I will and ordain that all my just debts as I shall owe at the time of my decease shall be truly paid as they happen to be due and that my funeral charges be defrayed and paid in convenient time after my decease.

Item, I will and bequeath to my beloved wife, Hannah Bronsdon (besides the contract which I made with her at the time of our marriage, viszt. one hundred pounds as by said Contract or Bond more fully may appear) I give unto her Tenn pounds pr annum to be paid unto her my said wife out of the Incomes of my Estate so long as she shall continue my widow, and also the

use of a new dwelling house of mine which is now in building when the same shall be finished: or the use of my other tenement now in the occupation of M^rs^ Pitts, which of the two my said Wife shall make choice of to be and to remain to her proper use during the time she shall remain my Widow.

Also, I give unto my said Wife all the Goods and Household Stuff which she brought with her and which was hers before her marriage with me.

Item, I will and bequeath unto my Son Benjamin Bronsdon, my present Mansion or Dwelling house wherein I now live with the garden and yard fenced in and thereunto belonging and also my wharffe on the other side of the way with the ware-house, shops, housings and accommodations standing and being on said wharfe, all standing, lying and being situate at the Northerly end of the Town of Boston afores^d^ all of which premises, he, my said son Benjamin Bronsdon shall possess and enjoy so soon as he shall arrive at the age of one and twenty years and to his heirs and assignes from thenceforth forever (Always Reserving privilidge on and in said wharfe for the accommodation of other of my housing and Lands hereinafter bequeathed. Also I will and bequeath unto my Son one-halfe of all and singular my household stuff, viszt. Plate, Bedding, Brass, Pewter, Lumber, &c. which he shall receive when he comes of age.

But if my said son should die before he arrives at the age of one and twenty years I do then will and bequeath one fourth or quarter part of his portion above mentioned unto my Sister Mary Bosume (Bosson) and my cousins Robert Bronsdon and Avis Gale equally to be divided among them and the longest liver of them, their heires and assignes, and the other three quarter parts equally to be divided among my daughters then surviving. Also I hereby will and appoint my said son a suitable maintainance out of my estate during his minority, to be paid and allowed by my executors hereinafter named.

Item, I hereby will and bequeath unto my Son-in-Law Samuel Greenwood and Elizabeth his wife, my Daughter so much of my estate as will make up the Sum of Five Hundred pounds with what they have already received as by accompt in my Books will appear, which remaining part of the Five Hundred pounds as afores^d^ shall be paid them out of what part of my estate they shall choose (excepting what I have hereinbefore bequeathed) or in money as it shall be made out of the Incomes or Sale of some part of my Estates.

Item, I will and bequeath unto my Son-in-law, Jonathan Evans and Mary his Wife my Daughter, such part of my real estate as shall with what they have already received make up the sum of Five Hundred pounds which shall be paid them in what part of my estate they or one of them shall choose (excepting what I have herinbefore bequeathed) and if my said Daughter makes choice of the house she lives in she shall have it at the price of Two Hundred and fifty pounds, if not, it shall be paid in money as it shall be made out of my estates.

Item, I will and bequeath unto my Daughter Sarah Bronsdon such of my Estate as shall amount to the sum of Five Hundred pounds in money as she shall choose (excepting what I have hereinbefore bequeathed) and if my said Daughter Sarah Bronsdon shall make choice of my house, wharfe, &c. now in the tenure and occupation of William Shiprees she shall have the

same for three hundred pounds, if not she shall be paid in money as fast as it can be made out of my Estate.

Item. I will and bequeath unto my Kinsman Robert Bronsdon in London my before mentioned house and land left to the use of my Wife Hannah Bronsdon which house with the land thereunto belonging, he the said Robert Bronsdon and the heirs lawfully by him begotten shall enjoy after the decease of my said wife forever and for want of such heirs, unto my Kinswoman Avis Gale her heirs and assignes forever.

Item. I hereby will and bequeath unto my Grandchildren (viszt. the children of my Two Daughters Elizabeth Greenwood and Mary Evans to each of them the sum of Ten pounds in money to be paid them when they become of age or day of marriage, whichever shall first be.

Item. I will and bequeath unto the North Church in Boston (whereof I am a member) the sum of Twelve pounds to be laid out in a piece of Plate for the use of the Church.

Item. I will and bequeath unto the Reverend Mr. Increase Mather the sum of Eight pounds in money to be paid within twelve months after my decease.

Item. I will and bequeath unto Reverend Mr. Cotton Mather, Pastor of the said Church, the sum of eight pounds in money to be paid within twelve months next after my decease.

Item. I will and bequeath unto Mr. Atwood, Deacon of the said Church the sum of Four pounds in money.

Item. My will is and I do hereby ordain and appoint

That after all the afores^{d} Legacies are paid the remaining part of my estate Debts, Goods, Chattels, wares and merchandise of all and every kind shall be equally divided among my children then living and shall remain to them their heirs and assignes forever.

Item. I do hereby nominate, ordain and appoint my two sons Samuel Greenwood and Benjamin Bronsdon executors of this my last will and testament hereby also ordaining and appointing my said son Samuel Greenwood severally and solely to act as Executor aforesaid during the minority of my son Benjamin, he said Greenwood keeping just accompts of all his doings relating to his executorship and when my son Benjamin comes of the age of twenty-one years he shall jointly act with his brother as executor afores^{d}.

In Witness whereof I the said Robert Bronsdon have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written

(signed) Robert Bronsdon (and a seal)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Robert Bronsdon to be his last Will and Testament in presence of us

Thomas Cawte
Anthony Stoddard
Sarah Knight.

Examined by Is^{a} Addington
Reg^{r}

The Will was entered for probate on the 2d day of December, 1701, ten days after the death of the testator.

Samuel Greenwood was confirmed as executor by Judge (Elisha) Cooke, who reserved the power to make a like commission for Benjamin Bronsdon when he should become of age.

William Hobby and Edward Thomas, Merchants of Boston, and Joseph Grant, shipwright, were appointed to appraise the real and personal property.

An Inventory of the "Goods and Estate of Robert Bronsdon" was submitted on July 19, 1702.

The Inventory is of great interest and shows many things: viz.:

The division of the house by apartments indicates somewhat the plan of the rooms and their size and number; while the enumeration of the furnishings enables us to picture their appearance. A perusal of the meagre inventories usual at that period will lead to the conclusion that the "brick mansion" of Robert Bronsdon was for the times luxuriously appointed. The household goods brought him by the third wife were not included, being confirmed to her by the will.

Vol. 15, page 52, of Probate Records of Suffolk County:

"A true and perfect Inventory of the Goods and Estate of Robert Bronsdon, late of Boston, Merch^{t}, deceased, taken and appraised at Boston this 19th day of July, 1702, in manner and forme following, vizt.,

In the Hall. (Sometimes called "The Great Room.")

6 Turkey work chairs, best sort. 3£
12 " " " of a worse sort, 3£ 12s
1 old clock and case at 3£.
1 old arm chair and cushion 4s.
2 square tables at 20s. each.
1 carpet, 2£
1 Looking Glass, 10s.
1 Glass Case, 3s.
1 Punch Bowle
1 Leather carpet
1 pair brass Dogs. 1 pair Iron Andirons.
2 small brass Dogs. 1 pair Iron Andirons
2 small pair of Tongs.
1 small fire shovel
2 images and 2 cups on the Mantle-tree
6 pictures. 2 small pictures.

In the Dineing Roome.

9 old Leather Chairs
1 cane couch.
3 rush chairs and 2 old cushions.
1 pair of bellows.
1 Iron standing Candlesticks
2 small tables
2 pair andirons. 1 Fire shovel.
1 small looking Glass with a black Frame.
Some earthen ware on the mantle-tree.

In the Dineing Room Closet. (Corresponds to our Kitchen.—*Ed.*)

19 pewter dishes holding a quart
4 pewter dishes. 19 plates
A parcel of old Flagons, candlesticks, Tankards.
4 old brass kettles.
2 pair of small brass candlesticks.
3 small skillets.
1 chafing dish
1 old warming pan and 3 skimmers.
2 pair Trammels. 2 Spits. 1 old Jack.
2 pair andirons, 2 pair tongs fireshovel.
1 iron chafing dish & 2 gridirons.
3 iron pots and 1 frying pan
1 Settle. 5 chairs
1 dripping pan. 1 box iron & 2 heaters.

In the Cellar under the Dineing Room.

Some old empty tubbs and barrels.

In the Cellar under the Hall.

1 Copper and trevit.
A parcel of tubs and barrels.

In the Chamber over the Hall

12 cane chairs 4£ 16s.
3 rush chairs & 2 cushions.
2 small tables
1 chest of drawers
1 Looking Glass.
1 P^{r} of Brass Dogs.
1 white Coverlid fringe for a bed.
1 p^{r} of scales
2 P^{r} of Window curtains.
1 P^{r} of Callico white Curtains and Vallains.
4½ doz. old Diap. Napkins
6 Diap. Table Cloths.
26 of Holland Sheets. 5 p^{r} old course sheets.
1 Damaske Tablecloth.

In the Closett belonging to Chamber.

3 Turkey work Chairs.
1 Table 1 Gallico Carpet.
1 Sword (old) 1 Picture.

In the North Chamber.

3 old Turkey work chairs
2 p^{r} of Cotton & woolen Sheets.
1 pillowbeer. 1 bolster case
1 large olde Chest.

1 p^{r} of Curtains, Vallains.
1 rugg & 1 bedstead.
2 feather beds. 1 bolster. 2 pillows.

In the Chamber of the Dineing Room.

6 Turkey work chairs
1 brass Dogs.
Some old things on mantle tree.
1 square table
1 P^{r} Curt^{ns} & Vall^{ns}
1 small Looking Glass black Frame
1 bedstead.
1 bedstead in the closet.

In the 2nd Chamber over the Dining Room.

1 old fashion Chest of Drawers.
2 old Chairs without bottoms.
1 p^{r} curtains & vallains & head cloth.
1 p^{r} of blew Curtains & vallains in the Chest of Drawers.
1 straw bed.
1 wicker chair
2 feather beds 2 pillows 2 bolsters.
1 white rugg & 1 blanket 2 old rugs & 1 hamoker.

In the Chamber over the Kitchen.

1 old Saddle & Bridle.
1 old saddle without stirrups & a pillion.
1 screen. 1 old bedstead.
1 old gun & 1 old sword.
1 feather bed. 1 bolster.

At Samuel Greenwoods.

A negro man named Tom valued at 25£.
1 p^{r} white curtains without vallains.
1 chest. 1 small box.
2 desks. 1 straw basket.

In the Warehouse Cellar.

2 hhds. of Molasses. 187 gallons 17£. 18s. 5d.
102 bbls. of Carolina Tarr 76£. 10s.
96 gallons of Sower Wine 1£. 12s.
3 Teirces of Rhum. 38£. 16s.

In the Lower Warehouse over the Cellar.

16 half-hundred iron weights. 4£ 16s.
2 quarter-hundred weights.
2028 yds. of Bermuda Platt.
1 Beam and Scales. 3 hhds of Mud Salt.
A parcel of about 44 hhds of Salt. 9£ 16s.

In the Warehouse Chamber.

21 handkerchiefs.
6 doz. mens gloves.
32½ yds Damnified blew Linnen at 7d. pr yd.
1 Chineh Carpet for a Table.
1 p[r] black course stockings.
3 doz of flowered ribbon.
2 old fashion course hatts.
6 old glasses
1 candle box. 1 compass.
A parcell of Lanthorns & Tinware.
A small Baile of English Goods.
138 Bermuda Broomes.
50 of Hops.

1 old Necklace
163 oz. of Plate value 121£. (silver ware).
11 Tuns of Loggwood
Wearing apparel 20£

The house he lived in with Land belonging, Brick Warehouse Wharfe & Buildings thereon, and all appur[ces] belonging.

Malthouse, old stable and Land all fenced.	—	—
Old Shops next the Street	—	—
Brewhouse, Copper, the land thereunto belonging	£	250
The Brick house Mr. Evans dwels in	"	250
The Two new houses fronting to the Lane	"	300
The house M[r] William Shipreeve lives in	"	300
Parts of a house and land at Charlestown	"	30
A piece of land near the North Burying Ground	£	66
¾ of the Brigantine "Sarah"	£	195
⅛ of Ship John & Anne	£	45
¼ part of Ship Goodwill John Jenkins Comm̃and[r] Amount so far as completed	£	3252

Memorand[m] of additional values:

Besides the housing and Lands before Inventoried and Appraised, there belongs to the Estate of the s[d] deceased Robert Bronsdon the several lands hereinafter mentioned, Vizt.

A house and Land at Yorke bought of Joseph Penuel.

One moiety of a Tract of Land of about 800 acres lying at Wells and Cape Porpus, purchased of John Payne.

One moiety of another tract of Land of 150 acres lying also in y[e] Townships of Wells and purchased of the s[d] Payne.

A parcel of Land in Salem and a house & Land in s[d] Salem.

A parcel of Land in Almsbury.

A term of near 9 years in a house in Boston formerly Tho: Stanburys. (Doubtless the "Old Feather Store."— *Ed.*)

About 150 foot of the out-wharves in Boston.

also

Several Bills, Bonds and Mortgages for money which must be accounted for when received.

Exhibited by me SAMLL GREENWOOD Execr
July 29, 1702.

Examd
PR ISA ADDINGTON. Regr & Exmr

Still further additions to the Inventory were made as follows:

"The Accont of Samuel Greenwood of Boston Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Robert Bronsdon late of Boston aforesaid, mercht, deceased, as well of and for such and so much of the goods and chattles of the sd Robert Bronsdon as come to his hands as of and for his payment and disbursmt of the same as followeth:

The sd Accomptant chargeth himself with all and singular the goods & chattles of the sd Testator specified in an Inventory thereof made and Exhibited unto the Registry of the Judge of Probate and wills and granting letters of admincon for the County of Suffolke amounting as by the said Inventory appeareth the sum of £3252 : 1 : 5."

"He chargeth himself with a second Inventory amounting to £72 : 16. Also several Gold Rings and Coined Gold £5 : 10. Cash found in Chest £294 : 7 : 0. Paper money £4 : 10.

Item the sd Acctt, chargeth himself with several Debts due to the Testator at his Death and Since recd by this Accompt as followeth, vizt."

Then follows ten pages of Samuel Greenwood's account, which we will not print in detail but, by extracts, derive much light upon the manner of life and belongings of our ancestor and the people with whom he had business dealings. Robert Bronsdon appears to have heeded the command to "Owe no man." Apparently he owed nothing at his decease.

The funeral and doctors' bills amounted to £236 : 19 : 3. (The Physician was Dr. Cutler.)

Piece of Plate for the North Church £12

Samuel Greenwood kept an account of the expense incurred in the family, various articles for Benjamin Bronsdon mention of which will be found in the history of Benjamin Bronsdon[2], later.

Both of the sons-in-law were indebted to the estate. The original statement of Samuel Greenwood's indebtedness is preserved at the Court House.

"Mother Bronsdon" receives an allowance for household expense at stated intervals.

Various persons settle up their indebtedness, either in part or the whole, as:

Joseph Blaney by Philip Bread £17 : 0 : 0
and again Joseph Blaney settled the mortgage in full by the payment of £76 : 0 : 0

Thomas Bennet part payment of Bond £37 : 7 : 0

Lewis Booshere in full	£ 22 : 13 : 8
Cash of John Nelson	" 8 : 06 : 0
Thaddeus Maccarty (goods from his ship)	" 11 : 06 : 0
Timothy Thornton paid in full	03 : 8
Samuel Beachen " " "	" 17 : 01 : 0
Abigail Franklin, due by bond,	" 15 : 00 : 0
Paul Grove Alcock paid	" 3 : 00 : 0
Tamsend Skinner paid	" 14 : 12 : 0
Nathaniel Henchman paid	" 50 : 00 : 0
David Copp paid	" 1 : 00 : 0
Christopher Breen	" 2 : 08 : 0
Robert Sedgwick & Samuel Greenwood	" 12 : 05 : 0
Joseph Bridgham paid	" 23 : 00 : 9
William Owen paid	" 1 : 14 : 0
Mr. Vial paid cash.	
James Webber paid	£ 4 : 05 : 0
John Clark paid part of bond	" 1 : 14 : 4
Sarah Robes paid	" 4 : 15 : 0
Andrew Belcher paid cash	
Elias Purrington paid	" 17 : 14 : 6

Among those who paid rent are the following:

Mehitable Hopkins, for rent,	£ 2 : 00 : 0
Richard Franklin " " ,	" 12 : 00 : 0
Mary Shores " " ,	" 1 : 10 : 0
Lydia Nowell " " ,	" 1 : 18 : 0
Hannah More " " ,	" : 08 : 6
Margaret Johnson " " ,	" 1 : 00 : 0
Mr Shannon " " ,	" 7 : 03 : 8
allowed him 16¼d. for rates & repairs	
William Moody for rent	£ 1 : 10 : 0
Mary Towers	12 : 0

Received for dockage for vessels:

John Miles, dockage,	£ 2 : 13 : 6
Lewis Hunt, " & use of scales,	11 : 0
John Bonner "	16 : 6
John Pitts " by William Clark.	
John Hobby's Ship, dockage,	£ 6 : 00 : 0
John Bant "	16 : 0

Expenses "for the horse and cow."
Maids Wages £6 :
Cartage for sugar
To mending Brew-house 4s.
To Man working about Drains 4s.
Paid Mr Jeffrey Gray for carrying on a lawsuit in Virginia.
Paid for work to Samuel Griffin on the Charlestown house.
Jan. 1, 1704. Paid for mending fence after fire.
Journey to Cambridge
Appraisers journey to Charlestown.

Paid for Lighterage
Paid Philip Pendexter wages £10 : 00 : 0
Paid Negro Jack for wheeling dirt
Cash for bricks for house in Lane
Paid Mrs. Knight for writing, 1 shilling
Work of Henry Ingraham.

The ships come home laden with rich cargoes from foreign lands, but their owner sleeps unheeding; earthly gain or loss is nothing more to him.

The cargoes are disposed of and the profits added to the sum total of the Bronsdon estate.

"Ship Goodwill;" cargoe, "sugar loaves," Barr Iron, Bermuda Brooms, Ginger from Jamaica, £25 worth, "Onyons," Lumber, Salt, Fish.
Ship Friendship's "Cargoe." Logwood, Molasses, Rum.

Among those who buy are

Edward Richards	111 foot of pine boards, 4s.	
John Hobby,	Logwood.	
William Alden	Logwood	£2 : 08 : 4
Daniel Vose	12 gal. Mollasses	
" "	89 ft. pine boards	03 : 0
John Scollay,	Wine & Molasses	£10 : 6 : 7
James Webber	"one hanchor & Jugg of wine,"	5 : 0
Samuel Greenwood	"11 q^{ts} of green wine for myself"	5s. 6d.
William Owin	one-half gal. wine	
Philip Pendexter, 6 sides of sole leather		£ 1 : 19 : 3
M^{r} Vyall 60 gals. of rum.		" 11 : 00 : 0
Samuel Greenwood, Molasses		" 1 : 00 : 0
M^{r} Gills 15 gals. molasses		" 1 : 17 : 6
Daniel More 12 gals. molasses		" 1 : 08 : 14
Daniel Marshall 12 gallons Rum		2 : 8
John Carlile, Molasses		" 5 : 00 : 0
Benjamin Snelling, Molasses		" 1 : 10 : 1
—— White 6 gallons molasses		14 : 0
Nathaniel Henchman, Logwood		" 20 : 00 : 0
240 pounds Rice to Sundry persons.		" 2 : 00 : 0
Bushell of Salt		02 : 0
"10 Riggen"		" 3 : 08 : 0

Received of William Marshall for ¼ part of mare sold at Jamaica	" 2 : 00 : 0
Cash recovered in suit against Leonard Buckmeister	" 1 : 04 : 0
Paid Capt. Clark	" 3 : 00 : 0
Storing fish for David Robertson	" 1 : 11 : 0
For Negroes labor in clearing floor in State House	07 : 0
Received of Benjamin Alford, ¼ part "Ketch" Hampshire	" 18 : 00 : 0

The account of Samuel Greenwood with the Estate of his father-in-law, Robert Bronsdon, occupies ten pages of Book 15, pages 367 to 377 inclusive, Suffolk Probate Rec.

The amount footed up is £5204 : 16 : 5¾ but this amount does not include the full value of the estate, no appraisal having been made of sundry large tracts of land and estates in places other than Boston, particularly in York county, Maine.

The following Quitclaim explains itself:

ACQUITTANCE

I Anna Bronsdon, Relict of Robert Bronsdon, deceased, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds which I acknowledge to have received from Samuel Greenwood, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Robert Bronsdon renounce all claim on his estate this 23^{d} Octo^{r} 1702. (signed) ANNA BRONSDON.

The Widow Bronsdon made choice of the new brick house, next door to the Bronsdon Mansion, where she lived the remainder of her life, or until 1730, when it reverted to the Gale family, heirs of Robert Bronsdon's brother, Benjamin Bronsdon of Wiltshire, Eng.

William Clark, mariner, and later merchant and ship owner of Boston, married Sarah Bronsdon a few months later, and the Clarks occupied the Bronsdon mansion with Benjamin as one of their family. Benjamin at the age of fourteen chose William Clark for his guardian. (See history of Benjamin.) In 1707, Benjamin attained his majority. Samuel Greenwood and William Clark then resigned their charge of affairs, and the Clarks removed, probably to the Cooley place which William Clark purchased in full of Benjamin Bronsdon at that time, they having previously been joint owners. The Division of the Bronsdon Estate, an interesting document (see Book 23, leaf 182, Suffolk Reg. of Deeds), is not given here in full, as it repeats the Will in great measure. Apparently there was no dissension among the heirs.

The following extract from the Division relates to the homestead:

"Whereas the s^{d} Robert Bronsdon in and by his last Will and Testament bearing date the 16th day of November after his just debts & funeral charges were defrayed and paid did will and bequeath unto the s^{d} Benjamin Bronsdon his Son his then present Mansion or Dwelling house wherein he then Lived with the garden and yard fenced in and thereunto belonging. And also his wharff on the other side of the way with the warehouse, shops, housings and accommodations standing and being on the s^{d} wharf all standing, lying and being at the Northerly end of Boston aforesaid. All which premises he willed his Son Benjamin should possess and enjoy so soon as he should arrive at the age of 21 years, reserving always a privilege for the accommodation of his other housings and lands."

Upon attaining his majority, Benjamin commenced to rebuild and make improvements and enlargements upon his wharf, but the decay of commerce did not warrant his outlay. We have no reason to suppose that he was not a man of business ability, for the times were far from as favorable to trade as they had been heretofore.

We not only have traced the descendants of Robert Bronsdon's son, but have also obtained many of those of each of his three daughters, and sufficient data will be given to enable any descendant to trace back to their Bronsdon ancestors.

The Greenwood Branch.

(3) Elizabeth Bronsdon[2] (Robt.[1]).

Elizabeth Bronsdon[2] was b. at the North End of Boston, on Ship Street. She is supposed to have been a twin to the first Mary Bronsdon, b. Sept. 22, 1668, and who d. in infancy. (A second Mary, b. Aug. 27, 1670, became the wife of Capt. Evans.)

Elizabeth Bronsdon[2] m. before 1687 Samuel Greenwood, shipwright, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Allen) Greenwood (m. at Weymouth, Jan. 4, 1655–6). Mr. Greenwood d. July 16, 1721, and his wife d. the 9th of the following December. They are bur. in the Greenwood Tomb at Copp's Hill.

Children:

(10) i. *Elizabeth*[3] *Greenwood*, b. Aug. 18, 1687; d. young.
(11) ii. *Samuel*[3] *Greenwood, Jr.*, b. Aug. 15, 1690. See below.
(12) iii. *Mary*[3] *Greenwood*, b. 1697; d. July 21, 1724; single.
(13) iv. *Elizabeth*[3] *Greenwood*, bapt. Apr. 24, 1698; m. first, Samuel White, by whom she had children; and second, Capt. Benj. Edwards, whose first wife was Bathsheba Evans, cousin to Elizabeth. No children by the second marriage.
(14) v. *Nathaniel*[3] *Greenwood*, bapt. Oct. 15, 1699; d. young.
(15) vi. *Anna*[3] *Greenwood*, bapt. Apr. 11, 1700; d. young.
(16) vii. *Isaac*[3] *Greenwood*, bapt. May 11, 1702; m. Sarah, dau. of Dr. John Clark, and niece of "Councillor" William Clark.
(17) viii. *Miles*[3] *Greenwood*, b. Apr. 15, 1705; d. young.
(18) ix. *Nathaniel*[3] *Greenwood*, b. Mar. 27, 1707; d. young.
(19) x. *Joseph*[3] *Greenwood*, b. June 5, 1709; d. young.
(20) xi. *Joseph*[3] *Greenwood*, b. Aug. 18, 1711.

Note. Some of the descendants of (11) Samuel and (16) Isaac follow the history of Samuel and Elizabeth Greenwood, but all the descendants of Mrs. Elizabeth (Bronsdon) Greenwood have not been collected.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Bronsdon[2]) Greenwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood joined the Second Church, Aug. 13, 1710.

Samuel Greenwood possessed sterling qualities of character, which fixed the choice of Robert Bronsdon, who appointed him as executor of his estate during the seven years' minority of Benjamin Bronsdon. As executor, Mr. Greenwood received £80, and furthermore, Samuel and Elizabeth acknowledged a share of the Bronsdon property, amounting to £440, and a house and lot on Whitebread Alley.

The Greenwood estate was on the "Broad Back Street," leading to Winnisimmet Ferry, and extended from the present Hanover Street to low water mark. His mansion house was standing until 1859, when it was absorbed by the widening of North Street.

Samuel Greenwood was selectman, a member of a committee for fitting out the expedition to Port Royal in 1710, also one of the gentlemen chosen to oversee the building of a Grammar School in 1712 and for examining fortifications in 1718.

Samuel and Elizabeth (Bronsdon[2]) Greenwood have had many illustrious descendants; one of them was John Danforth Greenwood, M. D., President of Nelson College; another, was the distinguished pastor of King's Chapel, Boston, the Rev. Francis W. P. Greenwood, of whom it is said that "he has hardly been surpassed in the consecration of vivid and lofty imaginative power to the highest themes"; also, the late Rev. Alfred Greenwood, and Mr. Edwin Greenwood who d. 1865.

Samuel Greenwood's Will, 1721.

[See Book 22, Suffolk Probate Reg.]

By it he gave to "Elizabeth his dearly beloved wife" the dwelling in which David Eustis "now lives," and one third part of all estates and goods, together with the use and improvement of their dwelling house where they "now live," and a part of the garden, but not the barn. The remaining part of the garden is allotted to the "brick house now building," or in lieu of real estate £450 in money, the whole amounting to about £1000, but "if she marry again she forfeits all." Samuel, the oldest son had a "double portion."

Only daughter Elizabeth had £100 and one-fifth of the real estate. Isaac and Joseph, only remaining surviving children, had the same as Elizabeth.

Doctors Increase and Cotton Mather each "Ten pounds."

"To the poor people of the North End," £15 pounds.

To his "only grandson" Samuel Greenwood "for to show my good will" £20 on coming of age.

There is mentioned in the inventory of the estate "Four pictures, figures of family, hanging in the hall of the Mansion House."

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(11) Samuel[3] Greenwood (Elizabeth[2], Robt. Bronsdon[1]).

He was b. Aug. 15, 1690, was a graduate of Harvard College in 1709. He was a merchant and shipwright in Boston, a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. in 1722, and captain of a militia company.

He m. first, Aug. 8, 1717, Mary Fitch; and second, Mary Charnock. He d. Feb. 22, 1742, leaving wife Mary and son Samuel as executors of his will.

Children, three by the first, five by the second wife:

(21) i. *Mary*[4] *Greenwood*, b. Oct. 31, 1718; d. young.
(22) ii. *Samuel*[4] *Greenwood*, b. May 18, 1720; grad. of Harvard Coll. 1739; was twice m., but is not known to have descendants. He was private sec. to Gov. Belcher.
(23) iii. *Benjamin*[4] *Greenwood*, b. May 30, 1722.
(24) iv. *John*[4] *Greenwood*, b. Dec. 7, 1727; d. in England in 1792. He has descendants in old and New England, and other parts of America, also in New Zealand.
(25) v. *Mary*[4] *Greenwood*, b. Apr. 1, 1731; d. in elderly spinsterhood in Marblehead.
(26) vi. *Elizabeth*[4] *Greenwood*, b. Dec. 21, 1732.
(27) vii. *William*[4] *Greenwood*, b. July 29, 1738; prob. d. young.
(28) viii. *Hannah*[4] *Greenwood*, b. Oct. 5, 1740 (see "Symmes Memorial").

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(16) Isaac[3] Greenwood (Elizabeth[2], Robt. Bronsdon[1]).

He was b. May 11, 1702; m. Jan. 1, 1729, Sarah, dau. of Dr. John Clark. Isaac was bapt. at the Old North Meeting House, May 17, 1702, graduated from Harvard Coll. in 1721, adm. to church membership at the "Old North," 1722. He went to England to study, and occasionally preached in London. He returned to Boston in 1726, and the next year was elected Hollis Professor of Mathematics at Harvard Coll., which position he held until 1738. He d. at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 12, 1745.

Children, b. at Cambridge:

(29) i. *Isaac*[4] *Greenwood, Jr.*, b. May 9, 1730; m. Mary I'ans. See below.
(30) ii. *Sarah*[4] *Greenwood*, b. Sept. 8, 1731; d. July 28, 1773; single.
(31) iii. *John*[4] *Greenwood*, b. Mar. 29, 1733; lived at Falmouth, Me.
(32) iv. *Thales*[4] *Greenwood*, b. Mar., 1735; d. 1766.
(33) v. *Elizabeth*[4] *Greenwood*, b. Apr., 1737; m. Capt. William Holland of Falmouth, Me., and had one child, d. in infancy. She d. Sept. 10, 1783.

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(29) Isaac[4] Greenwood, Jr. (Isaac[3], Elizabeth[2], Robt. Bronsdon[1]).

He was b. May 9, 1730; d. at Dedham, Oct. 18, 1803; m. Mary I'ans. They have descendants through two sons, viz.:

(34) i. *Isaac*[5] *Greenwood*, b. Oct. 13, 1758; d. in New York City, Oct. 21, 1829, and was father of ex-Judge *John*[6] *Greenwood* of Brooklyn, N.Y., who d. Dec. 12, 1887, aged 90 yrs., and who had two sons:

i. *James*[7] *Greenwood* of Brooklyn, N.Y., d. in 1900, aged nearly 88 years.
ii. *William*[7] *Greenwood* of New York City, now living, 1901, unmarried.

(35) ii. *John*[5] *Greenwood*, b. May 17, 1760; d. in New York City, Nov. 16, 1819. He had one son:

(36) i. *Isaac John*[6] *Greenwood*, who d. in New York City, May 14, 1865, aged 70 yrs. His widow d. in 1899, at an advanced age.

Children:

(37) i. *Isaac John*[7] *Greenwood, Jr.*, b. Nov. 15, 1833; grad. Columbia Coll., 1853; m. Oct. 23, 1866, Mary Agnes Rudd. Has had four children. Res. in New York City. He is an authority on genealogical matters, and has kindly helped us with Greenwood family records.

(38) ii. *Langdon*[7] *Greenwood*, b. Aug. 9, 1840; grad. at Columbia Coll.; m. first, Helen A. Snyder; m. second, Anna Hand, and d. Jan., 1900, leaving descendants.

MEMORANDA.

Dec. 24, 1794, Miss Elizabeth Bronsdon conveyed a brick dwelling and lot of land bounded by estates of Dr. Lathrop and the Hon. Perez Morton and widow Elizabeth Nickerson to Isaac Greenwood, dentist. The consideration was £1000.

FROM THE *Boston News Letter*, JULY 27, 1727.

A full account of scientific experiments made by Professor Greenwood to determine the cause and manner of death of two men who died in the old reservoir upon descending into it near Union Street.

FROM *N. E. Weekly Journal*, FEB. 13, 1728.

"Mr. Isaac Greenwood was inaugurated at the College Hall in Cambridge into the office of the Professor of the Mathematicks and Natural and Experimental Philosophy lately founded by that great and living Benefactor to that Society Mr. Thomas Hollis of London, merchant. And we hear Mr. Greenwood gave his first publick lecture at the College Hall on Wednesday last, Feb. 7."

FROM THE SAME.

Advertisement. "Arithmetick — Vulgar and Decimal — by Isaac Greenwood, A. M. To be sold by Thomas Hancock at the Bible and Three Crowns, Ann Street. Just published."

LANGDON–GREENWOOD. June 23, 1796, William Pitt Greenwood to Mary Langdon.

GREENWOOD–BARRETT. Sept. 11, 1832, Mary Susan Greenwood to Rev. Saml. Barrett, D.D., a noted Unitarian minister.

Mrs. Barrett was a sister of Rev. Francis William Pitt Greenwood. She d. Mar. 15, 1874, aged 66 yrs., leaving descendants. (See Hist. of Wilton, N. H.)

The Evans Branch (includes Edwards).

(4) Mary Bronsdon[2] (Robt.[1]) m. Capt. Jonathan Evans.

Mary Bronsdon[2], dau. of (1) Robert Bronsdon[1], by his wife Bathsheba (Richards), was b. in Boston, at the North End, Aug. 27, 1670. Her marriage is recorded by Saml. Sewall in his famous Diary as having taken place "Oct^{r} ye 4th 1688," the officiating minister having been Rev. Samuel Willard. Capt. Jonathan Evans died abroad about 1728. Mary d. Sept. 5, 1737. She received the sum of £500, and a brick house on Fish Street, from her father's estate. After the husband's death she mortgaged half her double "Brick house at the North End, fronting Fish Street," to Samuel White (see No. 13) and John Richards, a relative of her mother. She had already sold the other half to John Hooten, Feb. 24, 1728. In 1734, the mortgage on the estate was discharged, both White and Richards having died, and their widows received the money. The widow White, who was Elizabeth Greenwood before marriage and a niece of Mrs. Evans, afterward married Capt. Benjamin Edwards as his third wife. Capt. Evans was many years away from home, and his wife transacted business on a "power of attorney," given by him to his "beloved wife." (See Essex Co. Reg. of Deeds.)

We have the names of seven children of Jonathan and Mary (Bronsdon) Evans, but we have not traced any of their descendants, except the family of Bathsheba, the sixth child, and it is uncertain if there are any, for the reason that in the release of the heirs to the Evans estate only the name of grandson Alexander Edwards, of the later generation, appears. However, this is not certain proof that other heirs did not exist.

Children, bapt. at the North Meeting House:

(39) i. *Jonathan*[3] *Evans*, b. July 7, 1689; d. in infancy.

(40) ii. *Mary*[3] *Evans*, b. Dec. 4, 1692; no further record.

(41) iii. *Jonathan*[3] *Evans*, b. Apr. 6, 1694; bapt. next day; no further record.

(42) iv. *Elizabeth*[3] *Evans*, b. Oct. 20, 1696; bapt. when 4 d. old; no further record.

(43) v. *Robert*[3] *Evans*, b. June 14, 1699; bapt. June 18; supposed to be the one who m. June 16, 1726, Elizabeth Wallis; no further record.

(44) vi. *Bathsheba*[3] *Evans*, b. March, bapt. May, 1701; m. May 14, 1730, Capt. Benjamin Edwards, and d. June 26, 1728, leaving seven children. See below.

(45) vii. *Joseph*[3] *Evans*, b. Aug. 25, 1709; no further record.

(44) Bathsheba[3] Evans (Mary[2], Robt. Bronsdon[1]).

Bathsheba[3] Evans was b. in 1701, and m. Capt. Benjamin Edwards of Boston, whose family Bible and other heirlooms are preserved in possession of Mr. Rollin A. Edwards, a descendant. The Edwards residence is now standing on Salem Street, being the next house south of Christ Church.

Mrs. Evans, daughter of Robert Bronsdon, probably died in this house with her daughter Bathsheba, and was interred in the Edwards tomb on Copp's Hill. This tomb was built about the same time as the Clark, Greenwood and Benjamin Bronsdon tombs, 1717 or 1718. It is No. 5 in the cemetery records.

The entries in the old Edwards Bible are very quaint, and have been copied for us; we reproduce them here as of interest to the descendants of Mrs. Mary Evans. The date of Bible, 1707. The explanatory numbers are our own. Capt. Benjamin Edwards was a prominent citizen of Boston, one of the founders of the New Brick Church. Was first a sea captain, later a merchant. His first home after marriage was an estate adjoining the Bronsdon's, from which he removed to Green Lane (Salem Street) in later years. This Bible gives the following records:

"Benj. Edwards (1st) Born Dec. 15, 1685. Departed this life Aug. 26th day 1751 in the 66 year of his age and was buried in his tomb in the North Burying Place in Boston." . . . .

"Benj. Edwards (1st) was mar[d] to Bathsheba Evans datter of Capt. Jonath[n] and Mary Evans by Rev[d] and M[r] Will[m] Wellstead on the 14th of May 1730, his second wife."

Children of Benjamin and Bethsheba Edwards:

(46) i. "*Benjamin*[4] *Edwards* (2nd) was born on Munday morning being the 20th day of February 1731 and Baptized by the Rev[d] M[r] Will[m] Wellstead."

(47) ii. "*Robert*[4] *Edwards* was born on Satterday the 18th day of Novem[r] 1732 & Baptized by the above Rev[d]. M[r]. Wellstead." Robert Edwards died Feb. 14th 1770 Buried Munday the 19th in the tumbe.

(48) iii. "*Alexander*[4] *Edwards* was born Tuseday 18th of December 1733."

(49) iv. "*John*[4] *Edwards* was born on Satterday morning being the 4[th] day of January 1734–5 and baptized as afore said."

(50) v. "*Bathsheba*[4] *Edwards* was Born Munday morning about 4 oclock being the 23[rd] day of February 1736 and Baptized y[e] Sabbath morning following by y[e] Rev[d] M[r] Wellstead Paster of y[e] North Brick Meetinghouse."

(51) vi. "*Dolling*[4] *Edwards* was b. May 9th 1737 on Munday aboute seaven oclock in y[e] afternoon and was baptized y[e] Sabbath following being y[e] 15th day of y[e] month by y[e] Rev[d] M[r] Will[m] Wellstead, Paster of y[e] North Brick Meetinghouse."

(52) vii. "*Hannah*[4] *Edwards* was born on Satterday night aboute nine oclock 20th of May 1738 and was baptized y[e] next day by Rev[d] M[r] Will[m] Wellstead, Paster of y[e] North Brick Meetinghouse."

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(44) "Bethsheba[3] Edwards y[e] wife of Benjamin Edwards departed this life on Munday Morning aboute 4 oclock being y[e] 26th day of June, 1738, and in y[e] 37th year of her age and was buried on Tuesday y[e] 27th day of June in a tumbe in y[e] North Burying place at y[e] North End Boston. She had left seaven small children, five sons and two datters as above named. The (first and) last child is but 7 years and 4 months. Her death was very sudding and supprising to everybody. Her own mother Mary[2] Evans died at y[e] 5th of Sept. and was buried in y[e] tomb." (Written "town" by mistake.)

(52) Hannah[4] Edwards (the babe) died Nov. 2, 1738, ae 16 mos. 12 d. and was buried in "y[e] tumbe where her mother and other relations lie buried" among whom were Sarah, the mother of Benjamin Edwards, also his first wife Hannah Harrod.

(46) "Benjamin[4] Edwards (2nd) born Feb. 20 1731, first born son of Benjamin and Bethsheba Edwards of Boston."

"Mary Bent born June 21, 1743, Said Mary Bent was a datter of Mr. Thom. Bent and Mary Bent of Sudbury."

"Benjamin[4] Edwards aforesaid was married Feb. 20 1777 to Mary Bent above named by Josiah Stone Esq. at Framingham."

(53) i. "*Mary*[5] *Edwards* born at Framingham Mar. 27 at 3 oclock in the afternoon in y[e] year 1778, day of week Fryeday."

(54) ii. *Benjamin*[5] *Edwards* (3rd) born "at Framingham Aug. 5 1779 Thursday 1 oclock morning."

(55) iii. *Bethsheba*[5] *Edwards* was born "at Framingham July 16, 1781, Munday 3 oclock afternoon, second datter."

(56) iv. *Alexander*[5] *Edwards* born "at Framingham July 26, 1783, Satterday, eleven oclock at night, second son."

(57) v. *Jonathan*[5] *Edwards* born "at Framingham Dec. 30, 1785, Fryday seven oclock at evening third son" (also called John).

Deaths.

(54) Mar. 9 1790 Benjamin[5] Edwards departed this life ae 10 y. 7 mos. & 4 d. of "measls." "in y[e] burying place at Framingham."

(55) Febauary (Tuesday) y[e] first 1785 two oclock morning departed this life Bathsheba[5] Edwards second dattar of Benjamin and Mary Edwards "aged 3 y. 6 m. 14 d."

(46) "At framingham March 12, 1803, departed this life Benjamin Edwards[4] (2nd) aged 71 years and 20 days."

(57) In Framingham Aug. 23[rd] 1813, Departed this life John[5] Edwards, 3rd son, aged 32 y. 8 m. 3 d.

In Mason, N.H. Feb. 14, 1824, Departed this life Mary (Bent) Edwards wife of Benjamin Edwards (2nd) aged 80 y. 7 m. 17 d.

(53) Mary[5] Edwards born Mch. 27, 1778, mar[d] Ephraim Parkhurst the father of the noted Dr. Parkhurst of New York City; her death is recorded thus:

"In Sharon, Mass.. Departed this life, Mary[5] (Edwards) Parkhurst Eldest daughter of Benjamin Edwards (2nd) and Mary (Bent) Edwards and wife of Ephraim Parkhurst, Feb. 15th 1870 aged 81 y. 10 m. 19 d."

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(47) Robert[4] Edwards (Bathsheba[3], Mary[2], Robt. Bronsdon[1]).

(47) Robert[4] Edwards, born Nov. 18, 1732; d. Feb. 14, 1770; second son of (44) Bathsheba[3] (Evans) Edwards, was married to Susanna Downes, March 17, 1755, and second (published) to Mary (White) Clark on Dec. 21, 1756. He had five daughters, as named in his will, as follows; and one son, d. in infancy:

(58) i. *Mary[5] Edwards*, b. Oct. 22, 1759; m. Amos Carleton of Bradford, Mass., and had son Amos[6] Carleton, Jr., m. Nancy Bailey. Their dau. Elizabeth[7] Carleton, b. July 4, 1822; m. July 13, 1843, Mr. William F. Spiller, and d. as the result of a burning accident Aug. 16, 1890. Mr. Spiller, now 81 years old, resides at Stoneham, and has kindly given us a copy of all the foregoing records, he having made the Edwards Genealogy a study for over twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Spiller had seven children of whom one, George E.[8] Spiller, m. Augusta Waitt and resides in Malden. Has no children living. Mary Edwards has numerous other descendants.

(59) ii. *Bathsheba[5] Edwards*, b. July 14, 1760; m. David Rich, of Boston.

(60) iii. *Elizabeth[5] Edwards*, b. Feb. 27, 1765; m. Jedediah Lincoln, and had son Alexander Edwards[6] Lincoln, b. Aug. 23, 1783.

Note. Jedediah Lincoln, b. 1760 in Hingham, bro. of Amos Lincoln, the ancestor or the late Frederic W. Lincoln of Boston. Jedediah m. second, Mary, sister of Paul Revere.

(61) iv. *Rebecca[5] Edwards*, b. Oct. 1, 1769; m. Caleb Coolidge, of Chandler's River, Mass.

(62) v. *Sally[5] Edwards*, m. William Williams, and emigrated to Maine from Billerica.

(63) vi. *Robert[5] Edwards*, b. Oct. 1, 1762; d. in infancy.

Robert[4] Edwards who d. 1770, son of Benj. and Bathsheba[3] (Evans) Edwards, owned an estate of 35 acres in New York City called "Whitetown." This was leased for 99 years, and being of comparatively little value, and his heirs being all daughters, little account was made of it. Of late years the heirs of Robert have been endeavoring to regain possession of the estate now become of immense value. They have interesting letters and evidence in support of their claim.

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(49) John[4] Edwards (Bathsheba[3], Mary[2], Robt. Bronsdon[1]).

He was b. Jan. 4, 1734–5, and is not the John who married Abigail. That John Edwards had recorded seven children, the first of whom was born 1750, when John Edwards, son of Benj. and Bathsheba, was not fifteen

years old. John[4] Edwards went to Norfolk, Va. in 1770, settled at Culpepper, C. H., and had children whom he named John[5], William[5], Solomon[5], Robert[5] and Thomas[5]. A Robert Edwards, cousin to the Grays, was in Boston in 1866, probably son of this John of Virginia.

(**48**) Alexander[4] Edwards (Bathsheba[3], Mary[2], Robt. Bronsdon[1]).

He was b. Dec. 18, 1733, m. Sarah Greenough (of the Clark branch), grand-daughter of Mrs. Sarah (Bronsdon) Clark, and the two branches descending from different wives of Robert Bronsdon were thereby united. One daughter was born to this couple, Sarah[5], who d. in infancy. Alexander d. of yellow fever in Boston, Sept. 24, 1798. His wife, Sarah survived him. Her wedding dress of rich brocade was left to her relatives in Concord, Mass., and they still possess a portion of it, which is used as a chair covering. Mr. Edwards made his will on Sept. 24, 1798, declaring himself to be very weak and infirm of body. He left the use of his whole estate to his "well beloved wife Sarah during her natural life," excepting a legacy of $40 per annum to his beloved sister, Bethsheba Gray of Boston, widow, and to his dear brother, Benjamin Edwards of Framingham, $334, "no more and no less." To the children of brother Dollin Edwards, deceased, viz., Sally Revere, wife of Paul Revere, Jun[r], goldsmith, Benjamin Edwards, cooper, Alexander Edwards, cabinet-maker, and Rebecca, wife of Josiah Carter, blacksmith, a sum of money invested in real estate specified. To the children of his brother Robert, deceased, viz.: Mary Carlton, widow, Bathsheba, wife of David Rich of Boston, Rebecca, wife of Caleb Coolidge, and Sally, wife of —— Wilkins, $334, to be equally between them. To the children of his sister, Bathsheba Gray, afore mentioned, the sum of £334, share and share alike. To his two beloved nieces, Sally Lapear and Mary Savage, $200 each. To Alexander Savage, son of John Savage of York in the county of York, merch[t], a loan office note, value $168.59. To Alexander Edwards Revere, son of Paul Revere, Jun[r], the sum of $50. To Martha Stone of Concord, Mass., widow, the sum of $50. To the children of his dear friend, Jedediah Lincoln, "born of Elizabeth Edwards Lincoln, my beloved niece, deceased, I give my Mansion House with the yard and garden as enclosed with my desire that the whole be improved from the time of my wife's decease in such manner that the income thereof may enable Alexander Edwards Lincoln at the age of 21 years to pay the other children so much as shall be due them that the real estate may be for said Alexander's use forever, the said Jedediah to take possession immediately on death of said wife of said Alexander Edwards."

The executors appointed were David Stoddard Greenough of Roxbury, Esq., Joseph Kettell Baker of Boston, and wife Sarah (Greenough) Edwards. Witnessed by John Wells, Benj[n] Wells & John Armstrong.

NOTE. Mary and Alexander Savage were children of Mrs. Edwards' sister, Mary (Greenough). (See Clark Branch.) The Widow Stone was Martha (Greenough). The name, Lapear, also occurs in the Greenough family, and David S. Greenough was a half brother of Mrs. Edwards. The possession of an Edwards' tomb by the Lincoln family is also explained by these relationships between the Edwards and Lincoln families.

(**50**) BATHSHEBA[4] EDWARDS (BATHSHEBA[3], MARY[2], ROBT. BRONSDON[1]).

She was b. Feb. 23, 1736, and married first, —— CARTER, d. 1750; second, Benjamin GRAY.

Two children by Mr. Carter; one m. Frothingham, the other, Stearns.

Children by Mr. Gray were:

(64) i. *Hannah*[5] *Gray*, twice m., Mr. Clowes and Mr. Duck.
(65) ii. *Sarah*[5] *Gray*, m. Joseph Child.
(66) iii. *Benjamin*[5] *Gray*, m. Sarah Edmunds; bur. May 5, 1764.
(67) iv. *Bathsheba*[5] *Gray*, m. —— Storer.
(68) v. *Betsey*[5] *Gray*, m. Oct. 15, 1797, Wm. Treadwell of Ipswich.
(69) vi. *Polly*[5] *Gray*, m. first, —— Burton; second, Hayden.

Benjamin and Sarah (Edmunds) Gray had a dau., Eliza Treadwell[6] Gray, who m. Benj. Gray[6] Child, son of Sarah[5] (Gray) and Joseph Child. Among the Gray-Child descendants of the present day are Miss Elizabeth[7] Child of St. Louis, Mr. Richard Devens[7] Child of Dorchester, Mrs. Sherburne, Mr. Wm.[7] Child; Hon. Francis[7] Child and Prof. Francis[7] J. Child of Harvard Univ., both of whom are now deceased, also belonged to this family.

One of the descendants of Mrs. Bathsheba Gray was named Charlotte Gray; she m. first, —— Welsh, and second, Nicholas Arthur; their son, Nicholas Arthur of New Orleans, m. his cousin.

(**51**) DOLLING[4] EDWARDS (BATHSHEBA[3], MARY[2], ROBT. BRONSDON[1]).

He was b. May 9, 1737; m. REBECCA ——, and d. 1773.

Children:

(70) i. *Sally*[5] *Edwards*, m. Paul Revere, Jr., goldsmith.
(71) ii. *Benjamin*[5] *Edwards*, cooper.
(72) iii. *Alexander*[5] *Edwards*, cabinet-maker.
(73) iv. *Rebecca*[5] *Edwards*, m. Josiah Carter, blacksmith.
(74) v. *John*[5] *Edwards*, b. Aug. 14, 1759; d. in infancy.

(**56**) ALEXANDER[5] EDWARDS (BENJ[4]., BATHSHEBA[3], MARY[2], ROBT. BRONSDON[1]).

He was b. July 26, 1783; died Aug. 23, 1813; m. Apr. 1, 1811, at Framingham, ANNA Haven, who was b. May 5, 1786; d. Apr. 3, 1814. He

had a son Alexander[6] Edwards, who was b. Oct. 18, 1813; d. Apr. 28, 1895; m. Mary B. Batchelor, Feb. 23, 1848, by Rev. B. A. Edwards. She was b. Sept. 17, 1821, and d. Jan. 1, 1899.

Their Children:

( ) i. *Rollin Alexander*[7] *Edwards*, b. May 10, 1850; m. Nov. 19, 1877, Almeda Weeks, and have:

William Benjamin[8] *Edwards*, b. Oct. 13, 1878.
Henrietta W.[8] *Edwards*, b. Apr. 3, 1882.

( ) ii. *William Benjamin*[7] *Edwards*, b. Nov. 15, 1851; m. Edith Stowell.
( ) iii. *Anne Haven*[7] *Edwards*, b. Jan. 28, 1855.
( ) iv. *Charles*[7] *Edwards*, b. Feb. 28, 1857; m. Lucy A. Anderson, Sept. 30, 1897.

NOTE. The Edwards Bible, containing the records of all the 18th century Edwardses descended from Robert Bronsdon, is in possession of Rollin A. Edwards, who resides in Everett, Mass. He has also a portrait of the father of Benjamin Edwards, first. The robe, wig and other appointments indicate professional rank. Mr. Edwards has also the coat of arms brought by the original Edwards emigrant. It is that of the ancient Kings of Wales and the motto is in gaelic.

The above mentioned descendants are but a small portion of the extensive Edwards records in possession of members of the family.

The Clark Branch.

(7) Sarah Bronsdon[2] (Robt.[1]).

(Mrs. William Clark.)

Sarah Bronsdon[2] was b. in Boston ——— 1682, bapt. July 5, 1685, and was dau. of (1) Robert and Rebeckah Bronsdon; m. by Mr. Increase Mather, May 14, 1702, William Clark, who was b. July, 1670, and was son of Dr. John and Martha (Whittingham) Clark, and grandson of Dr. John and Martha (Saltonstall) Clark. This Clark family originally belonged in Newburyport. Mr. Clark d. July, 1742, and Mrs. Clark d. 1762. They always resided in Boston, and are buried at Copp's Hill Ground.

Children, recorded on books of the Second Church of Boston:

(75) i. *Sarah*[3] *Clark*, bapt. Feb. 21, 1703; d. young.
(76) ii. *William*[3] *Clark*, bapt. July 23, 1704; d. young.
(77) iii. *William*[3] *Clark*, bapt. Nov. 4, 1705; d. young.
(78) iv. *John*[3] *Clark*, bapt. Feb. 2, 1707; d. young.
(79) v. *Sarah*[3] *Clark*, bapt. July 18, 1708; m. C. Kilby. See below.
(80) vi. *Rebeckah*[3] *Clark*, bapt. Apr. 30, 1710; m. S. Winslow. See below.
(81) vii. *Martha*[3] *Clark*, bapt. May 13, 1711; m. T. Greenough. See below.
(82) viii. *John*[3] *Clark*, bapt. Mar. 8, 1713; d. young.
(83) ix. *Elizabeth*[3] *Clark*, bapt. Dec. 26, 1714; d. young.
(84) x. *Robert*[3] *Clark*, bapt. Apr. 22, 1716; m. Mrs. Mary Reed. See below.
(85) xi. *Elizabeth*[3] *Clark*, bapt. Sept. 15, 1717; d. young.
(86) xii. *Benjamin*[3] *Clark*, bapt. Aug. 10, 1718; m. Susanna Humble. See below.
(87) xiii. *Mary*[3] *Clark*, bapt. Nov. 1, 1719; d. young.
(88) xiv. *Dorothy*[3] *Clark*, bapt. Jan. 1, 1721; d. young.
(89) xv. *Richard*[3] *Clark*, bapt. July 15, 1722; d. young.

Sarah Bronsdon[2] married William Clark, a few months after the death of her father. Her own mother was dead, but she had a youthful stepmother. For the few months before Sarah's marriage, the family, consisting of the widow Bronsdon, Sarah[2] and Benjamin Bronsdon[2], aged about 14 years, remained unchanged. Then the widow removed to her dower house near by, and William and Sarah Clark stayed in the Bronsdon mansion. Benjamin chose Mr. Clark as his guardian, and he became associated with Samuel Greenwood (another brother-in-law of Benjamin), the executor of Robert Bronsdon's will in the management of the Bronsdon property.

William Clark had, at some period, been a "mariner," but was now become a merchant, and prospered exceedingly as time passed. He was

constable in 1700, overseer of the poor in 1704, tithingman in 1713–15–18, one of the "Committee to Consult for the Common Good" in 1719, selectman in 1719–1723, Representative to the General Court in 1719, 1722, 1724, 1725. He was third sergeant of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Co., in 1703 and 1706. (See History of A. & H. A. Co., p. 8.)

He was very highly descended. (See writings of Cotton Mather, who married his sister Elizabeth Clark.)

The Clarks were members of the Second Church, and were among the seceders in 1721, when Mr. Clark and Mr. Frizzell had first choice of seats in the new brick meeting house, erected by the seceders, for their "valuable benefactions," they having served on the building committee, and contributed liberally in money. (See Robbins' History of the Second Church.)

Mr. and Mrs. Clark lived in the Bronsdon house until 1708, when Benjamin married. An adjoining estate then became the home of the Clarks. This was a house of which Benjamin Bronsdon and his sister Sarah were the owners, the old Cooley place which had been part of the fortune which Mrs. Rebeckah Cooley had brought to Robert Bronsdon. William Clark and Benjamin Bronsdon had, as "joint landlords," received £25 rent per annum from Mr. William Shipreeve, "tallow chandler." A warehouse, wharf privilege, and other appurtenances were attached to this estate, which became the sole property of the Clarks by deed of conveyance of Benjamin Bronsdon to William Clark of "half an estate on the Fore street from the Drawbridge to Winnisimmet Ferry," Mch. 31, 1708. (See Book 23, leaf 213, Suffolk Deeds.)

For the share of Sarah Clark in her father's estate, see the Will of Robert Bronsdon; (also, Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the Division of the Bronsdon Estate, in Book 23, leaf 182.) In addition to the "Cooley" house, Sarah inherited the old "Hett estate" in Charlestown.

In the year 1710 William Clark purchased land on the corner of Garden Court Street and North Square, of Anne Hobby, widow, one of the daughters of John Winsley and Elizabeth, his wife, both deceased, and her sisters, Mrs. Isaac Winslow of Marshfield, Hopestill Winsley and Mrs. Mercy Bridgham "all that messuage or tenement near the North Meeting House bounded by Capt. Thomas Hutchinson on the Northeast 138 feet, 140 feet on Bell Alley, 52 feet 2 inches on Garden Court and 52 feet 6 inches on Middle Street." The sum paid for the land was £726. The witnesses to the deed were Joseph Marion, Nathaniel Otis, Henry Bridgham and Anne Thomas, and the deed was recorded in 1710. Mr. Clark borrowed money of the Province, for which he mortgaged his newly acquired property, but he had repaid it, in full, by the year 1719.

In the Book of Possessions, Town of Boston, p. 126, is this note:

"K. 17. Upon this lot William Clark, a prominent merchant of the Provincial period, lived. He built a house which became famous. It stood

fronting the square (Clark's) very nearly where Prince Street" (then Bell Alley) "comes into it on the westerly corner."

This mansion is often called the "Frankland house," because Sir Charles Henry Frankland bought it of the heirs of William Clark, and there was a romantic interest attached to his marriage, which has been celebrated in song and story. His wife was Agnes Surriage of Marblehead. The Clarks built, owned and occupied their house for very nearly half a century. Sir "Harry" Frankland, as he is often called, lived there for perhaps a year while he was Collector of the Port of Boston. He then returned to Lisbon, Spain, as Consul-General. He retained ownership of the estate, however, and it became Lady Frankland's at his death. Tradition says that she watched the progress of the battle of Bunker Hill from an upper window of the house while waiting to set sail for England.

So much is in print concerning the glories of the Clark (Frankland) House that it seems almost superfluous to copy it here. A few details will not be amiss, possibly, and we will refer our readers to Mr. Tuttle's account of the house in his articles in the N. E. Historical-Genealogical Mag., and "Some Old New England Families," by Miss E. E. Titcomb.

The Clark Mansion.

On Garden Court Street, formerly Frizzell's Lane, stood two of the most striking houses in the town; one, the residence of Councillor William Clark, and the other, the home of Governor Hutchinson. Pictures of each house have been preserved. The Clark House was of brick, and three stories high, without the roof, which really amounted to a fourth story, and was adorned by a row of dormer windows. Above this was a balustrade, enclosing that portion of the roof which was flat, forming a delightful post of observation in fine weather. In the rear of the house was a "rose garden" and trees. North Square, or Clark square, as it came to be called, in honor of William Clark, was a pleasant locality, where many of the best residences were clustered. At the head of the Square stood the old North Meeting House. The exterior of the mansion, stately though it was, gave little hint of its magnificent interior.

On entering at the front door a hall of grand dimensions was perceived, spanned midway by a graceful arch. From either side, doors opened into magnificent apartments known as the parlors. In particular was one of these rooms a subject of wondering laudation, for its walls were decorated with a series of medallions or panels on which were paintings of romantic landscapes and country seats identified with family history; on the twelfth panel was a picture of the house itself and, underneath, the monogram of the owner; paintings of coats of arms of the different branches of ancestry were also portrayed in rich colors picked out with touches of gold, while between the panels were graceful pillars reaching from floor to ceiling.

The floor of another parlor was inlaid with over three hundred varieties of wood, the pattern representing the Clark coat of arms.

The "mantel-trees" were of richly wrought Italian marble and the hearths of decorated porcelain tiles.

The house is represented as having twenty-six rooms, but in truth it contained only thirteen as mentioned in the inventory of the estate after William Clark's death.

The staircase was one of the most noted features of this beautiful mansion — perhaps because it is related that Sir Harry Frankland rode his pony up and down the easy ascent.

This staircase, which was of dimensions in keeping with the grandeur of the hall, was lighted by arched windows and adorned with a series of thirty-two paintings, one of which was an impressive full-length portrait of William Clark himself, in brave attire. See below.

The furnishings of the mansion were worthy of it and it is recorded that $30,000 was expended in beautifying the rooms at the time of the marriage of the oldest daughter to Christopher Kilby, Esq. A few relics of the Clark House have been preserved. Two of the panels from the wonderful East Parlor are in the Maine Historical Society Library in Portland, Maine, two are in Brookline, Mass., at the home of one of Sarah (Bronsdon) Clark's descendants, and those representing the mansion and the coat of arms are in Newton Centre in the Gay family.

The panels in the Maine Historical Society were given by Rev. Daniel Austin of Kittery, and are numbered 1 and 2. They are 5 ft. 9 in. in height, but one is 3 ft. 1 in. wide and the other 2 ft. 8 in. This measurement includes a framework about 4 in. wide. One represents a castle set in a landscape, the other has a landscape and house in the lower half and a coat of arms in the upper half, a shield with a bar on which are three lions rampant.

NOTE. Mrs. Alice (Fairfield) Moody of Portland kindly sent this description, also the abstracts of deeds, etc., from York County records, and has our thanks therefor.

Even as early as 1711 William Clark knew the value of advertising in the newspapers. Many of them, both in Boston and other places, contain his business notices. Among others, we note these:

May 11, 1711. "To Be Sold by Mr. William Clark, merchant of North End, 4 likely negroes, 1 man, 1 woman and 2 boys."

Also

"To Be Sold by M^{r} William Clark of Boston, merchant, at his store-house near the Swing-Bridge the best Barbados Rum for ready money at Five Shillings the Gallon." (*N. E. Weekly Journal*, Jan. 15, 1728.)

In 1726 Mr. Christopher Kilby became his partner in business, and at about the same time married Sarah Clark, the eldest living daughter

The troubles between England and France resulted in disaster to commerce, affecting the trade of the colonies with foreign countries. Mr. Clark lost heavily. The records mention "40 sail of vessels" belonging to him as having fallen into the enemy's hands. His troubles preyed upon his mind to such an extent as to affect his health and hasten his demise.

In the *Boston Weekly Newsletter*, July, 1742, it was announced that,

"Last Saturday died here the Honourable William Clark Esq. who has been one of the most considerable Merchants of this Town and has formerly served as a Representative of the Town in the Gen'l Court and was for some years one of the members of His Majesty's Council."

He was about 72 years old. He had not made a will, and we infer from the number of doctors and nurses employed that his illness was very severe. His widow was appointed administratrix. Four of the children survived their father. Robert, who with his family lived in Lunenburgh, Massachusetts, Rebeckah Winslow, wife of Samuel Winslow, Benjamin Clark, who succeeded to his father's business and who had also been a partner of Mr. Kilby, and Martha, the wife of Deacon Thomas Greenough.

Mr. Greenough and his mother-in-law, Clark, secured the shares of the other heirs in the mansion house and finally Madam Clark sold her part therein to the Greenoughs.

We note a few items of interest in the Inventory of William Clark's estate, as follows:

Negro woman Grace	value £105 : 00 : 00
4 muskets & a pistol	80 : 17 : 10
2 silver hilted swords	10 : 00 : 0
Sundry Books & Catalogue	105 : 00 : 0
large china bowl	3 : 00 : 0
32 pictures in stairway	30 : 00 : 0
In the entry, 11 leathern buckets	16 : 00 : 0

Other items pertained to Mr. Clark's illness and his funeral, as,

Nurses Williams & Cullock	£ 4 : 10 : 0
Dr. Bulfinch's bill	4 : 10 : 0
Dr. Hill's bill	25 : 12 : 0
Limes in Mr. Clark's sickness	1 : 4 : 0
Partial expense of funeral	80 : 17 : 10
P^{d} Mullin for the Pall	4 : 15 : 0
P^{d} Pierce for opening Tomb	3 : 10 : 0
Edward Winslow for rings	49 : 4 : 0
Ring for Rev. M^{r} Elliott in lieu of one lost.	3 : 00 : 0
P^{d} for 3 Hatts gave the Gent^{n} that appraised the estate.	12 : 00 : 0
Board of book-keeper John Muir	83 : 00 : 0

In the enumeration, besides the Clark mansion, was a house and land on Cold Lane (Portland Street) and several other parcels of real estate including a rope walk in that part of the town then known as New Boston, also large estates in Worcester County (Lunenburgh).

Some names of vessels were given: Ship "Sarah," Ship "William & Sarah," Ship "Francis," Sloop "Dolphin," Sloop "Censor," and Brigantine "Cato."

A guardian was appointed for the motherless Kilby grandchildren, Thomas Hancock (the uncle of John).

The Clark Tomb.

The Clark Tomb is in Copp's Hill Burying Ground at the North End, near Christ Church, and within hearing distance of the melodious chime bells in the tower, plaintive reminders of those who caused them to peal forth their magical sounds long ago. In the present decadence of the North End the beautiful music of the chime bells is the only message from a far different past, when stately gentlemen and their proud dames of the colonial era brightened the narrow ways.

About the year 1708 a new range of tombs was constructed along Hull Street, and several families became proprietors. Such ones were the Bronsdons, Greenwoods, Edwards, Greenoughs, Bants, Clarks and others.

There is a tradition respecting the Clark Tomb which is not founded upon fact. It is to the effect that the bodies were removed and the tomb usurped by a sexton, Winslow by name. This legend arose from the fact that Rebeckah Winslow had her husband's name "Samuel Winslow" chiselled in modest letters at the bottom of the grave-stone erected to her father's memory. Samuel Winslow outlived Mr. Clark three years and was killed in front of Louisberg. His widow Rebecca inherited a right in the tomb with the other heirs of her father, William Clark.

The stone in question is a masterpiece of the sculptor's art. It was made by a Mr. Coduer; its cost was £40, or nearly $200. It is in excellent condition at the present time. The Clark coat of arms is remarkably and delicately carved upon the stone. Chain mail, upon which is a breast plate, surmounted by a helmet, forms part of the design. Above this is a swan, crowned and having a chain about its neck and thence over its back. Ornamental scrolls surround this device, and on either side are floriated fruit clusters, including apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches and grapes, mingled with corn and wheat, the outlines being wonderfully preserved, and the whole of which forms a design of much beauty. The inscription reads as follows:

"Here lyes the Mortal part of
WILLIAM CLARK, Esq.
An eminent merchant of this Town and an
Honorable Councillor For
the Province
Who distinguished himself as a faithful and affectionate
Friend, a Fair and Generous Trader.
Loyal to his Prince,
Yet always zealous for the Freedom of his
Country. A Despiser of
Sorry Persons
and little actions, an enemy of Priest craft and
Enthusiasm, A Lover of Good Men of
various Denominations and a
Reverent Worshipper
of the Deity."

Deacon Greenough concluded the business of the Clark Estate, which had remained unfinished during the widow's life time.

Having become the owner of the Clark Mansion, in 1756, he sold it to Sir Charles Henry Frankland for £1200. It became the property of the Surriage family, and was sold to Rowland Ellis for $8000 in 1811. He resided there until the demolition of the building in 1832. When Bell Alley (extension of Prince Street) was widened in that year, "this proud mansion long since deserted by the family, whose importance it was meant to perpetuate, whose vanished splendors are an object of interest and commemoration by artist, historian, and novelist alike, was ruthlessly swept away."

Sarah Clark was the last survivor of Robert Bronsdon's children. Mrs. Greenwood died in 1721, Mrs. Evans in 1737, and Mr. Benjamin Bronsdon in 1757, and all are interred in tombs on the Hull Street side of Copp's Hill Burying Ground.

Madam Clark left the mansion probably on the second marriage of Dea. Greenough, and as her daughter, Mrs. Greenough, died in 1750, we do not know where Madam Clark thereafter resided, but it is thought in Boston.

Portrait of Hon. William Clark.

An explanation regarding the portrait, an account of which is taken from the Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. in the form of letters (given below), is as follows: One of the Dr. John Clarks (there were seven of them in succession, two of whom were respectively father and brother to Hon. William Clark) had a daughter Elizabeth Clark, born 1733, and she married Rev. Jonathan Mayhew. Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew were the parents of Mrs. Peter

Wainwright of Boston. One of the portraits, whose destruction is related, represented Mrs. Mayhew, "wife of Dr. Mayhew" and "mother of Mr. Wainwright." It was a beautiful portrait; the lady held a basket of roses, which she was apparently to offer to the spectator. This explanation does not clearly state whether there were two Peter Wainwrights, father and son, or whether the writer confused the parentage of Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright.

A letter published in Vol. 17 of the Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., on pages 233–4, throws some light on the fate of this portrait, and perhaps accounts for others which are missing. It was written by Miss E. S. Quincy, and is as follows:

Quincy, *Jan.* 20, 1879.

Dr. S. A. Green: —

Dear Sir, — I enclose an account of Mr. William Clark, a prominent merchant in the early days of Boston. It was sent to me by the heirs of the late Peter Wainwright, Esq., to send to Mr. A. T. Perkins who had inquired concerning the portraits formerly in Mr. Wainwright's possession, which were unhappily burned in 1872 — not in the great fire but in one which occurred the night afterward.

All these portraits, Smiberts, Copleys and one by Emmons, were under the care of an artist in Washington St. who had varnished and put them in order and who had earnestly requested Mr. Wainwright to send for them and relieve him of the responsibility. But this was not done and the fire came and destroyed them.

Mr. Wainwright was in great distress at their loss and, I believe, never recovered from the grief his neglect of the request of the artist gave him. His children had taken so little interest in these pictures that they could not give Mr. Perkins or myself a list of the persons represented in eight or nine portraits, but they sent me this account of Mr. Clark whose portrait by Emmons hung in the entry of the house. It was painted on a very large canvas, with a ship in the distance seen through a window. It was a great curiosity and I recollect it perfectly.

I do not know what relation Mr. Clark bore to the Wainwrights or how they came to have his portrait, but I was told he was not of the same family to which Mr. Copley, the wife of the painter, belonged . . . I thought this account of Mr. Clark curious, from his historic mansion next to the Hutchinsons, and after Mr. Perkins had returned it I retained it to send to you for the collections of your society.

Yours sincerely,

E. S. Quincy.

Account of William Clark.

(As referred to in above letter.)

"The Hon. William Clark lived in the largest and most elaborately finished and furnished house in Boston. It was afterward owned and occupied by Sir Henry Frankland and is celebrated in one of Cooper's novels.

"Mr. Rowland Ellis of Boston who lived in it many years has a fine exterior view of this famous house and also several elaborate paintings taken from its walls. He has also the center part of a wooden mosaic floor having the arms of Clark wrought therein.

"Mr. Peter Wainwright of this city has among his collection of family portraits one of Mr. William Clark, full size, painted by Emmons in 1732." (See Vol. 17, Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.)

The Clark Estate.

In the Warrant for Division (see Suffolk Probate Reg.) are mentioned Robert Clark, the eldest son, of Lunenburgh (guardian, Jonathan Willard, gentleman); Benjamin Clark; Sarah and Katherine Kilby (infant daughters of Christopher Kilby by his late wife Sarah), for whom was appointed Thomas Hancock, guardian; Rebecca, widow of Samuel Winslow, in her own right, and Thomas Greenough in right of Martha, his wife.

To Mrs. Clark was paid £250 from the Lunenburgh property, and, in Boston, the Clark mansion was set off for her use, also a third of the remaining estate.

To Robert Clark a piece of land and a ropewalk at the west end of Boston.

Benjamin Clark had the Bronsdon place that had been Sarah's portion from her father, also the warehouse and other property in Dock Square.

The Kilby children received a house in Cold Lane (Portland Street).

We have by no means exhausted the sources of information respecting Sarah (Bronsdon) Clark and her family, indeed we have scarce touched upon their history. We have understood that their descendants possess a mass of material concerning them.

Some Account of the Children of William and Sarah[2] Clark.

(79) Sarah Clark[3] was bapt. July 18, 1708. She was born in a house which had formerly belonged to Henry Cooley, the first husband of her grandmother Bronsdon. She was the fifth child, and the first to survive infancy, and was an object of great regard to her parents. She m. Aug. 18, 1726, Christopher, son of John and Rebecca (Simpkins) Kilby. He was b. Mar. 25, 1705, consequently he was 21, and she was 18 years old. She d. Apr. 12, 1739.

Their Children were:

(90) i. *John*[4] *Kilby*, b. Apr. 9, 1727; d. young.
(91) ii. *William*[4] *Kilby*, b. Sept. 28, 1729; d. young.
(92) iii. *Sarah*[4] *Kilby*, b. Apr. 9, 1732; d. young.
(93) iv. *Sarah*[4] *Kilby*, b. Aug. 22, 1736; m. first, Cunningham; second, McAdam.
(94) v. *Katherine*[4] *Kilby*, b. —— ——; d. in England in girlhood, 1747.

From the *Boston Weekly Newsletter*. — "Last week dyed suddenly Mrs. Kilby wife of Mr. Christopher Kilby and daughter of Hon. W^m^ Clark Esq." (Apr. 17, 1739.)

Mr. Kilby was a man of immense wealth. He became her father's business partner in 1726. They carried on an extensive East India and English trade. Before his wife died, they lived for three years in England. The year of her death, he was elected Representative to the General Court. The next year, he with Robert Auchmuty, was employed in settling the bounds between Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

In 1741, he was selected, on account of his statesmanlike qualifications, to be the standing agent of the Province in Great Britain. His little daughters were left in the care of their Grandmother Clark. When they arrived at such ages that the advantages of a foreign education seemed desirable, they were sent out to their father in England. Meantime, he had married again, and had built a residence in Dorking, Surrey, called "The Priory." He met his children at Portsmouth, and it was a joyful reunion, but soon turned to mourning by the illness and death of Katherine in the same year. There were no children by the second marriage.

Married June 20, 1754, Sarah Kilby and Nathaniel Cunningham, Jr., son of Capt. Nathaniel Cunningham of Boston.

(Ruth Cunningham, sister of Nathaniel, Jr., m. James Otis, the patriot.) The senior Cunningham was reputed the richest merchant of his day. His residence was in Cambridge, and there Nathaniel, Jr., lived with his bride.

Mrs. Sarah Cunningham became a widow in 1756, after nearly three years of wedded life. She had two infant daughters, Susanna[5], b. 1752, and Sarah[5]; she did not long remain single.

In 1756, England declared war against France. John Campbell, fourth Earl of Londoun, having been appointed to the command of all the forces of the King in North America, came to Boston, and in his train was his aide-de-camp, Gilbert McAdam.

On page 49 of the records of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Boston, under date of Jan. 31, 1757, we note this entry:

"Our Right Worshipful G. M. acquainted the Lodge that the occasion of this Meeting was for to make Capt. Gilbert McAdams 'aide de camp' (and others named) Masons which the Lodge unanimously agreed to."

Mr. McAdam was from Ayrshire, in Scotland. He met Mrs. Cunningham, and they were married in September, 1757. Capt. McAdam took his wife and step daughters to New York until the close of the war, when they went to Scotland to reside. This was most pleasing to Mr. Kilby, the father of Mrs. McAdam. Her little girls at once became the special objects of his care and generosity, as their mother had been.

(95) Susanna[5] Cunningham married, in Scotland, James Dalrymple, the friend of the poet Burns. He introduced Burns to Lord Glencairn, who had married Dalrymple's sister. Burns speaks of this very feelingly in a letter, which is published with his book of poems.

The Dalrymples of Orangefield, Ayrshire, Scotland, were of an old and illustrious race. One son was born:

(97) Charles[6] Dalrymple, who became an officer in the British Army, and who, presumably, has descendants.

James Dalrymple died leaving Susanna a widow. She m. second, John Henry Mills, a Scotchman, whose family in several branches, have won dramatic eminence.

Another son was born to Susanna, John Henry[6] Mills, Jr., "poet and actor." He m. a Miss Errington, a relative of Anthony Trollope, the novelist.

They lived in Plymouth, England, and in the year 1801, their daughter, Frances Marie Mills, was born. She was of rare personal beauty. She m. first, George Lord; second, Dr. Richard S. Spofford of Newburyport, Mass. Her oldest son, Richard S. Spofford, Jr., m. the celebrated authoress, Harriett Prescott, who has kindly given us some of these facts. (For a fuller account, see Spofford Gen.)

Mrs. Susanna[5] Mills was again left a widow, and m. third, William Cunningham, thus returning to her maiden name. Several children were born to the Cunninghams, whose descendants live in Boston, or the neighborhood. Mrs. Cunningham d. 1840.

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(96) Sarah[5] Cunningham, daughter of (93) Sarah[4] (Kilby) and Nathaniel Cunningham, Jr., of Boston, m. William Campbell, Esq., of Fairfield, Ayrshire, Scotland, and had two daughters, of whom the eldest m. Aug. 3, 1802, John Douglass Campbell, seventh Duke of Argyll. She died, childless, Dec. 9, 1818 (see Burke's Peerage), and the Duke of Argyll m. second, Joan Glassel, and they were the grandparents of the Marquis of Lorne, who is the husband of Louise, daughter of Victoria, the late Queen of England.

Here is the descent of her Grace, the Duchess of Argyll, on the "distaff" side, from Sarah, daughter of Robert Bronsdon of Boston:

1st Gen., Mr. Robert Bronsdon, "merchant of Boston."
2d " Mrs. Sarah (Bronsdon) Clark.
3d " Mrs. Sarah (Clark) Kilby.
4th " Mrs. Sarah (Kilby) Cunningham.
5th " Mrs. Sarah (Cunningham) Campbell.
6th " Elizabeth Campbell, Duchess of Argyll.

What became of the other daughter of Sarah (Cunningham) Campbell?

In Vol. 17 of Mass. Hist. Society's Coll., p. 96, we find the following, in which it is (erroneously) stated that Nathaniel Cunningham married successively the *two* daughters of Mr. Kilby:

"The portraits of the Cunninghams were in possession of Mr. A. S. Porter." (1879.)

"Col. Nathaniel Cunningham . . . is represented dressed in a light-colored coat of the fashion of that time. The portrait of the . . . wife is painted in the handsome costume of the period."

Col. Cunningham died before his wife, Sarah Kilby, and Mr. Kilby had no other daughter grow to womanhood.

(**80**) Rebeckah[3] Clark (Sarah[2], Robt. Bronsdon[1]).

(80) Rebeckah[3] Clark, daughter of William and Sarah (Bronsdon) Clark, and grand-daughter of Robert and Rebeckah Bronsdon, was bapt. at the Second Church, Apr. 30, 1710. She was b. before her parents went to reside in the Clark mansion, and was named for her grandmother Bronsdon. She m. June 8, 1729, Samuel Winslow, son of Edward Winslow.

June 22, 1745, Rebeckah Winslow and Samuel Winslow released to their mother, Sarah Clark, the house in Cold Lane, which had been set off to them, for a consideration of £1000, of which sum Samuel Winslow acknowledged the receipt. (See Book 71, leaf 52, Suffolk Deeds.)

Another legal instrument dated Sept. 18, 1745, mentions Samuel Winslow "absent from home."

July 1, 1749, Benjamin Clark and Rebeckah Winslow, *widow*, release to Thomas Greenough an estate in Cold Lane.

We do not find that she had children.

The following note was cut from the *Boston Evening Transcript:*

"Samuel Winslow, son of Edward Winslow, had brothers John and Edward. He was at first a merchant of Boston, but entered the British Navy as midshipman on board her Majesty's Ship 'Vigilant,' and died on board that ship off Louisberg, June 22, 1745."

(**81**) Martha[3] Clark (m. Thomas Greenough) (Sarah Bronsdon[2], Robert Bronsdon[1]).

(81) Martha[3] Clark, daughter of William and Sarah (Bronsdon[2]) Clark, and grand-daughter of Robert[1] and Rebeckah Bronsdon of Boston, was bapt. May 13, 1711, at the Second Church; m. May 9, 1734, Thomas Greenough, son of John and Elizabeth (Gross) and grandson of Capt. William Greenough (b. in England 1639) and Elizabeth (Rainsford).

Thomas Greenough was b. May 6, 1710; d. Aug. 16, 1785. Martha (Clark) Greenough d. before 1750, and he m., second, May 24, 1750, Sarah

Stoddard (from whom is descended William Whitwell Greenough, late of Boston).

Children:

(98) i. *Sarah*[4] *Greenough*, b. Aug. 26, 1735; m. Edwards. See (48) Evans Branch.
(99) ii. *Martha*[4] *Greenough*, b. Dec. 12, 1736; m. Capt. Stone of Old York. See below.
(100) iii. *Thomas*[4] *Greenough, Jr.*, b. May 8, 1738. He was a math. inst. maker. m. Jan. 20, 1761, Ann Hobby, and d. at Westford, Aug. 11, 1775.
(101) iv. *William*[4] *Greenough*, d. in infancy.
(102) v. *John*[4] *Greenough*, b. Apr. 4, 1742; m. Mehitable Dillingham. See below.
(103) vi. *William*[4] *Greenough*, d. young.
(104) vii. *Elizabeth*[4] *Greenough*, m. May 27, 1777, Eleazer Brooks.
(105) viii. *Mary*[4] *Greenough*, m. John Savage, of York, Me.
(106) ix. *Jerusha*[4] *Greenough*, m. Lapear (and Crafts?)

Mrs. Martha (Clark) Greenough has numerous descendants, only a portion of which are given below. We have corresponded with descendants of (102) John and (99) Martha, m. Capt. Stone.

See History of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. for biography of Thomas Greenough.

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(99) Martha[4] Greenough (m. John Stone) (Martha[3] Clark, Sarah Bronsdon[2], Robt. Bronsdon[1]).

(99) Martha[4] Greenough was the second child of Mrs. Martha (Clark) and Dea. Thomas Greenough, and was b. Dec. 12, 1736; m. Capt. John Stone, who was b. 1729; d. 1791. Mrs. Stone d. Feb. 10, 1813.

Capt. Stone was a retired sea-captain of Old York, Me., afterward a merchant in Boston. He was the architect and superintendent in building the first bridge connecting Charlestown and Boston in 1786. He d. at Concord, Mass. They had eight children, four of whom d. young. Those who survived were:

(107) i. *Hannah*[5] *Stone*, m. Samuel Minot of Concord, Mass., later of Bath, N. H., Dec. 14, 1797; ten children.
(108) ii. *Thomas*[5] *Stone*, m. ——— ———, and had two children:

John[6] *and Elizabeth*[6],

and d. bef. Apr. 1, 1795, aged 28 years.

(109) iii. *Sally*[5] *Stone*, m. John Ruggles Cotting, M.D., LL.D., of Acton, later of Milledgeville, Ga., and d. leaving two children:

i. *David Greenough*[6] *Cotting.*
ii. *Susan Greenough*[6] *Cotting.*

(110) iv. *Patty*[5] (*Martha*) *Stone*, b. May 6, 1782; m. Sept. 19, 1805, William Munroe of Concord, Mass., formerly of Roxbury, and b. Dec. 19, 1778; d. Mar. 6, 1861. Mrs. Munroe d. Apr. 2, 1866, aged nearly 84 years.

Mrs. Munroe was the youngest of her father's family. She was born in Old York, Me., but lived most of her life in Concord, Mass. Mr. Munroe removed from Roxbury to Concord when 20 years old. He was a mechanic of high order, and was the first manufacturer of lead pencils in the United States, and the chief one for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Munroe had nine children, three of whom are now living, Alfred, Mary and Eliza, aged respectively 84, 82 and 78 years. Miss Mary Munroe furnished this family record and sent information in regard to the Clark-Greenough ancestry, for which we here tender our appreciative thanks.

William and (110) *Patty* (Stone) Munroe had nine children:

(111) i. *William*[6] *Munroe*, b. June 24, 1806; d. Apr. 27, 1877. He built and presented the "Free Public Library" to the town of Concord, Mass.

(112) ii. *Martha Stone*[6] *Munroe*, b. July 9, 1808; d. Feb. 12, 1864.

(113) iii. *Mary Elizabeth*[6] *Munroe*, b. Nov. 3, 1810; d. July 15, 1813.

(114) iv. *Thomas*[6] *Munroe*, b. Oct. 18, 1812; d. Aug. 11, 1884; m. Ellen Middleton of London, Eng., July 4, 1839, and had three children:

(115) i. *Mary Middleton*[7] *Munroe*, d. young.

(116) ii. *Ralph Middleton*[7] *Munroe*, b. Apr. 3, 1851; m. first, Eva A. Hewitt of Staten Island, N.Y., and had Edith[8], b. Mar. 19, 1881, d. Dec. 30, 1881; and m. second, Jessie Wirth of Waterbury, Conn., July, 1895, and had Martha Wirth[8] Munroe, b. Nov. 22, 1900, at Cocoanut Grove, Fla.

(117) iii. *Ellen Middleton*[7] *Munroe*, b. May 13, 1855; m. Dec. 25, 1878, Peter Townsend Austen, Ph.D., of Staten Island, N.Y., and has three children:

(118) i. *William*[8] *Munroe*, b. Mar. 23, 1883.

(119) ii. *Elizabeth Patty*[8] *Munroe*, b. Aug. 3, 1884.

(120) iii. *Oswald Townsend*[8] *Munroe*, b. Dec. 6, 1885.

(121) v. *Francis*[6] *Munroe*, b. Dec. 7, 1814; d. Nov. 7, 1870; m. Nov. 12, 1844, Phebe F. Davis of Gloucester, Mass., and has one son:

(122) i. *Alfred*[7] *Munroe*, b. May 12, 1848.

(123) vi. *Alfred*[6] *Munroe*, b. Jan. 4, 1817; m. Aug. 8, 1848, Mrs. Martha (Foye) Rozzell of Portsmouth, N. H. She d. Jan. 24, 1866. Mr. Munroe res. in Concord, Mass.

(124) vii. *Mary*[6] *Munroe*, b. Jan. 4, 1819; res. in Concord, Mass.

(125) viii. *Elizabeth*[6] *Munroe* (Eliza) b. Sept. 14, 1822; res. in Concord, Mass.

(126) ix. *James Wallace*[6] *Munroe*, b. Apr. 25, 1825; d. Aug. 29, 1825.

NOTE. Miss Mary Munroe kindly furnished records of Clark, Greenough and Stone families.

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(100) THOMAS[4] GREENOUGH, JR. (MARTHA[3] CLARK, SARAH BRONSDON[2], ROBERT BRONSDON[1]).

He was b. May 8, 1738. Was a mathematical instr. maker; m. Jan. 20, 1761, ANN Hobby, and d. at Westford, Aug. 11, 1775.

Children:

(127) i. *Rachel*[5] *Greenough*, b. in Boston, 1763; m. Mar. 6, 1786, Jonas Brooks. He d. at Wiscasset, Me., Sept. 28, 1850, and she d. Sept. 15, 1852, aged 89 yrs. See below (nine children).

(128) ii. *Ann*[5] *Greenough*, b. Aug. 24, 1765; m. first, Elisha Bangs, Nov. 2, 1786; second, John Bright; third, John Paine, July 6, 1836. She d. Jan. 23, 1855.

Three Children:

(129) i. *Mary*[6] *Bangs*, m. Daniel Tuttle; d. aged 30 yrs.

(130) ii. *Thomas*[6] *Bangs*, m. first, Eleanor Groves; second, Elizabeth Tucker; d. aged 34 yrs.

(131) iii. *George*[6] *Bangs*, d. at Savannah, Ga., aged 21 yrs.

(132) iii. *Sally*[5] *Greenough*, b. —— ——; m. Nov. 26, 1786, Wm. Cordwell, or Caldwell, and d. in Boston, aged 19 yrs.; bur. at Copp's Hill. She left two children:

(133) i. *Sally*[6] *Caldwell*, m. Thomas Weld.

(134) ii. *Mary*[6] *Caldwell*.

(135) iv. *Elizabeth*[5] *Greenough*, b. in Boston, Aug. 17, 1771; m. Nov. 7, 1793, Capt. Winslow Lewis of Wellfleet, Mass., and d. Jan. 11, 1842, aged 70 yrs.

Six Children:

(136) i. *Winslow*[6] *Lewis, Jr.*, b. Jan. 4, 1829; d. June 8, 1831.

(137) ii. *Elizabeth Greenough*[6] *Lewis*, b. Dec. 31, 1831; m. Nov. 21, 1855, George H. Gay, M.D., and had children:

(138) i. *Frederic Lewis*[7] *Gay*, b. Oct. 28, 1857.

(139) ii. *George Henry*[7] *Gay*, b. Mar. 20, 1861.

(140) iii. *Maria Richards*[6] *Lewis*, b. Apr. 20, 1834; m. Nov. 3, 1855, Warren Fisher, Jr., of Boston; d. Jan. 9, 1859, aged 24 yrs.
(141) iv. *Frederic Winslow*[6] *Lewis*, b. Jan. 25, 1836; d. young.
(142) v. *Winslow*[6] *Lewis* (name changed by act of legislature from James Lewis), b. Feb. 25, 1839; d. aged 10 yrs.
(143) vi. *Emeline*[6] *Lewis*, b. Apr. 18, 1841; m. Arthur Cheney, Oct. 29, 1866, in Boston.

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(127) Rachel[5] Greenough (m. Jonas Brooks) (Thomas[4], Jr., Martha[3] Clark, Sarah Bronsdon[2], Robt. Bronsdon[1]).

Rachel[5] Greenough, whose birth, marriage, etc., are already given, had nine children:

i. *Jonas G.*[6] *Brooks*, d. young.
(144) ii. *Jonas G.*[6] *Brooks*, b. at Pepperell, Mass., Aug. 20, 1789; m. at Wiscasset, Me., Betsy, dau. of Col. Ezekiel Cutter, Sept. 21, 1817; d. Feb. 18, 1828, in his 39th year.
(145) iii. *Ann Homer*[6] *Brooks*, b. July, 1791; m. Capt. Elisha J. Taylor, Jan. 27, 1853.
(146) iv. *Rachel*[6] *Brooks*, b. Mar. 16, 1794; m. Capt. Wm. Carleton of Wiscasset, Me., Dec. 24, 1818.
(147) v. *John*[6] *Brooks*, b. June 27, 1795; merchant at Wiscasset, Me.; m. Charlotte Webster, Sept. 25, 1825.
(148) vi. *Eliza Lewis*[6] *Brooks*, b. May 18, 1797; m. first, Capt. George Woods; and m. second, Philip E. Theobald, M.D., of Wiscasset, Me.
(149) vii. *Andrew Homer*[6] *Brooks*, a mariner, d. at Cronstadt, Russia.
viii. *Mary Allen*[6] *Brooks*, b. Dec. 14, 1802; d. 1826, unmarried.
(150) ix. *Emeline H.*[6] *Brooks*, b. at Augusta, Me., Apr. 1, 1804; m. Nov. 21, 1823, Charles Wilkins of Boston, and had seven children:

(151) i. *Charles Brooks*[7] *Wilkins*, b. 1829; m. ——— Norris, dau. of S. Norris of Boston, and d. Nov. 23, 1856.
(152) ii. *Mary*[7] *Wilkins*.
(153) iii. *Emeline*[7] *Wilkins*.
(154) iv. *Charlotte*[7] *Wilkins*.
(155) v. *Joseph*[7] *Wilkins*.
(156) vi. *Henry*[7] *Wilkins*.
(157) vii. *George*[7] *Wilkins*.

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(102) John[4] Greenough (Martha[3] Clark, Sarah Bronsdon[2], Robert Bronsdon[1]).

He was b. 1742; grad. at Yale Coll., 1759; m. Mehitable Dillingham of Harwich, Mass., Oct. 16, 1766; lived at Wellfleet; d. July, 1781. She d. Aug. 25, 1798, aged 51 yrs.

Children:

(158) i. *Sarah*[5] *Greenough*, b. Sept. 3, 1768; drowned, Nov. 30, 1788.
(159) ii. *John*[5] *Greenough, Jr.*, b. July 18, 1770; d. at the age of 19 yrs.
(160) iii. *William*[5] *Greenough*, b. Jan. 6, 1772; twice married. See below.
(161) iv. *David*[5] *Greenough*, b. July 24, 1774; lived in Boston; m. Betty Bender of Marlboro. See below.
(162) v. *Abigail*[5] *Greenough*, b. Dec. 28, 1776.
(163) vi. *Mehitable*[5] *Greenough*, b. Apr. 18, 1779; d. at Boston, May 1, 1781.
(164) vii. *Mehitable*[5] *Greenough*, b. May 3, 1781; d. Aug. 23, 1798.

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(160) William[5] Greenough (John[4], Martha[3] Clark, Sarah Bronsdon[2], Robert Bronsdon[1]).

William[5] Greenough, b. 1772; m. first, Mary Moore of Boston, Apr. 24, 1794; she d. June 10, 1809; and he m. second, Mary Harrod of Haverhill, Apr. 15, 1811.

Children:

(165) i. *Thomas Moore*[6] *Greenough*, b. in Boston, Mar. 24, 1795; d. Sept. 10, 1826.
(166) ii. *Sarah*[6] *Greenough*, b. July 12, 1796; d. Sept. 8, 1798.
(167) iii. *John*[6] *Greenough*, b. January, 1798; d. young.
(168) iv. *William Charles*[6] *Greenough*, b. July 19, 1799; d. Feb. 3, 1827.
(169) v. *Albert A.*[6] *Greenough*, b. Mar. 30, 1802.
(170) vi. *Benj. F.*[6] *Greenough*, b. Mar. 22, 1806; m. Sophie Webb; no children.
(171) vii. *Edw. M.*[6] *Greenough*, b. Dec. 7, 1808.
(172) viii. *John J.*[6] *Greenough*, b. Jan. 19, 1812; m. Dec. 16, 1835, Mary F. Cushing.
(173) ix. *Jos. H.*[6] *Greenough*, b. Dec. 4, 1814; d. young.

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(161) David[5] Greenough (John[4], Martha[3] Clark, Sarah Bronsdon[2], Robert Bronsdon[1]).

David[5] Greenough, fourth child of John and Mehitable (Dillingham) Greenough, m. at Marlborough, Mass., "Betty" Bender, dau. of Peter and Abigail Bender, and b. at Marlborough, Sept. 10, 1776. Her father, Peter Bender, was the son of Jacob and Abigail Bender, who emigrated from the vicinity of Eschelbach, Baden, in Germany, about the year 1750. They were influential members of Trinity Church, Boston. The Bender family, in Boston, lived in Frog Lane (Boylston Street), where Jacob Bender d. June 29, 1783, aged 73 yrs.; and Abigail, his wife, d. Mar. 1, 1800, aged 81 yrs. (These were the grandparents of Betty (Bender) Greenough; also of Capt. William Parker of Boston, whose grandson is Creighton W. Parker of Lynn, Mass.) Some members of the Bender family resided in

North Carolina, and were wealthy planters. They were descendants of Jacob and Abigail Bender of Boston. David Greenough d. July, 1836.

Their Children were:

(174) i. *Mehitable*[6] *Greenough*, d. young.
(175) ii. *John*[6] *Greenough*, b. Nov. 19, 1801; grad. of Harvard Univ.; m. an English lady; no children.
(176) iii. *Laura Ann*[6] *Greenough*, d. aged 13 yrs.
(177) iv. *Horatio*[6] *Greenough*, b. Sept. 6, 1805; grad. of Harvard Univ.; m. Louisa Gore; d. at Somerville, Dec. 18, 1852. He was an eminent sculptor.
(178) v. *Henry*[6] *Greenough*, b. Oct. 5, 1807; m. first, Frances Boott; second, Susan P. Parker, Apr. 25, 1839; d. at Boston, June 10, 1851.
(179) vi. *Laura*[6] (christened *Amelia*) *Greenough*, b. Nov. 16, 1811; m. June 14, 1838, I. B. Curtis, and has descendants in Boston (see Pickering Gen.).
(180) vii. *Ellen*[6] *Greenough*, b. Mar. 28, 1814; m. C. P. Huntington, June 2, 1847.
(181) viii. *Charlotte*[6] *Greenough*, b. Sept. 4, 1818; m. June 3, 1852, Charles H. Parker of Boston.
(182) ix. *Richard Saltonstall*[6] *Greenough*, b. Apr. 27, 1819; m. Oct. 20, 1846, Sarah D. Loring. He was a noted sculptor; his statue of Benjamin Franklin adorns the space in front of the City Hall, Boston, while the statue of Edward Everett, in the Boston Public Garden, is the work of Horatio Greenough.

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(86) Benjamin[3] Clark (Sarah[2], Robert Bronsdon[1]).

Benjamin[3] Clark was bapt. Aug. 10, 1718. There is a record of his marriage as follows:

"Intentions of marriage of Benjamin Clark and Susanna Humble, Oct. 22, 1742."

Marriage of Benjamin Clark and Susanna Humble, Nov. 25, 1742. They were married at King's Chapel, Boston.

Susanna was probably dau. of John and Susanna (Jarret) Humble of Boston, who were married by the Presbyterian minister, Rev. Samuel Miles, Dec. 19, 1716.

In 1747 and 1749, Benjamin and Susanna Clark disposed of all their real estate in Boston for a considerable sum, and do not again appear in the records, which gives rise to a reasonable conjecture that they removed from Boston at or just after that time.

Benjamin Clark was a merchant; in 1729, he was the partner of Christopher Kilby.

Note. Mr. I. J. Greenwood writes that, "Mrs. Susannah Clark died in 1771 and left no children. Benjamin Clark was an 'Addressor & Protester' in 1774, died, probably in poor circumstances, Feb. 19, 1780, and is buried in his father's vault on Copp's Hill."

Benjamin Clark inherited in right of his mother the old Cooley-Bronsdon estate, and from his father, a warehouse described in deed given below; also other property:

CLARK to GOLDTHWAIT:

"To all People to whom these presents shall come Benjamin Clark of Boston . . . . merchant, sendeth greeting.

Know ye that I the said Benjamin Clark for and in consideration of the sum of £2050 in good bills of credit of the old tenor to me in hand paid . . . . by Thomas Goldthwait of Boston, merchant . . . . have granted bargained sold and confirmed . . . . unto the said Thomas Goldthwait all that Brick warehouse with the land and wharf whereon the same doth stand situate lying and being near the entrance or mouth of the Dock commonly known as Bendalls Dock in Boston and containeth in length 40 feet or thereabouts and in breadth 20 feet, with all the cellars, rooms and appurtenances thereunto belonging, late the estate of William Clark late of said Boston, merchant, deceased, also half the passage or wharf on the westerly side of said warehouse with that and the warehouse of Joseph Thompson of London Esq. (?) which said passageway is to lie in common. . . . . each proprietor reparing his part thereof, which said warehouse is butted and bounded easterly by the warehouse of the late John Foster Esq. standing on the wharffe formerly John Woodmanseys, southerly by the warehouse formerly of John Wait standing also upon the said Woodmanseys wharffe, westerly by the aforesaid passageway and northerly by a wharffe, highway or passageway that leads from the Swing Bridge at the mouth or entrance of the Town Dock aforesaid towards the sea, together with the free liberty of landing and shipping off any goods belonging to the said Thomas Goldthwait. . . . . also liberty to build a chamber over the wharffe, ... leaving a passageway of convenient height for the passage of loaden carts, ... also liberty to build a crane in said chamber . . . . and to keep in said warehouse a scale, beam and weights. . . . . yielding or paying for the same on the 1st day of April yearly one pepper corn if demanded as an Honorarium to the Treasurer or Selectmen of the Town of Boston according to a covenant and agreement between the said John Woodmansey and the Selectmen of said Town of Boston bearing date 20th of October 1669. . . . .

I the said Benjamin Clark and Susanna my wife have hereunto set our hands and seals the 21st day of August 1749 in presence of Mary Bridge, John Bridge."

Ack. before EZEKIEL GOLDTHWAIT.
(Book 77, leaf 52, Suffolk Deeds.)

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(84) ROBERT[3] CLARK (SARAH[2], ROBT. BRONSDON.[1]).

ROBERT[3] CLARK, tenth child of William and Sarah (Bronsdon[2]) Clark, was b. Apr. 22, 1716, and is the one mentioned in the records of the town of Lunenburgh as having married July 31, 1738, Mrs. MARY Read. He is spoken of in 1762 as "*non compos mentis*," and under the guardianship of Jonathan Willard, Esq., gentleman, of Lunenburgh.

Children of Robert[3] and Mary Clark:

(183) i. *Sarah*[4] *Clark*, b. Aug. 9, 1739, in Lunenburgh.
(184) ii. *Mary*[4] *Clark*, b. Feb. 11, 1741–42, in Lunenburgh.
(185) iii. *William*[4] *Clark*, b. Nov. 30, 1743, in Lunenburgh.

There is no further mention of this family, but doubtless they could be traced from the Probate Records of Worcester County.

In Suffolk Reg. of Deeds we find that on Apr. 8, 1748, Jonathan Willard, guardian for Robert Clark of Lunenburgh, Mass., conveyed two-fifths of the Clark Mansion (Clark-Frankland House) to Thomas Greenough for £1640, old tenor.

Memoranda.

Dea. Thomas Greenough gave to the church at Newton, in 1781, a "christening Bason, Two Flagons and two dishes for the Communion Service." His son by a second wife, Rev. Wm. Greenough, was Pastor of that church for fifty years.

Clark's Wharf.

Clark's Wharf was the principal wharf at the North End. It was opposite the point where later stood the British Coffee House. The Wharf was afterward Hancock's Wharf, and now Lewis Wharf, Boston.

The Bronsdon Line.

(9) Benjamin Bronsdon[2] (Robt.[1]).

[Only surviving son of Robert].

(9) Benjamin Bronsdon[2] was the son of Robert Bronsdon[1] by his second wife, Rebeckah. He was b. Aug. 30, 1686; m., by Increase Mather, Mar. 25, 1707–8, to Miss Mary Bant, who was b. in Boston, at the "South End," Mar. 22, 1691–2, and was the dau. of Capt. Gilbert and Mercy (Whitwell) Bant. Benjamin m. second, Elizabeth ———, who outlived him. Mrs. Mary (Bant) Bronsdon d. Oct. 6, 1751, and Benjamin Bronsdon[2] d. April 12, 1757. Elizabeth was his wife before 1756. He was a merchant.

We have the names of seventeen children, all b. in Boston; some dates were obtained from the town records, and others from the books of the Second or "Olde North" Church.

Children:

(187) i. *Mercy Bronsdon*[3], b. Sept. 15, 1708; d. Dec. 17, 1786, aged 78; m. first, John Frizzell, Jr.; second, Jos. Wise; third, Hon. Wm. Stoddard. See below.

(188) ii. *Mary Bronsdon*[3], b. Aug. 12; bapt. Aug. 13, 1710; d. Oct. 15, 1721, aged 11 yrs.

(189) iii. *Rebecca Bronsdon*[3], b. Apr. 12; bapt. Apr. 13, 1712; d. July 4, 1712, aged 3 mos.

(190) iv. *Robert Bronsdon*[3], b. July 12, 1713; bapt. July 13; d. Dec. 11, 1713, aged 6 mos.

(191) v. *Gilbert Bronsdon*[3], b. Feb. 2; bapt. Feb. 27, 1714–15; d. before 1732.

(192) vi. *Benjamin Bronsdon*[3], b. Feb. 28, 1715–16; m. first, ——— Rand; second, Elizabeth Foxcroft; was living in 1756. See below.

(193) vii. *Robert Bronsdon*[3], b. Aug. 9; bapt. Aug. 11, 1717; d. Oct. 16, 1721, aged 4 yrs.

(194) viii. *William Bronsdon*[3], b. Apr. 6; bapt. Apr. 12, 1719; d. Aug. 25, 1719, aged 6 mos.

(195) ix. *William Bronsdon*[3], b. May 2, 1720; bapt. May 8; d. Oct. 1, 1721, aged 17 mos.

(196) x. *Bant Bronsdon*[3], b. Oct. 23, 1721; m. Elizabeth Box; d. between 1765 and 1774. See below.

(197) xi. *Robert Bronsdon*[3], b. Mar. 10, 1722; living 1726, but not in 1756; probably m. Mary ——— and d.; she m., 1748, Thomas Allison.

(198) xii. *William Bronsdon*[3], b. July, 1724; d. young (before 1728).

(199) xiii. *Mary Bronsdon*[3], bapt. Dec. 19, 1726; d. single, prob. in 1784.

(200) xiv. *Sarah Bronsdon*[3], bapt. Feb. 26, 1727; d. before 1756.

(201) xv. *William Bronsdon*[3], bapt. June 16, 1728; d. before 1756. Nothing more known of him.

(202) xvi. *Elizabeth Bronsdon*[3], b. Feb. 29, 1729; d. single, Feb. 11, 1810, aged 81 yrs. See below.

(203) xvii. *Rebecca Bronsdon*[3], b. Nov., 1731; living in 1756; may have m. Damerill. No further record.

(9) Benjamin Bronsdon's Biography.

The oldest son, Joseph Bronsdon[2], was living when Benjamin Bronsdon[2] was born, therefore the advent of another male heir did not seem of such importance as it afterward assumed, for Joseph died in his young manhood a few months, or years, before his father, and thus Benjamin became the head of the family at his father's death in 1701. As was stated in the biography of Robert Bronsdon[1], arrangements were made whereby William Clark, upon his marriage to Miss Sarah Bronsdon[2], should take up his residence in the Bronsdon mansion, and Benjamin should live with them. Samuel Greenwood was executor of the Bronsdon estate. Benjamin chose for his guardian, William Clark, as seen by the following:

Letter of Guardianship.

"Know all men by these presents that I, Benjamin, son of Robert Bronsdon late of Boston in the County of Suffolke within the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, merch^{t}, decsd, (being a minor about 16 years of age) Have nominated and chosen and do hereby nominate make choice of and depute my Brother in law William Clark of Boston afores^{d} merch^{t} to be my Guardian with full power and authority for me and in my name and to my use to aske, demand, sue for, recover, receive & take into his possession and custody all and singular such part and portion of the estate left by my ^{d} father as doth of right belong and accrue unto me and all other estate to me belonging or appertaining by any ways or means whatever and to manage imploy and improve the same for my best profit and advantage during my minority and to do all and whatsoever may be necessary in and about the premises as fully and effectually as I myselfe might or could do being of full age, praying that he may be accordingly accepted with the Same power and trust."

Witness my hand and Seal thereunto set the third day of August, anno domini 1702

(signed) B. Bronsdon and a seal

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of us.

John Clark.
Jonathan Evans.

Suffolk, By the Hon^{ble} Elisha Cook Esq^{r} Judge of Probate &c The above mentioned minor Benjamin personally appeared before me and on the day and date thereof acknowledged the above written instrument or Letter of Guardianship to be his Act and Deed Which I do approve of and allow

And in testimony thereof have hereunto set my hand and seal of the Court of Probate afores^d^ Dated at Boston afores^d^ the 3^d^ day of August, Anno Domini 1702.

Examin^d^ p^r^ Is^A^ Addington Reg^r^. (signed) Elisha Cooke.

Young Benjamin was lavishly supplied with all the belongings of a young man of fashion. Black stockings and shoes of many kinds; yards and yards of long cloth and fine "linnen" which were made into ruffled shirts and "neck-cloathes" for "Ben" by Abigail Jarvis; "imported cloth for fine suits of clothes, and Jon^a^ Pollard the taylor" cut and made them in the latest fashion; powder and powder boxes, combs, etc.; divers pairs of gloves; a suit of clothes charged at £11; a Bible and a Prayer Book, are a few of the items charged to his account; also, "spending money for Ben as agreed upon," etc.

There is nothing in Samuel Greenwood's account that throws any light upon the means taken to educate the young heir. Doubtless the proper course was followed, as in matters of dress. His signature is good, showing that he practised with the pen. On Jan. 2, 1708, he became a member of the Second Church, where he had been baptized as an infant. A few weeks later he married Miss Mary Bant, whose father, Capt. Gilbert Bant, was one of the most prominent and wealthy gentlemen of Boston. (See Appendix I for history of the Bant family.) Mary Bant was born at the South End of Boston, but her father seems to have been a member of the Second Church, although many of his family belonged to the South Church.

Some of Benjamin Bronsdon's friends and associates are indicated in an entry in the Journal of Samuel Sewall, who has written as follows:

"Mch 30^th^ 1705. Went to the funeral of young M^r^ Allen. M^r^ Daniel Allen's son, a very hopeful youth. Gov. and his lady there. Bearers Willard, David Stoddard, Bronsdon, Coleman, Banister and Foxcraft."

The custom of the time was for the nearest friends of the deceased to officiate as bearers.

The Bant family has always exercised an unbounded influence upon the Bronsdon race. Bant is now a lost name in Boston, where it once stood for wealth and power. In point of suitability of age, fortune and family, the marriage of Benjamin Bronsdon and Mary Bant seemed perfect. The young couple must have had a gay wedding in the new mansion house (the "Blackstone House," demolished in 1870 by the widening of Hanover Street). Mary was then about 16, and Benjamin 21 years old. They went to housekeeping in the Bronsdon mansion, long since swept away in the "changes which time hath wrought" at the North End.

Benjamin had taken charge of his own business upon coming of age. Tradition in the Bronsdon family tells us that William Bant, his brother-in-law, was at one time in partnership with him. Opposite his house was

Bronsdon's wharf, "100 feet deep"; also a ware house and brew house, and he owned a second ware house in Merchant's Row. A large section of the out wharves belonged to him. In the year 1707, he "owned three neagroes."

In 1708, he served a term as Constable, and thereby considered himself discharged from public duties, for when elected to the office, in 1726, he "declined to serve."

"In 1723, Mr. Benj. Bronsdon chosen Clerk of the Market. Declined to serve." (See Town Record.)

"Anno 1726 Jan^{r} 30. Liberty is granted by the Selectmen to Benjamin Bronsdon to take up the pavement and digg up the ground to clear the drain from his house in Ship Street to a cellar across the way in said Street provided he forth with make good the ground and pavement to the satisfaction of the Selectmen and keep it in repare from time to time." (Town Record.)

Allowances to Build.

"Benjamin Bronsdon allowed to erect a Timber building for a Storehouse of 60 foot long, 15 foot wide & 7 foot studd on his wharff below his Warehouse in Ship Street in Boston the s^{d} Building to stand wth the North westerly End thereof Forty foot Distant below his other Building & the South easterly End thereof towards the Harbour."

"Allowance to Benjamin Bronsdon to Erect Timber buildings for a Salt house of 25 foot Long, 14 foot wide and 8 foot Stud on his Wharfe to Stand 4 foot Distant below his Smith's Shop in the present tenure of ——— Townsend and the Easterly end thereof joyning to a Warehouse of his Standing nigh the lower End of his Wharfe below Ship Street at the North End of Boston the Said Spot of Wharfe having been usually Incumbred with Lumber and combustable things." Aug. 1, 1710.

"Allowance to Build to Benjamin Bronsdon to erect a Timber Building for a Warehouse of Forty foot long, sixteen foot wide & sixteen foot studd on the easterly or lower end of his Wharfe Scituate at the lower side of Ship Street in Boston the w^{ch} Building will Stand Forty foot distant from any other Building now standing. In Consideration of his erecting the s^{d} building the better to prevent the spreading of fire he will demolish buildings of his about the same breadth and length now standing upon the upper or westerly part of his s^{d} wharfe." July 14, 1715. (See 29th Report Rec. Com., Boston.)

Also, in 1715, Benjamin Bronsdon's petition to be allowed to erect other buildings with timber disallowed by the town. (See Town Records.)

"Jan^{r} 30 1713–14. Cry of fire about five in the morning. Mr. Webbs malthouse near M^{r} Bronsdons was burnt down. Part of the house of M^{r} Bronsdon the Landlord began to burn." (Sewall's Diary.)

One has only to read of the terribly destructive conflagrations of those times to realize something of the anxiety that day must have brought to Benjamin and his family.

The following Bill of Lading is preserved by one of the families descended from Benjamin Bronsdon[2], to whom it refers:

"Shipped by the Grace of God in good order and well conditioned, by Edward Nickolls, in and upon the good ship called the Edward, whereof is master under God for this present voyage Nathaniel Mason Commander and now
B B riding at Anchor in the Bay of Carlile and by God's Grace
No ¼ bound for Boston.
ba To say Four Hhds. of rum Being on the proper account & risque of Mr. Benj[a] Bronsdon merchant of Boston being marked and numbered as in the margent, and also to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned at the aforesaid Port of Boston (the Danger of the seas only excepted) unto the above said M[r] Benj[a] Bronsdon or to his assigns he or they paying freight for said goods Five pounds — With Primage and Average accustomed In witness whereof the Master or Purser of said Ship hath affirmed to three Bills of Ladings all of this tenor and date the one of which three Bills being accomplished the other two to stand void. And so God send the good ship to her desired port in safety, Amen.

Dated in Barbados, May 12[th], 1713.

Insides and Contents unknown.

NATH[L] MASON."

In the original paper the letter S is a large and beautiful letter, engraved with ships in the lower curl of the S.

Of the seventeen children, whose names are recorded as having been born to Benjamin and Mary Bronsdon, but two had descendants. Three of them died in the short space of four weeks, in the Autumn of 1721, swept away by one of those terrible epidemics which periodically devasted the land. One of the most deplorable things in colonial times was the waste of infant life. One little Bronsdon died in 1712, another in 1713, and still another in 1719, so that in 1721 but three out of nine children remained in the family.

Of these, Mercy[3], the first-born, was thrice married, and died at 78, leaving no descendants. Gilbert[3], the namesake and favorite of his grandfather Bant, who made provision to give him an education at Harvard College, died probably of the small-pox, which raged with fearful virulence in the North End of Boston, in 1728–30; for though he was now living in 1726, he had died before 1732.

Benjamin[3] became a sea-captain. He married and had children, but

has no male descendants, in this country, at least; he finally settled permanently in England. He has descendants in America, through his daughter, Mrs. Martha[4] Eddy, and died in 1830.

In the midst of all the sorrow occasioned by the loss of the children in 1721, Bant Bronsdon[3] was born. He survived, and is the ancestor of all bearing the name of Bronsdon in America.

Four of the Bronsdon infants were named William for William Bant, their uncle; all died young. Three attempts were made to perpetuate the name of Robert, but in vain; and there has never been a Robert Bronsdon since those days. Other branches of the family kept "Robert" as a favorite name, but the surname was not, of course, Bronsdon.

Mary Bronsdon[3], the thirteenth child is supposed to have been that Mistress Mary Bronsdon who died in 1784, at the age of 63 yrs. Elizabeth Bronsdon[3], "Miss Betty," lived until 1810, and was the last of her generation. There was a younger daughter, Rebecca Bronsdon[3], who probably married, but of whom we cannot find the slightest trace after 1756. It has been suggested that she also went to England.

The sons of Benjamin Bronsdon[2], having been ship masters, a goodly portion of the Bronsdon wealth was invested in marine enterprises, and as those times were particularly disastrous, on account of the French and English troubles and reprisals, we may conclude that Benjamin, as well as his brother-in-law Clark, suffered severe losses from that cause.

Mention of, or Abstracts of Deeds, Connected with Benjamin Bronsdon's[2] Estate.

In 1708, on attaining the age of 21 years, he deeded his half of the old Cooley estate to his brother-in-law, William Clark. This was the home of Henry Cooley, whose widow married Robert Bronsdon, and thereby brought him a fortune. This estate passed from William Clark to Benjamin[3] Clark, nephew and namesake of Benjamin Bronsdon[2]. The Cooley house was next to the Bronsdon residence.

Bronsdon to Williams.

In 1708, he sold the "Knight place" in Salem to John Williams. This was one of the first (if not the first) estates acquired in Massachusetts Bay Colony by Robert Bronsdon[1]. (See Essex Reg. of Deeds at Salem; also, biography of Robert Bronsdon in this book.)

"Out Wharf."

In 1719, he sold a section of the "out wharf" or sea wall, near King (now State Street) Pier (Long Wharf) to Samuel Greenwood, his brother-in-law. (Book 34, leaf 163, Suffolk Reg. of Deeds.)

Bronsdon to Hooten (Houghton).

In 1726, he disposed of a house and land to John Hooten, and three years later Hooten bought additional land of Bronsdon, together with a right of way and a wharf privilege. (Book 39, leaf 234, Suffolk Deeds.)

Bronsdon to Clark.

In 1740, he mortgaged another section of the out-wharves to William Clark, also land on Ship Street. (Book 59, leaves 122, 123, Suffolk Deeds.)

In Mendon and Sherborn.

Benjamin Bronsdon was one of a company of merchants, which included William Douglass, Habijah Savage, Esq., John Bonning, William and Andrew Tyler, who purchased of the State, through its agents, Paul Dudley, John Quincy and Benjamin Whittemore, two parcels of land, one plat, lettered A, containing 1101 acres at Mendon and Sherborn ; the other, lettered B, at "Allum" Pond on the Province line, containing 1900 acres, for all of which the sum of £528 : 19s. was paid. (Book 36, leaf 262, Suffolk Reg.)

An old map of 1732 gives Bronsdon as the owner of a warehouse in Merchant's Row. From his house to the Row he had to cross the "Swing Bridge," across the Dock. In the rear of the warehouse was the old Corn Market, beyond which was Woodmansey's Wharf. (See diagram in Boston Memorial History.) In front of the warehouse was the market, where "fish, flesh and fowl were to be had in abundance, supplemented by a generous variety of vegetables, fruits and herbs, while a profusion of nuts and berries in their seasons helped to furnish forth the tables of our ancestors." Merchants and ship owners also imported foreign fruits and products. The streets were first formally named in 1708. Anne Street started at Dock Square, led northerly over the Swing Bridge to Elliston's Corner (so called from George Elliston's shop, but Capt. Bant owned the building), at the foot of Cross Street. From Elliston Corner the way took the name of Fish Street, and on that part Mrs. Mary (Bronsdon) Evans lived. From Everton's Corner the way took the name of Ship Street to the North Battery, and it was then the water front. Since then the flats have been filled, wharves extended further out, and Commercial Street (a part of which was Greenough's Lane) interposed between Ship Street (now North) and the water.

Soon after the death of Mary, his wife, Benjamin Bronsdon[2] sold his wharf and warehouse to Thomas Goldthwait.

We quote a portion of this deed :

"To All People unto whom these presents shall come Benjamin Bronsdon of Boston in the County of Suffolk and Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, merch^{t}. sends greeting, Know ye That I the s^{d} Benjamin Bronsdon for and in consideration of the sum £266 : 13s : 4d

lawful money to me in hand paid at and before the ensealing and delivery of these presents well and truly paid by Thomas Goldthwait of Boston Merch^{t}, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do convey all that parcel of land with the wharffe, warehouse, shops and buildings thereon situate being and lying at the Northerly end of Boston known by the name of Bronsdon's Wharffe and is the whole lower part thereof for the distance of 168 feet from the street called Ship street and is bounded northerly on land and wharf of the heirs of Samuel White, decd. and easterly on salt water 36 feet, southerly on William Bant's land and westerly on the passageway leading from Ship street down to the hereby granted premises in part and partly on said Bronsdons own land and warehouse measuring 36 feet in width and to low water mark."

Witnessed by William Stoddard and Ezekiel Goldthwait on Nov. 16, 1751. (See Book 80, leaf 274, Suffolk Deeds.)

William Bant agreed not to obstruct the waterway to said wharf by building out so as to exclude vessels exceeding 200 tons burthen.

In 1754, Benjamin Bronsdon sold that part of the Wharf and land previously reserved by him, to Goldthwait. (See Book 85, leaf 137, Suffolk Reg. of Deeds.)

In 1756, William Bant died, and, in the settlement of the Bant estate, it became necessary to sell the mansion on Middle (Hanover) Street. (This was the house afterward known as the "Blackstone House," and is fully described in the Bant history in this book — see Appendix I.) Ezekiel Goldthwait was the purchaser, and he required a quit-claim deed of each heir to the Bant estate. By these papers we learn that Benjamin Bronsdon^{2}, Sr., had married again between the times of selling property in 1751 and signing this paper in 1755, for the name of Elizabeth, his wife, appears with his. We also learn that Benjamin Bronsdon^{3}, Jr., "mariner," and his second wife, Elizabeth (Foxcroft), were living.

Bant Bronsdon^{3}, "mariner," and his wife, Elizabeth (Box), also released the estate to Ezekiel Goldthwait on Jan. 23, 1756. Mrs. Mercy (Bronsdon^{3}) Stoddard and her third husband, William Stoddard, Mary Bronsdon^{3} and Elizabeth Bronsdon, "spinsters," and Rebecca Bronsdon^{3}, "single woman," were the other heirs who released each their one-sixth part of the Bant estate. (Book 88, Suffolk Deeds.)

In a little over a twelve-month later, Mr. Benjamin Bronsdon^{2} passed away. His death was unexpected, and took place in the house where he was born and had lived for seventy-one years, doubtless as happily as commonly falls to the lot of man. One sister, Madam Clark, outlived him, dying in 1762. They two had for many years been the sole survivors of Robert Bronsdon's children.

It was about this time that the Clark Mansion was sold to the Franklands.

Benjamin Bronsdon d. intestate, Apr. 12, 1757, leaving a widow Elizabeth, of whom we know nothing further, although the sale of the Bronsdon

Mansion, deferred until 1764, may indicate that she died then. Both sons were absent, and Hon. William Stoddard, the husband of the oldest daughter (Mercy), was appointed administrator, Apr. 28, 1757. The appraisers were three merchants: Nathaniel Greenwood, John Pimm and Robert Breck. (See Book 53, leaves 337–54, 547, Suffolk Probate Reg.)

The Inventory is recorded in part. The "Distribution" is missing. He left a "Mansion house with all appurtenances," and another dwelling house and shop fronting on Ship Street.

There were enumerated the comfortable and, for the times, elegant furnishings of his home: pictures, books, china, plate, carpets (besides "personal property, not itemized, to the amount of £54," passed over to Mrs. William Stoddard, who was the favored one in the distribution), and "one negro woman."

The old Bronsdon clock, which in Robert Bronsdon's inventory was valued at £3, had increased to £8 in value.

Mr. Bronsdon had two tenants who paid rent — the Rev. Mr. McClernochan and Elisha Doubleday.

He owed no debts, except a mortgage on some real estate.

Mr. Heath charged a shilling for shaving him after death.

In 1764, William Stoddard, as administrator, sold the Bronsdon homestead to Willliam Page, at auction.

Bronsdon Estate to Gouge (Gooch).

William Stoddard, Adm^{r}, also sold house and land inventoried as "House and shop on Ship Street," to the heirs of Thomas Gouge, "painter-stainer." This was in reality half of a double house; the other half belonged to Thomas Kemble, who inherited it from Timothy Kemble, his father, who purchased it of William Clark. This was the Widow Bronsdon's home, and at her death it reverted to the Gale family. Mrs. Gale was a niece of Robert Bronsdon, and lived in Broomham, Co. Wilts, England, but her son, Benjamin Gale, was in Boston. The Gales sold the property to Isaac Dickman, who sold to Clark.

The half belonging to the Bronsdon estate was sold, as above stated, to Gouge, or Gooch, who made over the property to Thomas Kemble, so that Kemble then owned the whole; but evidently he bought to sell again, for soon we find that John Newell, cooper, bought of Thomas Kemble the easterly end of said house, measuring eighteen feet on Whitebread Alley (Harris Street), more or less, together with the free use of the "stack of stairs" in the middle of the house, from garret to cellar. Newell sold to John White, baker, and on July 4, 1764, Mrs. Elizabeth Newell released her right of dower.

The house is afterward traced to the ownership of John Brown, merchant, and in Dec., 1789, John Brown, Jr., and Elizabeth Brown quit-claimed

the premises to their mother, Ellen, and on Feb. 5, 1794, she sold the property to Joseph Hurd of Charlestown.

John Brown, Jr., purchased half a double house in Clark Street; in the other half lived Miss "Betty" Bronsdon[3], who owned it. They purchased at nearly the same time.

One of the Bronsdon houses became the property of the Tudor family. It was from this family that Whitebread Alley derived its name, from the fact that Madam Tudor made and sold delicious white bread rolls, then a novel luxury.

The early history of Boston, always interesting, becomes more so when one realizes that one's own ancestors were a part of those times. Their manners and customs, well studied, show us more plainly how they must have appeared. There is a pleasure in revisiting the localities they once frequented, although the North End is sadly tarnished and fallen upon evil days, but Copp's Hill, in summer time, is quaint and lovely still, with an enchanting flavor of antiquity, less disturbed, perhaps, by the bevies of small Italian youngsters, who delight to play among the tombs, than would be the case if they were not so utterly disconnected with everything but the present time. We feel alone with our recollections of a past of which they have no part nor understanding, and the voices of the chime bells of Christ Church, "most musical, most melancholy," seem strangely eloquent of other days.

Benjamin Bronsdon[2] lies buried in his tomb, which is Number One, Old Ground, Copp's Hill Burying Ground. He had the tomb built about 1717, or when that range was laid out. It is the present Bronsdon tomb, the oldest tomb having been sold by the heirs in 1811, after the removal of the remains of Robert Bronsdon's family to this "new" tomb, which is very commodious.

Close by are the family tombs of the Greenoughs and the Greenwoods, and further along on the Hull Street side is the Clark tomb, also that of the Bants, Mrs. Mary Bronsdon's father's family. The Bant tomb was numbered seven, and now belongs to the heirs of Amos and Jedediah Lincoln, of whom the late revered ex-mayor of Boston, Frederic Walker Lincoln, was one. In answer to an inquiry as to whether his ancestors inherited or purchased the tomb, he replied that he did not know how it came into their possession.

Tomb 119, in the oldest part of Copp's Hill, was the original tomb of Robert Bronsdon. An inscription was placed on it by the Bronsdon heirs after the death of Miss Elizabeth Bronsdon, the last of his grandchildren, in 1810, as follows:

"*This Tomb belongs to the Heirs of*
Miss Elizabeth Bronsdon
who departed this life March 20, 1810,
aged 82."

This tomb was sold by the heirs to William Abrams of Boston, and now belongs in the family of Lorenzo Burge, late of Boston; for copy of deed of sale see (283) Mrs. Sarah B.[4] Curtis, born Bronsdon.

The present Bronsdon family tomb is identified by the name "Bronsdon" cut in the stone curbing on the Hull Street side. The original entrance to the tomb was long since demolished, and now the entrance is under ground, in the path on the Hull Street side. Interments in the tomb ceased about 1840, so far as known. In 1883 the interior of the tomb was in good order. There had been many burials there between 1717 and 1840, Sarah[5] Dennis being the last.

Here, at last, to this little Burial Ground on Copp's Hill, Boston, we come with our ancestor, Robert Bronsdon, and his children and most of his grandchildren, and even those of later generations. Whether, living, they had much or little, they now have a small and equal space in their last home. What really matters, affecting our lives to-day, were their mental and moral gifts and their solicitude, much or little, for their children's welfare. Herein is food for reflection. In a short space of time we, too, shall have passed away, and generations to come will weigh our actions and motives even as we now study those of our forefathers.

(187) Mercy Bronsdon[3], (Benjamin[2], Robt.[1]).

m. first, John Frizzell, Jr., }
second, Joseph Wise, } all of Boston.
third, Hon. Wm. Stoddard, }

Mercy Bronsdon[3] was the first-born child of (9) Benjamin and Mary (Bant) Bronsdon of Boston. She was b. Sept. 15, 1708, and was named in honor of her grandmother Bant.

She m. first, John "Frizzell," Jr., "by Mr. Joshua Gee, Sept. 4, 1729"; second, "Joseph Wise and Mrs. Mercy Frizzell, Feb. 3, 1737, by Rev. Samuel Mather"; third, "William Stoddard, Esq[r], and Mrs. Mercy Wise, by Rev. William Welstead, Jan. 18, 1745."

John Frizzell was the son of John and Jane Frizzell, who lived on Fleet Street, then Frizzell's Lane. They were persons of wealth and consequence. On the death of the elder Frizzell, his widow went to England (Weybridge, County Surrey) to reside. John and Mercy lived at the homestead, corner of Fleet Street and Clark Square. After two happy years of married life, Mercy was left a widow at the age of 23.

Six years later she became the wife of Joseph Wise, son of the Rev. Joseph Wise. We do not know much of Mr. Wise; there are no papers relating to the settlement of his estate. He was a merchant. He died in a few years, and if he made no will, Mercy may have had to part with a large portion of her property, as her husband's relations could claim it under those circumstances.

Her third husband, William Stoddard, Esq., was a Justice of the Peace. He had children by a former wife; John, Mary (m. William Bowes and has descendants in England and America), and perhaps others. No record of children of Mercy is found. Mr. Stoddard had charge of Mr. Benjamin Bronsdon's[2] estate. He died Sept. 7, 1775, aged 82 years, and Mercy did not marry again. She continued to reside in the Frizzell house. She was blessed with a competency, and her sister, and probably a niece, lived with her in comfort. She remembered about all of her Bronsdon relatives in her will, thereby enumerating all of the fourth generation. The will of her first husband, John Frizzell, is interesting to us, as showing the good will he bore his wife's relatives; it also indicates his public spirit and love for learning. (For John Frizzell's Will, see No. 6146, Suffolk Probate Reg.)

By it he bequeathed his entire estate "in possession and reversion to his Beloved Wife Marcy Frizzell," with the exception of £250 to Harvard College; £100 to the Poor people of Boston; £25 to Rev. William Welstead; £40 to the Poor of the church; £250 to his Aunt Dorothy Saltonstall; a suit of mourning to their honored grandfather, Gilbert Bant; £20 p[r] annum

to his honored mother, Jane Frizzell; suits of mourning to wife's father, and William Bant. The date of the will is Aug. 20, 1731. Witnesses, Thomas Ruck, James King and Samuel Tyley. Executors, Benjamin Bronsdon and William Bant.

In 1738, Mercy having married Mr. Wise, brought suit against certain of the Frizzell family for the recovery of property belonging to her former husband, in which she was successful, being awarded £15,000, which, with what she already possessed, placed her among the wealthiest women of Boston. She never left the Frizzell mansion, next the Old North Meeting House, until she was the widow of William Stoddard, in 1782, when she sold to Caleb Loring, distiller, and removed to a smaller house on the Frizzell estate. Her death is recorded in the *Columbian Centinel*, and took place on a Sunday morning in November, 1786, at the age of 78 years. Her will is in Book 86, leaf 4, Suffolk Probate Reg. In it she names the children of her brother, Capt. Bant Bronsdon, also her sister Elizabeth, and a Susan Damerill, whose identity has not been determined. It reads as follows:

In the Name of God Amen. I Mercy Stoddard of Boston in the County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts Bay in New England, widow, considering the uncertainty of human life and being though very weak and infirm of body, of sound Disposing Mind & Memory Do Make and Publish this my last Will and testament in manner and forme following: viz^{t}

I commend my soul to the mercy of God my Saviour whenever it shall be separated from my body which I resign to the Tomb there to be decently interred at the discretion of my executrix hereinafter named. In hopes that this dying body shall in due time be raised a glorious and immortal body by the power of that Almighty God who first made it.

And for such worldly estate which a kind Providence hath been pleased to bestow upon me after my just debts and funeral expenses are paid which I trust my faithful executrix will see done as soon as may be convenient after I am laid in the grave. I thus dispose thereof, viz^{t};

To John Box Bronsdon Fifteen pounds lawful money.
To Benjamin Bronsdon Fifteen pounds lawful money.
To Bant Bronsdon Fifteen pounds lawful money.
To William Bronsdon Fifteen pounds lawful money.
To Sarah Curtis, wife of Samuel Curtis Fifteen pounds lawful money.
To Elizabeth Archer wife of Moses Archer Fifteen pounds lawful money.
To Rebecca Bronsdon Fifteen pounds lawful money.

To Susanna Damerill Fifteen pounds lawful money. and to their heirs forever. All of which sums are to be paid out of a Bond dated Oct. 19, 1782, owing to me from Caleb Loring, distiller, in Boston to whom I sold my Mansion House payable in seven years from that date which will be in the year of our Lord 1789. The interest of said Bond to the time of payment I Give and Devise together with all my Household furniture goods and chattels and whatever remainder of estate I may be possessed of or in any way interested in at the time of my decease whether said estate is real personal or mixed I say I hereby freely give and devise the whole and every

part of it wherever it may be found to my Beloved Sister Elizabeth Bronsdon of Boston (except to the amount before devised of 120 pounds) . . . . and appoint the aforesaid Elizabeth Bronsdon to be my Executrix this 18th Day of September, 1786.

Signed and Acknowledged by

MERCY STODDARD

Witnessed by Samuel White, John Stoddard and Isaac Rand.

The appraisers of the estate were Isaac Greenwood John Stoddard and John Stoddard, Jr.

(192) Benjamin Bronsdon[3], Jr. (Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

He was the sixth child and oldest surviving son of (9) Benjamin and Mary (Bant) Bronsdon, and was b. in Boston, Feb. 28, 1715. He was a "mariner," and finally resided permanently in England. He is thought to have been twice married, and to have had two children by the first wife and two by the second wife, but both family and public records are too deficient to confirm these suppositions with absolute certainty.

His first wife was named Rand, and her ancestry is definitely known, but there is no record of a Rand–Bronsdon marriage in the new Rand Genealogy.

The great-granddaughter of Benjamin Bronsdon[3], Jr., Mrs. Sarah Holmes, is living in Lexington, at the age of 83 years. Her grandmother, Martha (Bronsdon) Eddy, did not die until 1830, and lived in the Cotting family. Mrs. Holmes' parents were William and Sarah (Eddy) Cotting; therefore, Mrs. Holmes was in a position to know something of her grandmother, whom, as she has informed us, was brought up by the Rand family, her maternal relatives; and she also told us where certain other descendants of the same family of Rands could be consulted. Accordingly, we obtained a statement from Mr. C. W. Jenks of Bedford, Mass., grandson of Jeremiah and Mary (Rand) Fitch, (Mary being the daughter of Robert Rand, b. Nov. 8, 1719; d. Feb., 1794; and Robert, in his turn, was son of Robert Rand, b. about 1686; m. Jan. 6, 1709, Susanna Cheever; d. Feb. 11, 1753. She d. Nov. 18, 1748. There were five Robert Rands in succession from the emigrant Robert, who settled in Lynn, and d. 1639–40. These were the maternal ancestors of Martha Bronsdon, the daughter of Benjamin Bronsdon's[3] first wife).

Mr. Caleb Eddy, son of Martha, left records concerning Robert Bronsdon and children, which he could have obtained only from his mother. (See contribution to the Historical-Genealogical Register, vol. 35, p. 361, signed by Robert H. Eddy.)

In 1755–6, a certain important large estate was conveyed by the Bronsdons, the Bant estate on Middle (Hanover) Street; the purchaser, Hon. Ezekiel Golththwait, required quit-claim deeds from all the direct Bronsdon heirs. Benjamin Bronsdon[3], Jr., was one of the parties, and his only surviving brother, Bant Bronsdon[3], was another. The remaining heirs were daughters of Benjamin[2], Sr. The children of the brothers of course did not sign these deeds. The supposition that Martha was daughter of Bant Bronsdon[3] is out of the question, since all Bant Bronsdon's[3] children are known and have always been known as an intimate part of family informa-

tion; besides, Martha would not have made certain errors in giving the records of Bant's children had she been Bant's daughter. Had she been Robert's child, it would have been necessary for her to sign a release of the estate, which, however, was expressly divided in "sixths," and every heir to every sixth portion named; and the same is true supposing her to have been a daughter of Benjamin[2], Sr. and Mary (Bant) Bronsdon; she would in that case have given a separate deed; but Mary (Bant) Bronsdon was over 50 years old when Martha was born, and Benjamin Bronsdon[2], Sr., did not marry his second wife Elizabeth until 1752, while Martha was born in 1742. Consequently Martha Bronsdon[4] could have belonged in no other family than that of Benjamin Bronsdon[3], Jr.

We have been particular in giving the steps by which we have arrived at this conclusion, as the absence of records and the entire loss of knowledge on the part of her descendants of her father's Christian name render it advisable that the proofs of her parentage should be duly presented. We have in several instances fixed upon probable facts by similar courses of reasoning, and to our great satisfaction found, later, positive records to confirm our own views.

The second wife of Benjamin Bronsdon[3] was Elizabeth Foxcroft, a member of one of the most illustrious families in the colony. She was the daughter of Judge Francis Foxcroft of Cambridge. (See History of Cambridge.) The marriage took place Jan. 4, 1750 (intentions Dec. 13, 1749), and is recorded, but the printer made it "Brandon." However, we have a family record of the marriage, and further proof exists in the original will of Francis Foxcroft, Esq., in Middlesex Probate Registry (we have personally examined this will), wherein he bequeaths certain property in 1765 to the two little daughters of his deceased daughter, Elizabeth Bronsdon. The writing, though small, is beautifully distinct. We have obtained no further trace of these children, and they may have accompanied their father to England if they survived. There is on record a will of Henry Bronsdon, "mariner," probated in Boston, 1784, which leaves all to wife Sarah; no mention of children. This widow Bronsdon is supposed to be that Sarah who later married William Vibberd. Henry's parentage is unknown, but probabilities are that he was a son of Benjamin Bronsdon[2], Sr., and of his second wife. The Boston records of the middle of the 18th century are very deficient. The destruction of the records in the Town House in 1747, and the confusion consequent upon the Revolutionary War, had the effect of sweeping away a mass of valuable information, the lack of which is constantly felt.

Benjamin Bronsdon[3], Jr., inherited considerable property from his uncle, William Bant, also from his grandfather Bant. (See their wills in Appendix I.)

Previous to his father's death, his name occasionally appears in deeds of conveyance, and in 1741 he joined the oldest Lodge of Free Masons in America, the records of which have been printed. His name is recorded on the books of the Lodge as Benjamin "Brimsdon."

Martha, the daughter of his first wife, was taken in charge by her mother's people, and Benjamin permitted her to remain with them after his marriage to Miss Foxcroft, and thus she was not carried to England. As it may be asked how we know that Benjamin Bronsdon[3], Jr., removed to England, we here state that it was a positive affirmation of Mrs. Hannah Allen that her great uncle, Benjamin, stayed in England (or as she phrased it, "Father's old Uncle Ben"). Mrs. Allen was the daughter of John Box Bronsdon. Phinehas Bronsdon[5] (John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]) also made the same assertion to his daughter, who repeated it to the writer. In his youth, John Box Bronsdon[4] visited this uncle Benjamin in England (or his family, as we are not clear in regard to the length of time he survived).

The Rands and Bronsdons were connected by marriage and friendship in other directions. Hannah Hurry was a Hett, and married for her second husband a Rand of Charlestown. The Hetts were near relatives of Robert Bronsdon's second wife, if indeed she was not a Hett herself. Isaac Rand witnessed Miss Betty Bronsdon's will. Sally Rand appeared in the Bronsdon families in times of illness, etc., as we find on record. It is interesting, too, to note that Martha Eddy, sister-in-law to Martha (Bronsdon) Eddy, m. 1765, Matthew Grice, and that one of the wives of Robert Rand, 5th, was also a Martha Grice.

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(204) Martha Bronsdon[4] (Benj., Jr.[3], Benj., Sr.[2], Robert[1]).

[For proofs of birth and parentage, see foregoing pages.]

Martha Bronsdon[4] was b. in Boston, Nov. 11, 1742; m. Nov. 10, 1763, Capt. Benjamin Eddy, who was b. in Boston, Feb. 19, 1743, and was son of Caleb and Martha (Marks) Eddy. He d. at West Cambridge (now Arlington), Aug. 11, 1817; his wife d. at the residence of her son-in-law, William Cotting, West Cambridge, Dec. 28, 1830, and both Mr. and Mrs. Eddy are interred in the Cotting tomb at that place. The grand-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eddy sent us the Eddy Genealogy, by Robert Henry Eddy, who died about twelve years ago in Boston, in order that we might use extracts from its pages. The late discovery of this branch of Bronsdon descendants has prevented us from bringing all the families up to date, as we should like to have done. We shall be glad to receive further information regarding the descendants of those mentioned herein.

Children of MARTHA (BRONSDON) and BENJAMIN EDDY:

(205) i. *Martha*[5] *Eddy*, b. in Boston, July 24, 1764; m. Z. Jennings. See below.
(206) ii. *Mary*[5] *Eddy*, b. July 22, 1766; m. Dr. E. Morse. See below.
(207) iii. *Hannah*[5] *Eddy*, b. July 11, 1768; m. L. Bemis. See below.
(208) iv. *Sarah*[5] *Eddy*, b. Aug. 11, 1770; d. Sept. 11, 1778.
(209) v. *Charlotte*[5] *Eddy*, b. Mar. 16, 1773; d. Mar. 21, 1773.
(210) vi. *Robert Rand*[5] *Eddy*, b. Mar. 18, 1774; d. Sept. 13, 1778.
(211) vii. *Eunice*[5] *Eddy*, b. Oct. 11, 1776; d. July 17, 1796.
(212) viii. *Sarah*[5] *Eddy*, b. May 17, 1779; d. Nov. 29, 1848; m. W. Cotting. See below.
(213) ix. *Robert Rand*[5] *Eddy*, b. Aug. 25, 1781; d. June 20, 1796.
(214) x. *Caleb*[5] *Eddy*, b. May 27, 1784; d. Feb. 22, 1859; m. Caroline Gay. See below.

BIOGRAPHY.

(204) Mrs. Martha (Bronsdon) Eddy was a treasure to her husband, himself a good husband and an affectionate father, and possessed of the qualities of a true Christian. She was a woman of great energy and perseverance, and beloved by all who knew her. During the siege of Boston, she was driven out by the British and, with a few dollars, sought shelter with her five children in Needham.

There she remained until joined by her husband, who, after having his ship captured by the English, was thrown into prison at Halifax, N.S., and, with several others, escaped and traveled on foot by land to Needham. At 19 years of age, he had commenced a sea-faring life, and had shortly arisen to the command of a vessel in the West India trade. In 1776, the Eddy family removed to Shrewsbury, where Mr. Eddy kept a store, and also acquired considerable land. After conclusion of the war, he became interested in and commanded packets in the London trade. In 1804, he purchased an estate in Waltham, Mass., which, a short time before his death, he sold, and removed to West Cambridge, where his married daughter, Mrs. Sarah Cotting, lived. Martha, his widow, continued to reside with the Cotting family until her death in 1830. (See Eddy Gen.)

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(205) MARTHA[5] EDDY (MARTHA[4], BENJ.[3], BENJ.[2], ROBT. BRONSDON[1]).

MARTHA[5] EDDY was b. July 24, 1764; d. at Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1846; m. Nov. 20, 1799, Dr. Zachariah JENNINGS; b. in Maine, res. at Cherry Valley, N.Y., and at Rochester, N.Y. He was an eminent surgeon. He served as surgeon on board the U. S. S. *Constitution*, so famous in history.

Children:

(215) i. *Harriet*[6] *Jennings*, b. 1801; d. single, in Salem, at an advanced age.

(216) ii. *Eunice Eddy*[6] *Jennings*, b. Mar. 17, 1803, in Fitzwilliam, N.H.; m. in West Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 11, 1823, John C. Stevens, who was b. in Boston, Dec. 20, 1798. She d. Dec. 12, 1881, and Mr. Stevens d. Apr. 12, 1884. Mrs. Stevens was possessed of courage and fortitude to a remarkable degree, and was a most estimable woman. When quite young, she would wait upon her father while he performed surgical operations.

Children:

(217) i. *Benj. Eddy*[7] *Stevens*, b. Jan. 4, 1824; d. Apr. 18, 1879, in New York; m. Nov. 1, 1850, Caroline Campbell, b. Aug. 7, 1832, who now res. at Evanston, Ill.

Children:

(218) i. *Lucy Della*[8] *Stevens*, b. July 2, 1831; d. Aug. 20, 1852.

(219) ii. *Harriet E.*[8] *Stevens*, b. Mar. 27, 1853; m. Laurence Pomroy, and res. in Evanston, Ill.

(220) iii. *Mary Francis*[8] *Stevens*, res. in Evanston, Ill.

(221) iv. *John Caldwell*[8] *Stevens*, b. Sept. 30, 1856; d. Mar. 16, 1860.

(222) v. *Sarah C.*[8] *Stevens*, b. Feb. 17, 1860; d. Mar. 8, 1876.

(223) ii. *Eunice C.*[7] *Stevens*, b. in Boston, Sept. 10, 1826; m. May 9, 1850, Levant L. Mason of Buffalo, N.Y. Now res. at Jamestown, N.Y.

Children:

(224) i. *John C. Stevens*[8] *Mason*, b. in Jamestown, N.Y., Oct. 5, 1851; m. Caroline Mason.

(225) ii. *Eunice C.*[8] *Mason*, b. July 30, 1855; m. Oct. 23, 1878, Henry S. Penfield of Chicago, Ill. They have four children: Augusta E., Theodora C., Eunice M., and Levant Mason Penfield, all living at Jamestown, N.Y.

(226) iii. *Lucy H.*[8] *Mason*, m. Frederick P. Hall, and has four sons: Henry M., Levant M., Frederic and Charles E. Hall.

(227) iii. *Lucy O.*[7] *Stevens*, b. in Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1827; m. May 11, 1852, to James Dow of Jamestown, N.Y.

Children, four in number:

Eunice E., Levant M., James and James A. Dow; they all d. young. Mrs. Dow res. in Rochester, N.Y.

(228) iv. *Harriet E.*[7] *Stevens*, d. young.
(229) v. *Sarah Caroline*[7] *Stevens*, b. in Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1842; m. Oct. 23, 1872, Joseph Twyman of Chicago, Ill.

Children:

(230) i. *Lucy Rosetta*[8] *Twyman*, b. Jan. 21, 1874.
(231) ii. *Levant Mason*[8] *Twyman*, b. June 27, 1877; d. Aug., 1877.
(231) iii. *Vernon Montefiore*[8] *Twyman*, b. June 27, 1877; d. Jan., 1878.
(232) iv. *Josephine Nathalie*[8] *Twyman*, b. Apr. 19, 1880; m. Jan. 30, 1901, Lewis Chapin Babcock of Montana.

NOTE. Thanks to Mrs. Twyman for family records, also corrections of Eddy records.

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(206) MARY[5] EDDY (MARTHA[4], BENJ.[3], BENJ.[2], ROBT. BRONSDON[1]).

She was b. July 22, 1766; d. Apr. 25, 1800; m. Sept. 24, 1786, Dr. Eliakim MORSE (b. Feb. 14, 1759; d. Jan. 7, 1858). Mrs. Morse had the reputation of great personal beauty. She survived to the great age of 99 yrs. Her descendants inherited the portraits of Martha (Bronsdon) Eddy and her husband.

Children — (two d. young):

(233) i. *John*[6] *Morse*, b. Feb. 12, 1789; d. May 7, 1817; m. Frances H. Torrey, and had:

(234) i. *John Torrey*[7] *Morse*, b. Mar. 26, 1813; m. Lucy Cabot Jackson, and had:

(235) i. *John T.*[8] *Morse, Jr.*, m. Fannie Hovey, and had two sons:

i. *Cabot*[9] *Morse.*
ii. *Torrey*[9] *Morse.*

(234*a*) ii. *Benjamin Eddy*[7] *Morse*, b. Feb. 22, 1814.
(235*a*) iii. *Samuel Torrey*[7] *Morse*, b. May 9, 1816; m. Harriet Jackson Lee, and had:

i. *Francis R.*[8] *Morse.*
ii. *Henry L.*[8] *Morse.*
iii. *Mary L.*[8] *Morse.*

(236) iv. *Charles J.*[7] *Morse.*
(237) v. *E. Rollins*[7] *Morse*, m. Mary Steedman.

(**207**) HANNAH[5] EDDY (MARTHA[4], BENJ.[3], BENJ.[2], ROBERT BRONSDON[1]).

Third child of (194) Martha[4] and Benjamin Eddy, was b. July 11, 1768, in Boston; d. Mar. 31, 1837, at Chicopee, Mass.; m. Luke BEMIS of Watertown; b. Oct. 11, 1759; d. in Springfield, Feb. 16, 1845.

Children:

(238) i. *Robert Eddy*[6] *Bemis*, b. June 4, 1798, at Watertown; d. at Chicopee, Mar. 15, 1873; m. Sept. 18, 1827, Martha Wheatland of Salem, and had:

(239) i. *Robert Wheatland*[7] *Bemis*, b. July 30, 1828; m. Nov. 26, 1852, Rachael Z. Smith, and lived at Chicopee. Had six children. (See Eddy Gen.)

(240) ii. *Caroline Eddy*[7] *Bemis*, b. at Salem, June 12, 1830.

(241) iii. *Mary Wheatland*[7] *Bemis*, b. Aug. 6, 1838; m. Jan. 30, 1879, Henry Martin Whitney, and res. at No. Andover.

(242) iv. *Sarah Davis*[7] *Bemis*, b. Apr. 3, 1841; m. Jerome H. Fisk.

(243) v. *Martha Goodhue*[7] *Bemis*, b. June 10, 1844; m. Jas. G. Smith of Chicopee, and had:

i. *Robert Bemis*[8] *Smith*, b. Nov. 29, 1865.
ii. *James M.*[8] *Smith*, b. Sept. 12, 1867.

(244) ii. *Mary Eddy*[6] *Bemis*, b. July 4, 1801; m. Apr. 9, 1827, Benjamin Wheatland of Salem, who d. Dec. 28, 1854, and she d. June 23, 1864.

Children:

i. *Martha G.*[7] *Wheatland*, b. at Newmarket, N. H., Mar. 12, 1828.
ii. *Elizabeth B.*[7] *Wheatland*, d. young.

(245) iii. *Luke*[6] *Bemis, Jr.*, b. Apr. 7, 1806; m. Apr. 7, 1831, first, Elizabeth Lincoln; second wife, Maria Stubbs; third wife, Lucy A. Thayer. Has descendants:

(246) i. *Clara Frances*[7] *Bemis*, b. June 23, 1852; m. Jan. 24, 1878, Barton D. Evans, and had at Westchester, Pa.:

i. *Elizabeth Bemis*[8] *Evans*, b. Feb. 7, 1879.

ii. *Arthur Webster*[7] *Bemis*, b. Nov. 18, 1862.

(212) Sarah[5] Eddy (Martha[4], Benj.[3], Benj.[2], Robert Bronsdon[1]).

She was the eighth child of (194) Martha and Benjamin Eddy, the four children preceding her having d. young. She was b. May 17, 1779; m. Jan. 21, 1810, William Cotting, Esq., who was b. July 26, 1775, and d. Oct. 23, 1861. He was bur. from the Unitarian Church at Arlington. Mrs. Cotting d. Nov. 29, 1848.

Children — (the first d. young):

(247) i. *Benjamin Eddy[6] Cotting*, b. Nov. 2, 1812; m. Oct. 5, 1843, Catherine Greene Sayer. He d. at Roxbury, May 22, 1897, aged 83 yrs. 6 mos. 2 d.; bur. at Forest Hill. Dr. Cotting was an eminent physician, president of the Mass. Med. Soc., curator of the Lowell Inst., etc. Mrs. Cotting d. while on a journey to California. They left no children.

(248) ii. *Martha Eddy[6] Cotting*, b. Apr. 2, 1814; m. May 24, 1838, Miles Teel Gardner. She d. at Rochester, N.Y., Mar. 17, 1854.

Children:

(249) i. *William Miles[7] Gardner*, b. Sept. 1, 1839; d. May, 1850.

(250) ii. *Catherine Cotting[7] Gardner*, b. Mar. 26, 1850; d. Jan. 6, 1869.

(251) iii. *Mary Caroline[6] Cotting*, b. July 22, 1816; d. Nov. 24, 1820.

(252) iv. *Sarah Maria Wellington[6] Cotting*, b. Mar. 3, 1818; m. Aug. 28, 1849, Dr. Howland Holmes of Lexington (b. Jan. 16, 1815; d. Nov. 16, 1893, and son of Howland and Huldah (Copeland) Holmes; m. Nov. 9, 1804). Dr. Holmes d. in his carriage when returning from visiting his patients. He was for fifty years a physician in Lexington, Mass.

Children:

(253) i. *Maria Eddy[7] Holmes*, b. Aug. 14, 1850; d. aged 1 day.

(254) ii. *Carrie Marie[7] Holmes*, b. Apr. 3, 1852; d. Jan. 21, 1857.

(255) iii. *Francis Howland[7] Holmes*, b. Sept. 13, 1853.

(256) iv. *Sarah Eddy[7] Holmes*, b. Sept. 15, 1855.

(257) v. *Charlotte Bronte[7] Holmes*, b. Apr. 20, 1857; d. Feb. 25, 1865.

(258) v. *William Wallace[6] Cotting*, b. Apr. 21, 1820; m. Dec. 22, 1840, Elmira Pierce. He d. at Melrose, Jan. 25, 1870; she d. at Boston, Sept. 3, 1866, aged 44.

Children — (three d. in infancy, six others are here given):

(259) i. *George Pierce*[7] *Cotting*, b. Apr. 17, 1841; d. in Civil War.

(260) ii. *Frederic Bronsdon*[7] *Cotting*, b. Dec. 22, 1846 d. Aug. 22, 1888; has three sons living:

(261) i. *W. Henry*[8] *Cotting.*
(262) ii. *Walter M.*[8] *Cotting* of Winchester, Mass.
(263) iii. *Charles Burton*[8] *Cotting* of West Newton.

(264) iii. *Edward Levant*[7] *Cotting*, b. Apr. 2, 1849, res. in Boston. Has children:

(265) i. *Edward*[8] *Cotting.*
(266) ii. *James A.*[8] *Cotting.*
(267) iii. *George*[8] *Cotting.*

(268) iv. *Elizabeth Harriet*[7] *Cotting*, b. Dec. 6, 1855; m. Orestes M. Pratt of Lowell.

Children:

(269) i. *Catherine*[8] *Pratt*, b. July 16, 1890.
(270) ii. *Marshall Cotting*[8] *Pratt*, b. Oct. 12, 1891.

(271) v. *Ellen Elmira*[7] *Cotting*, b. Mar. 13, 1858; m. Henry E. Osborne of New Washington, N. H., and d. at Grassmere, N. H., Aug. 9, 1899.

Children:

(272) i. *Florence Louise*[8] *Osborne*, b. May 11, 1882; m. Frank Chase of Pennacook, N. H.
(273) ii. *Louise Carr*[8] *Osborne*, b. Dec. 18, 1886.
(274) iii. *Harry Ernest*[8] *Osborne*, b. Apr. 26, 1890.

(275) vi. *Fannie Louise*[7] *Cotting*, b. Jan. 3, 1860; m. Arthur R. Pitts of Newton Upper Falls, and have dau.:

(276) i. *Elmira Cotting*[8] *Pitts*, b. Jan. 23, 1885.

MEMORANDA. Bertha O., wife of Walter M.[8] Cotting, d. at Melrose, Nov., 1896, aged 24 yrs.

(**214**) CALEB[5] EDDY (MARTHA[4], BENJ.[3], BENJ.[2], ROBT. BRONSDON[1]).

He was the tenth child of (194) Martha[4] and Benjamin Eddy, and was b. in Shrewsbury, May 27, 1784; d. at Chicopee, Feb. 22, 1859; m. Sept 30, 1810, CAROLINE, dau. of Timothy Gay. (See Eddy Gen.) She d. May 28, 1862, and with her husband is bur. at Mount Auburn.

Caleb Eddy was a merchant in Boston, alderman for two years, and agent of the Middlesex Canal. He was much interested in Genealogy, and left voluminous data, from which his son, R. H. Eddy, compiled the Eddy

Genealogy. He also left some information in writing concerning his Bronsdon ancestor, which is published in Vol. 35 of the N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register.

Caleb Eddy, son of a Bronsdon mother, was of a rarely beautiful countenance. (See his portrait in the Eddy Gen., p. 204.) On looking at his likeness, we thought it resembled the mental image we had formed of Robert Bronsdon. It can be seen at 18 Somerset Street, Boston (Genealogical Rooms).

Caleb and Caroline (Gay) Eddy left two sons:

(277) i. *Robert Henry*[6] *Eddy*, b. Sept. 27, 1812.
(278) ii. *Benjamin*[6] *Eddy*, b. Jan. 26, 1829.

(277) Robert Henry[6] Eddy, was b. Sept. 27, 1812; d. about 1888; m. Dec. 24, 1851, Annie G. Pickering, who d. in 1900 at her home on Marlborough Street, Boston. She could give nothing more of the Bronsdon ancestry. Mr. Eddy was a Civil Engineer, and, later, Solicitor of Patents. He was made a "Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain." In 1884, he published the Eddy Genealogy.

(278) Benjamin[6] Eddy was b. Jan. 26, 1829, now living (1901) at Groton, Mass.; m. Nellie M., dau. of George Weld of Jamaica Plain, Mass. (See Eddy Gen.)

Children:

(279) i. *Charles Benjamin*[7] *Eddy.*
(280) ii. *Minnie Caroline*[7] *Eddy.*
(281) iii. *Nellie Isabella*[7] *Eddy.*

(196) Bant Bronsdon[3], Sr. (Benjamin[2], Robt.[1]).

[Known as Capt. Bant Bronsdon. Through Bant Bronsdon[3] only was continued the name of Bronsdon in America. See also Part II (B 2.)]

(196) Bant Bronsdon was b. in Boston, Oct. 23, 1721. He was the tenth child of (9) Benjamin and Mary (Bant) Bronsdon and grandson of Capt. Gilbert and Mercy (Whitwell) Bant. He m. —— —, 1750, Elizabeth, dau. of John and Lydia (Story) Box of Boston. The family record containing dates of Bant and his wife has been lost. Family tradition says Capt. Bant Bronsdon died away from home about 1765, and Elizabeth died before 1790. There is no record of real estate in Boston belonging to Bant Bronsdon[3], except his interest in the Bant estate, which he deeded to Ezekiel Goldthwait in 1756.

Children, recorded in books of King's Chapel:

(282) i. *John Box Bronsdon*[4], b. May 21, 1751; bapt. Sept. 8, 1751; m. Abigail Baker; settled in Milton, Mass. See below.

(283) ii. *Sarah Bant Bronsdon*[4], b. —— —, 1753; m. Capt. Samuel Curtis of Boston. See below.

(284) iii. *Rebecca Bronsdon*[4], bapt. Aug. 31, 1755; m. Capt. Joseph Dennis of Boston. See below.

(285) iv. *Benjamin Bronsdon*[4], bapt. Oct. 23, 1757; m. first, Sally Kneeland; second, Patty Farrar; settled in Milton. See below.

(286) v. *Bant Bronsdon*[4], bapt. Jan. 30, 1760; m. first, Mary ———; second, Deborah Jackson; res. in Boston. See below.

(287) vi. *William Bronsdon*[4], b. —— —, 1761; bapt. Mar. 10, 1762; m. Ruth Rich; rem. to Worcester Co., Mass. See below.

(288) vii. *Elizabeth Bronsdon*[4], b. —— —; bapt. Sept. 5, 1764; m. Moses Archer of Boston.

Note. Descendants of these now living remember having seen an old Bronsdon "Family Tree" which is now "missing."

The marriage of Capt. Bant Bronsdon to Elizabeth Box is proved by a reference to the Will of her father, John Box, who died 1774.

The portrait of Capt. Bronsdon belonged to his oldest son, John Box Bronsdon, whose daughter, Mrs. Hannah Allen, left it to her descendants. The old chair belonged in the family of a grandson of John Box Bronsdon, who disposed of it a few years ago, but not until a sketch had been made by one interested in heirlooms. Mr. Phineas Bronsdon of Milton clearly stated to his daughter (now living) that the chair belonged to his grandfather Bronsdon, who brought it from England. The chair was of birch wood and beautifully hand carved and very quaint. The cane work in the seat and back was exceedingly fine and close.

Both Bant Bronsdon[3] and his brother Benjamin[3] followed the sea.

(196) CAPT. BANT BRONSDON*
b. Oct. 23, 1721; m. ELIZABETH BOX.

As they were mariners, they took but a small part in the affairs of the towns they claimed as home, yet they contributed in no small degree to the prosperity of such by the part they had in building up and maintaining commercial relations with other countries.

Capt. Bronsdon's wife, Elizabeth Box, was of good family and had been reared with care. Her parents lived first on Cambridge Street, where the present Revere House now stands, and there Elizabeth was born, probably, in the house which had been her grandfather Elisha Story's, and which then belonged to her father in right of Lydia (Story) his wife, co-heir with William Story, the noted Crown officer. Later the Box family removed to a new mansion-house on Beacon Hill and were living there when Bant and Elizabeth were married. They occupied a house which stood on the spot afterward covered by the reservoir and later by the State House annex. This fact rests upon the assertion of more than one of the children of John Box Bronsdon, who were cognizant of their father's birthplace, "the corner of Hancock and Derne Streets."

William Bant, the uncle of Capt. Bant Bronsdon, died in 1754, and Ezekiel Goldthwait purchased the Bant residence, corner of Blackstone and Cross Streets. As the heirs of Mrs. Mary (Bant) Bronsdon owned each a sixth of this estate, we find their deeds of conveyance to Mr. Goldthwait on record.

The brothers, Bant and Benjamin, conveyed their shares, but at different times, when they arrived in port from foreign parts.

Bant's conveyance reads as follows: and is dated Jan. 23, 1756.

"Bant Bronsdon, mariner, one of the children of Benjamin Bronsdon and Mary lately deceased (Oct. 6, 1751) for £50 sold to Ezekiel Goldthwait, gentleman, his sixth part in land and houses now occupied by Rev. Ellis Gray on Middle Street 101 feet front, to the brick house of Capt. Nicholas Cossens which he bought of William Bant, 69 feet easterly, on Edward Dumaresq 23 feet northerly, on land of Ezekiel Needham and others 90 feet easterly, on Philip Viscount and others 60 feet, and southerly on John Cookson and others 82 feet."

Wife Elizabeth releases her right of dower in the same. (Book 88, leaf 20, Suffolk Deeds.) The other five-sixths were conveyed by Mrs. Mercy Stoddard and her husband (William Stoddard), Mary, Elizabeth and Rebecca Bronsdon, single women, and Benjamin Bronsdon and wife Elizabeth (Foxcroft). These comprised the entire family of the fourth generation children of Benjamin Bronsdon[2], who with his second wife, Elizabeth, signed off whatever right they might have been supposed to derive through Mary (Bant) the first wife of Benjamin. It is a singular coincidence that the father and both his sons should have wives named Elizabeth. This gave rise to the idea that Benjamin Bronsdon[2] m. Elizabeth Foxcroft, on the part of some of the descendants; but Benjamin, Jr., and Elizabeth Foxcroft's

marriage is recorded as taking place in 1750, and Benjamin, Sr., was not a widower until October, 1751.

(196) Capt. Bant Bronsdon[3] had, at the time he conveyed his share of the Bant estate, three children. His brother Benjamin[3] had children also. Afterward four more children were born to Capt. Bant and Elizabeth Bronsdon, and the Bronsdon race, which had constantly tended to diminish until the sons had narrowed to one or two in each generation, now received a fresh impetus in the four sons of Bant Bronsdon[3].

Of the daughters, we will state what is known of Rebecca and Elizabeth in this place.

(284) Rebecca Bronsdon[4] (Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]), bapt. at King's Chapel in 1755; m. Sept. 20, 1787, Capt. Jos. Dennis of Boston, and lived in Green Lane or Salem Street until invited to reside with Miss Elizabeth Bronsdon[3] on Clark Street. Miss Bronsdon, her aunt, made Rebecca her heir. Capt. Dennis d. in Milton, July 20, 1830, aged 78. Mrs. Dennis d. in Boston, Oct. 14, 1826, of a fever, aged 71. One daughter, Sarah B. Dennis, d. about 1840, and was buried with her parents in the Bronsdon tomb at Copp's Hill. She never married. Mr. John G. Loring settled her estate.

(288) Elizabeth Bronsdon[4], b. in 1763; bapt. at King's Chapel, 1764, was also a daughter of (196) Capt. Bant Bronsdon and Elizabeth (Box). She m. Sept. 1, 1781, Moses Archer, a boot and shoe maker, who lived on Adams Street in 1787. They had children, one of whom married a Nixon, and removed to New York City, but as the birth records of Boston are missing from 1800 until 1849, we cannot give the names of the Archer descendants. We have no date of death, still "Aunt" Archer is remembered by some of the oldest members of our family. The Archers attended the Second Baptist Church of Boston.

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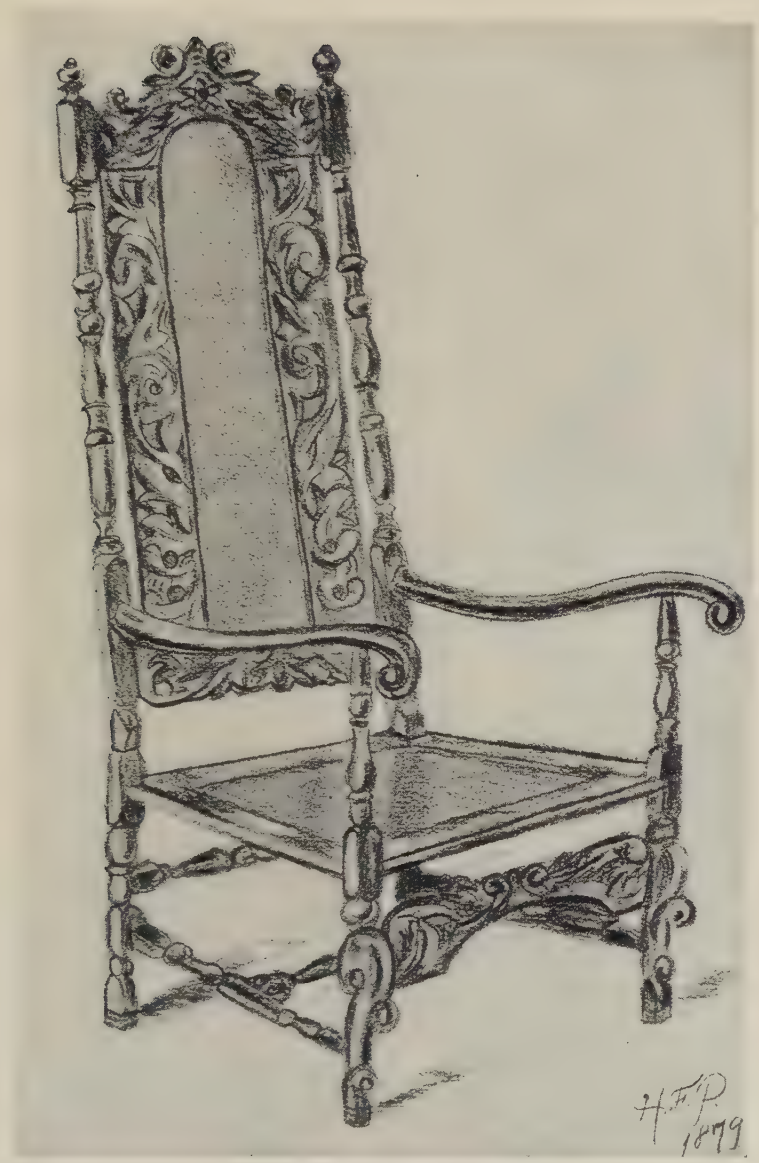
(202) Elizabeth Bronsdon[3] (Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(202) Elizabeth Bronsdon[3], b. Feb., 1729; d. Feb. 10, 1810; was the dau. of (9) Benjamin[2] and Mary (Bant) Bronsdon, and was one of seventeen children, all of whom she survived, dying at the age of 81 years.

Her funeral is announced in the *Boston Patriot* of Feb. 12, 1810 (a copy of which is preserved by Mr. C. W. Parker).

"Died. Miss Elizabeth Bronsdon aged 81. Her Funeral will proceed from her late dwelling house in Clark Street to morrow at 4-oclock to which her friends and relatives are respectfully invited without further notice."

Mr. I. J. Greenwood writes: "The Intimacy between the Greenwoods and the Bronsdons was kept up until the death of Miss Betty Bronsdon in 1810."



CARVED BEECH-WOOD CHAIR
THAT BELONGED TO CAPT. BANT BRONSDON[1].

Dec. 4, 1794. Daniel Austin sold to Elizabeth Bronsdon, single woman, for 480 pounds, a house in Clark Street, being "half a double house containing front room, entry, stairway, kitchen, cellar-kitchen, 2 chambers on the second floor and two on the third floor." At the same time John Brown bought the other half of the house, having sold his share of a property on Whitebread Alley (the old Widow Bronsdon house in fact) a few months before.

We have now come to a time when family recollection and reminiscence begins to assume a more definite form. Before this Genealogy was ever dreamed of, the writer had heard of "Father's old aunt in Clark Street," of her house full of relics, of her family portraits, her pride of birth and her hospitality. We can feel that Aunt Betty was a real personage, whom it was a joy to visit. Mrs. Hannah[5] (Bronsdon) Allen, who died in Dorchester, May 8, 1881, at the age of 88 years, was "quite a slip of a girl" when her great-aunt Betty died, and Mr. Phineas Bronsdon[5] was 20 years old. These two sometimes spoke of her, and all the Bronsdons continued to visit at her house after it came into possession of their sister, Mrs. Rebecca[4] Dennis, until her death in 1826.

We have wandered through Clark Street, scrutinizing the time-worn houses as we went, in a vain endeavor to identify the Betty Bronsdon house. An old tax list describes it as having "3 stories and 10 windows on the front." "Hannah Crocker" lived next door. Possibly it set back from the street, and the land in front has been built upon. The house was sold Aug. 9, 1831, to Isaac Rhoades (see Book 354, leaf 67, Suffolk Deeds) by Charles Farrar Bronsdon[5] as guardian of Sarah Dennis[5].

Miss Elizabeth Bronsdon's will is a model of brevity and directness. It is to be found in Suffolk Probate Registry, Book 202, leaf 34, and is as follows:

WILL OF ELIZABETH BRONSDON[3].

"I, Elizabeth Bronsdon, of sound mind but weak body, considering the uncertainty of life do make my will.

I commit my soul to God who gave it. I wish to be buried in a frugal manner and my just debts paid.

To Kinswoman Rebeckah Dennis and her husband, Joseph Dennis, mariner, for their kind and constantly affectionate care and attention to me while they have resided with me during a long and distressing sickness, namely, my mansion-house situated in Clark Street, North End with all the land and buildings annexed and well and pump privilege which was purchased of William Prout of Newburyport during his life time, they keeping said house in good repair to pass to their daughter Sarah at their death, to her and hers forever.

(Signed) ELIZABETH BRONSDON.

Witnessed by ISAAC RAND, HENRY FOWLE and THOMAS ARES."

The personal property was not included in this bequest.

Samuel Blagge, Esq., George Miles, merchants, and Joseph Dennis, mariner, gave bonds to the amount of $10,000, and Judge Davis appointed Mr. Blagge, administrator, Mar. 26, 1810.

The house on Clark Street was appraised at $2,958.45. Tomb in the North Burying Ground, $100. Silver plate valued at about $60 included silver bowl, silver cup, silver sugar bowl and cream pot, silver porringer, tablespoons, dessertspoons and teaspoons, silver snuff box, etc., besides jewelry and wearing apparel, china and glassware and various articles of furniture. Nothing is said of family portraits, of which she is known to have possessed a number. That of her brother, Bant Bronsdon[3], was in the possession of his son, John Box Bronsdon[4], and is reproduced for this work. Mrs. Stoddard had the portrait of their grandmother, Mrs. Mercy Bant, and willed it to her sister, Elizabeth. Capt. Gilbert Bant's portrait became the property of his grandson, William Bant, who died. without children, and, his widow marrying again, all trace of the portrait was lost. Neither can Mercy Bant's portrait be found. It is supposed that the Curtis family had it and passed it on to the Brooks family. (See history of Mrs. Sarah Bant Bronsdon, m. Curtis.) These portraits may now, if not destroyed, be masquerading under false names among strangers.

The Oldest Bronsdon Tomb, No. 119, Copp's Hill.

In Suffolk Deeds, Book 237, leaf 130, we find the estate of Elizabeth Bronsdon, grantor to William Abrams, "Tomb in Old North Burying Ground" (Copp's Hill).

This was the original tomb which belonged to Robert Bronsdon, the present Bronsdon tomb, No. 1, Old Ground, Copp's Hill Burying Ground, having been constructed by Mr. Benjamin Bronsdon[2], Robert's son, in 1717. This second tomb is very large. Miss Betty had the bodies removed from the old into the new tomb. The Abramses were Old North Church people.

Curtis to Abrams.

[See No. 283, Sarah Bant Bronsdon.]

"Know all men by these presents that I, Sarah Curtis, of Boston, co. of Suffolk, Massachusetts, widow in consideration of the sum of ninety dollars to me paid by William Abrams of Boston co. of Suffolk and state of Massachusetts, grocer, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge do hereby grant, sell and convey to said William Abrams a certain Tomb set on or near the center of the Old North Burying Ground the same which formerly belonged to the estate of Elizabeth Bronsdon deceased (1810).

To Have and To Hold . . . and I do hereby covenant with the said William Abrams that I am lawfully seized in fee of the above granted

premises that they are free of all incumbrance that I have a good right to sell and convey the same . . . .

In Witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this 2nd day of May 1811.

(Signed) SARAH CURTIS.

In presence of

BANT BRONSDON.
WILLIAM TAYLOR."

(283) Sarah Bant Bronsdon[4] (Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

[See also (B. 12), Part II.]

(283) Sarah Bant Bronsdon[4] was the oldest daughter and second child of (196) Capt. Bant Bronsdon[3] and Elizabeth (Box), and was b. —— —, 1753. While the baptism of her oldest brother, John Box Bronsdon, is found in the King's Chapel records, hers is not, so that possibly she was not born in Boston. She m. Apr., 1777, Capt. Samuel Curtis of Boston, who d. Dec., 1800, aged 51 years. She d. Apr. 21, 1826, of dropsy, and was interred in the Bronsdon Tomb, No. 1, Copp's Hill, "Old Ground." Her husband was also buried there; and a few months after her own death, this tomb received the remains of Mrs. Rebecca Dennis, a sister of Mrs. Curtis.

Our records are imperfect concerning the family of Mrs. Curtis, than whom not one of the great aunts is better remembered or more highly revered. As John Box Bronsdon filled the place of father and brother to his orphaned brothers and sisters, so did Sarah act a mother's part to them. As John Box Bronsdon kept "open house" in Milton, so did she in Boston, with this difference, her home was the abode of elegant luxury. Her husband had brought from abroad rare objects of art and curiosity. Her table service was a set of china, made especially for them, and decorated with the Curtis monogram. She had also collected and acquired most of the heirlooms and relics, which were her ancestors' — plate, portraits, furniture, and family papers.

She resided in Pitts Street in a dignified and commodious mansion, the front door of which was decorated with a resplendent brass knocker. Her personality commanded respect, and her amiability won all hearts.

She had a summer residence in Milton, Mass., very near her brother Benjamin's house. The care-takers were two old family servants, colored people, named "Jerry" and "Marcy Derry." The Curtis family maintained these old retainers, who had been slaves in the Box and Hoskins families, until they died. They had a daughter, "Silvie" Derry, who at one time lived with (300) Mrs. Loring (Eliz. Bronsdon[5]).

It is remembered that "Aunt Curtis" had at least four children, and we find a trace of two of them on the records:

(289) i. *Samuel[5] Curtis*, bapt. Dec. 14, 1788, at the Brattle Street Church.

(290) ii. *George Bronsdon[5] Curtis*, d. Nov. 7, 1790. Interred in Tomb No. 1, Copp's Hill.

(291) iii. *Joseph[5] Curtis*, thought to have been lost at sea.

(292) iv. *Elizabeth Box[5] Curtis*, m. Saml. M. W. Brooks. She had two children.

(293) i. *Samuel G.*[6] *Brooks*, b. about 1818–19.
(294) ii. *Sarah E. C.*[6] *Brooks*, b. about 1821.

We have been unable to trace these children further than to ascertain that they removed to New York City, or thereabouts, with their father, about the years 1837–8. Their mother had died before their grandmother Curtis, and Mr. Brooks settled the property, and, with the children, left Boston, and it is supposed married again. In 1837, he was employed by the Long Island Dye Co., New York, as book-keeper.

A strong effort has been made to trace these descendants of Sarah B. (Bronsdon) Curtis. We trust that if this comes to their knowledge, they will communicate with us.

In the year 1799, her brother Bant Bronsdon[4] of Boston died, leaving a family of seven children, and, a year later, Bant's wife died also (Deborah Jackson).

Mrs. Curtis was very kind to these children. In 1804, she was appointed guardian as follows:

"Sarah B. Curtis, widow, June 11, 1804, appointed guardian of Harriet and Sarah Bronsdon minors more than 14 and Mary, Joseph, Nancy and Paschal, minors less than 14.

"Samuel Chamberlain of Boston Merch[t] and Joseph Newell of Charlestown, Merch[t]. become bound with s[d] Guardian for faithful performance of s[d] trust."

When Mrs. Deborah Box, the widow of Mrs. Curtis' uncle, John Box, Jr., who d. 1799, leaving an estate in dispute, was thereby rendered nearly destitute, Mrs. Curtis received her, and cared for her until her death in 1814. Aunt Deborah's Bible, which was brought from England by John Box, Sr., thus fell into Mrs. Curtis' possession, and was by her presented to John Box Bronsdon, and is now in Stoughton in the Rebecca[5] (Bronsdon) Gay family.

Margaret Bronsdon[6] (Phineas[5]) b. 1824, received as a birth gift a little blue wooden high chair (which is still in a state of good preservation) from her father's Aunt Curtis.

In the *Columbian Centinel*, Apr. 22, 1826, is this notice:

"Last Evening Mrs. Sarah Curtis aged 73. Funeral on Monday Afternoon at 4 o'clock from her late residence in Pitts Street."

(282) John Box Bronsdon[4] of Milton, Mass. (Bant.[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

[See also B 11, Part II].

[John Box Bronsdon was the first born of the Fourth Generation of Bronsdons.]

John Box Bronsdon[4], son of (196) Bant Bronsdon, was b. May 21, 1751. His mother, Elizabeth (Box), was an Episcopalian in belief, and had her first-born son bapt. at King's Chapel, Sept. 8, 1751, where his name is recorded as "John Brunsden." He was named in honor of his grandfather, John Box.

The intentions of marriage between him and Miss Abigail Baker are recorded in Stoughton.

"Intentions of Marriage between John Box Bransdle of Milton and Abigail Baker of Stoughton, entered with me the subscriber June y^e^ 25 1774."

(Signed) George Crossman, *Town Clerk.*

The marriage took place Aug. 9, 1774, and the young couple settled at Milton, near the Blue Hills.

Abigail Baker was b. May 21, 1751; her parents were Elijah and Hannah (Puffer) Baker of Stoughton. Her ancestry includes also Withington (in two lines) Preston, Eliot, Sybthorpe, Curtis, Trott, Procter, Farnsworth, Holbrook, Heminway (?) Clapp, Vose and Pond. (See Baker Appendix.) John Box Bronsdon[4] d. Feb. 22, 1823, aged 71 years, and Abigail, his wife, d. June 18, 1827, aged 76 years, and both are bur. in Milton Cemetery.

Twelve Children, all b. in Milton:

(295) i. *Phinehas Bronsdon*[5], b. May 7, 1775; d. June 22, 1776, aged 13 mos., 15 d.

(296) ii. *Benjamin Bronsdon*[5], b. July 1, 1778; d. July 18, 1832; m. Nancy Damon.

(297) iii. *Abigail Bronsdon*[5], b. Dec. 31, 1779; d. Apr. 23, 1850; m. —— Harrison.

(298) iv. *Samuel Bronsdon*[5], b. Aug. 9, 1781; d. Aug. 25, 1867; m. Mary Brewer.

(299) v. *Sarah Curtis Bronsdon*[5], b. Feb. 24, 1783; d. Feb. 24, 1855; m. Capt. Thos. H. Marsh.

(300) vi. *Elizabeth Box Bronsdon*[5], b. Nov. 7, 1784; d. May 30, 1768; m. John G. Loring.

(301) vii. *Rebecca Bronsdon*[5], b. June 10, 1786; d. Sept. 11, 1816; m. Solomon Stetson, who d. Dec. 7, 1817.

(302) viii. *John Bronsdon*[5], b. Apr. 9, 1788; d. Feb. 15, 1832; m. Elizabeth Holmes.

(303) ix. *Phinehas Bronsdon*[5], b. Apr. 6, 1790; d. Dec. 28, 1861; m. Mrs. Rachel (Marston) Lee.
(304) x. *Hannah Bronsdon*[5], b. Aug. 27, 1792; d. May 8, 1881; m. Thos. Allen, Jr.
(305) xi. *Elijah Bronsdon*[5], b. Dec. 16, 1796; d. Aug. 22, 1831; single.
(306) xii. *William Bant Bronsdon*[5], b. Sept. 21, 1798; d. Nov. 9, 1859; m. Elizabeth Bowman.

All of these children have descendants living, with the exception of three: the first, Phineas; Rebecca, who died of consumption at the age of 30 years (her husband, Mr. Stetson, died soon after, and both are buried at Copp's Hill in the Bronsdon Tomb); and Elijah, who never married.

The history of each child and descendants is given in order of birth following the biographies of their parents.

Biography of (282) John Box Bronsdon[4].

He was the son of Capt. Bant Bronsdon[3] and Elizabeth, dau. of John and Lydia (Story) Box. John Box Bronsdon was b. in Boston on Hancock Street, near Mount Vernon Street. The spot has been pointed out to his grandchildren many times by their parents. The land is now the property of the State, and was at one time covered by the reservoir and now by the State House annex. At the time of John's birth, however, it belonged to his grandfather, John Box, "ropemaker," of Boston. (See Part II of this book.)

Young Bronsdon attended the Mayhew School on Hawkins Street. His father, Capt. Bant Bronsdon, died while absent on a voyage to England, according to family tradition, while his youngest child was an infant.

Mr. Phineas Bronsdon (John Box Bronsdon's son) stated during his life-time that both his grandparents died before he was born (in 1790). He also said that his father had visited England where he had relatives. It is not probable that he remained there for any length of time, for he was apprenticed to a boot-maker in Boston, in compliance with a State law, which provided that every fatherless boy should be fitted with a useful and self-supporting trade.

Before his marriage, which took place at the age of 23 years, he had accumulated sufficient means to enable him to purchase a house and land in Milton, the same which now belongs to his descendants.

He was the first of his family in America to turn his attention toward farming. Even so, he did not depend upon farming altogether, but he was fond of a country life; hunting and fishing were then about the only recreations for young men. He became acquainted with his future wife in Stoughton.

As he traveled over the old Stoughton road from Boston he passed by a small place owned by Ralph Inman (a gentleman of Royalist sympathies),

which enlisted his attention as likely to prove a desirable home for himself and Abigail. Mr. Inman had never lived there, having acquired title through his wife, who had been a Widow Smith of Milton. He was anxious to dispose of it, and John Box Bronsdon purchased it for £170, styling himself "cordwainer," in the deed of conveyance. The property was described as "five acres more or less on the road to Stoughton." There was an old house, built 1730. The land was part of an original grant in 1660 to Deacon Edward Clap of Dorchester, who was a direct ancestor of Abigail (Baker) Bronsdon. Edward's son, Ezra, inherited the land from his father, and the five acres in question was set off as Ezra's widow's dower. Then Thomas Eels bought it of the widow (Experience Clap) and paid her £24 for it. He "improved" the land and built a house in 1730. He died, and his son, Joshua Eels (also Ellis) bought out the heirs (his mother and sisters). Joshua Eels had gone to Connecticut to reside and had no use for the place, therefore he sold it to Samuel Soper, whose son, Justus, came into possession in July, 1770. Justus Soper dying, his administrator gave a deed of the property to Rufus Bent, from whom it passed to the Widow Smith, who afterward married Ralph Inman.

The description of the original grant coincides very nearly with the estate afterward acquired by John Box Bronsdon, who increased his real estate holdings in Milton as time went on.

From the records we copy:

"Lot 52, containing 28 acres 32 rods granted to Edward Clap in 1660."

This lot extended from the "old Braintree Line" to the "Parallel Line." (See History of Milton.) John Box Bronsdon's purchases, from different parties after 1774, included most of the land originally granted to Edward Clap, and he subsequently increased the amount to about fifty acres. He had the English passion for land, and he acquired all that he was able by hard work and self denial. The times were hard, indeed, at the period of and succeeding the Revolution. He gave freely of his services at intervals for two years to the patriot cause. He had a large family, who were comfortably "raised" and assisted to make their way in life. He died free from debt and respected as a good neighbor and an honest man.

In detail, his real estate investments were as follows:

March 6, 1777, Ebenezer Houghton conveyed to John Box Bronsdon 5 separate parcels of land, one containing 4½ acres, 29 rods: one containing 14½ acres 11 rods: one containing 2½ acres 10 rods and one containing 7½ acres 15 rods, also 1 acre of salt meadow.

Feb. 4, 1781, William Tucker conveyed to John Box Bronsdon "meadow land comprising 4½ acres."

Jan. 21, 1788, Seth Sumner et al to John Box Bronsdon 6 acres and also ½ of a 10-acre lot, the other half Stephen Clap owned. (Book 138, leaf 38, Suffolk Deeds.)

In the same year, Stephen Clap and his mother Mary Clap, his sisters Lydia, Hannah, Esther and Judith, deeded five acres next the homestead for £13 10s., bounded S.W. by Joseph Tucker, N.W. by same, N.E. on Bronsdon's own land in part and partly on land of Jackson heirs "said to be owned by Hon. Oliver Wendall," and S.E. on land of Hon. John Hancock on what is called the "Old Braintree Line," with a right of way "from the old county road through Soper's land." On this land, John Bronsdon[5], son of John Box Bronsdon, afterward built a house, which is still standing, and with the land is owned by W. E. C. Eustis.

In 1791, Hon. Oliver Wendell conveyed "two acres on Bare Hill" to John Box Bronsdon. (Book 170, leaf 239, Suffolk Deeds.)

Mr. Bronsdon sold a piece of land to Dr. John Sprague, but he was not anxious to dispose of what he had acquired. He appears to have had considerable business ability, conjoined with industry and perseverance. His wife inherited an interest in real estate from her Grandfather Puffer in Randolph. John Box Bronsdon increased this inheritance by purchasing the shares of all the other heirs until he had twenty-five acres of land in Randolph, Mass. In 1804, the Blue Hill turnpike was laid out in the rear of the homestead lot in Milton.

Soon after John Box Bronsdon's marriage, perhaps at the very time, his brother Benjamin came to live with him. In one early paper he styles himself "victualler," and as Benjamin is later found as a marketman in Boston, it is not improbable that John Box Bronsdon started the business, and afterward relinquished it to his brother.

He soon engaged in boot and shoe-making. His shop was on the "Glover" land, the old cellar hole being still recognizable, although the building itself has long since disappeared. As a "shoe manufacturer" he met with a good degree of success, thereby obtaining ready cash, and he was thus enabled to pay for his lands.

He was noted for his hospitable disposition. His cherry trees were of the choicest varieties, planted and nurtured by himself. In cherry time, large parties of relatives and friends from Boston and other places were wont to appear at the farm, to be regaled with the delicious fruit. The cherry trees stood through two generations.

In 1784, his brother Benjamin purchased land and erected a house in Milton (see his history), preparatory to taking a wife and settling down. His sister Sarah had married Capt. Curtis in 1777, and lived on Pitts Street, Boston, also had a summer residence in Milton, close by Benjamin's place. Others of the family married and remained near, except William, who was

captain of a whaling ship, and who, before his retirement from a sea-faring life, removed to Worcester County. One brother, Bant, died in 1799.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, but two of the Bronsdons were old enough to take part in the struggle. These were John Box Bronsdon[4] and Benjamin Bronsdon[4]. They used to relate that they started for or went to the Battle of Bunker Hill, but there are no records to confirm this action. Descendants of John Box Bronsdon's father have figured in every war since his day. In the Archives of the State of Massachusetts, we find the following record of service, John Box Bronsdon's name being included in each muster roll:

"Milton, Dec. 21, 1775. Muster roll of Capt. John Bradlee's company of Militia in Col. Lemuel Robinson's Regt. that served 17 days as a standing company in defence of American Liberty before the standing army was complete after Concord fight."

"Muster roll of Capt. John Bradley's co. of Militia of Milton in Col. Gill's Regt. that marched to Dorchester Neck March 4 1776 to the assistance of the army when the forts were erected at Dorchester. Marched 9 miles, 5 days service."

"Muster Roll of Capt. Josiah Vose's co. of Militia in Milton that guarded the sea shores from Apr. 13 to 26, 1776."

Copies of the original can be obtained at the State House in Boston. Milton History gives the full rolls.

The story of March, 1776, is related by Rev. Mr. Teele, the historian of Milton. This is the story of the achievements at Dorchester Heights, which had the result of driving the British from Boston.

John Box Bronsdon bore an active part in the doings of that eventful time. Neither himself nor his possessions were spared in the service. He was enrolled as a soldier, but on that night, when the fortification was erected, he drove his own team, loaded with material for the construction of breastworks. He possessed two yoke of oxen, both of which were in use on that occasion.

Mr. Teele says, "The materials for the breastworks were cut on the Sumner Farm in Milton (which is about ten miles from the State House), and were stored in a secluded spot. About three hundred teams were employed in transporting them. Not a word was spoken; the teams, with muffled chains and wheels, worked almost without guidance."

Our ancestor related that he took the "nigh ox by the horns" and drew its head in the needed direction.

Two thousand men marched across the Neck. The time was about 7 in the evening. Abigail was waiting at home with their little son, she feared

for its father's life, but he was to return, while, in a few short weeks, the little babe was to pass away. Her father, too, was bearing his part of the burden of war. John Box Bronsdon received no money for his work that night, yet never did he work with greater force and speed; he thought not of pay. First, an advance party led the way carefully, silently, then followed the muffled carts loaded with digging tools and crowbars, then a body of soldiers, and, in the rear, more carts loaded with bundles of wood, called fascines, and other material, for the erection of earth-works. By the early gleams of the dawn, they had built defences which served as a shield against small shot. It is well known how the British general, and his army of eight thousand men, sailed away to Halifax and came not back.

There is no portrait of John Box Bronsdon, although it is thought there was one in existence, but its present whereabouts is unknown. An expressive "silhouette" picture remains. He was of medium weight and height, dark hair and eyes, and of very dignified presence. During his last years he was an invalid, tenderly cared for by wife and children. His widow lived on in the old house for a few years after her husband's death, cared for by a son, Elijah, who never married, and lived at home. The grave of John Box Bronsdon is in the oldest part of Milton Cemetery.

One stone marks the last resting place of husband and wife, and it is in an excellent state of preservation. John Box Bronsdon died, as he had lived, square with his fellowman, having been honest in his dealings and a faithful husband, parent and friend.

Mrs. Abigail (Baker), wife of John Box Bronsdon.

She was possessed of much natural ability as well as refinement, and was of good family, reckoning some of the best families of the county among her relatives. She inherited property in land from the Puffers, her mother's people, to which land her husband added by purchases from the other heirs, thus acquiring considerable woodland in Randolph.

In temperament, quiet and serene, she formed a marked contrast to her outspoken and impulsive husband. He was accustomed to ride rough-shod over obstacles, and there was often occasion for her feminine diplomacy in smoothing a path for his eager and impetuous feet. But for all her placidity, she did not lack energy and promptitude. A pretty story is told of her while she was still young Abby Baker.

It was winter time, and a snow storm, amid a furious gale, was raging. The "men-folks" were absent, and Abby was peering from the windows of her home, anxious for their return. Suddenly above the roar of the storm there smote upon her ear a perfect babel of sound which experience told her proceeded from a flock of wild geese. She comprehended on the instant that the geese had become bewildered in the fierce wind and blinding snow,

and that their purpose was to settle on Ponkapog Pond, for which they were then searching. They had been attracted by the cries of an old tame gander out in the Baker barn, and Abby could distinguish his voice in emulation of his wild brethren. Scarcely less excited, she rushed out into the storm and with all her girlish strength flung wide the big barn doors and, to her intense delight, the wild geese came flapping and honking about her, lured by the tame gander, and followed their leader into the sheltering recesses of the barn. Merrily then did Abby swing to the doors upon her feathered prisoners. It was a large flock; and every one of Abigail's children and grandchildren have been entertained in their youth with the story of her exploit, and no bride was better provided with fluffy goose-feather pillows and beds than she.

In appearance, Abigail Bronsdon was the reverse of her husband, being fair and with blue eyes. She lived on in the old house with her son Elijah, for four years of widowhood; then she passed away and was buried by her husband's side. One stone marks their last resting place in Milton Cemetery, inscribed as follows:

Sacred
to the Memory of
Mr. John B. Bronsdon
who died
Feb. 22, 1823,
aged 71 years,
& of his Wife
Mrs. Abigail Bronsdon
who died
June 18 1827
aged 77.

She was really but 76 years old. A Revolutionary marker is placed in front of the grave of John Box Bronsdon, in recognition of his service during those trying times of war.

SILHOUETTES OF (282) JOHN BOX BRONSDON[4] AND WIFE
WITH SIX OF THEIR CHILDREN (See Numbers),
AND AUTOGRAPH OF ROBERT BRONSDON[1].

(296) Benjamin Bronsdon[5] (John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

[See also (B. 14) Part II.]

(296) Benjamin Bronsdon[5], was the second child (the first child d. young) of (282) John Box Bronsdon, and was b. in Milton, Mass., July 1, 1778; m. July, 1805, Nancy Wade Damon, who was b. in Scituate, Mass., May 4, 1780, and was dau. of Zadock and Thankful (Wade) Damon. Benjamin Bronsdon[5], d. suddenly, July 18, 1832; Mrs. Bronsdon d. Feb. 6, 1862, in Milton.

Children:

(307) i. *Jane Bronsdon*[6], b. Aug. 13, 1806, at the old Damon Homestead in Scituate; m. Dec. 24, 1840, Aaron Bullock Drake, b. Jan. 10, 1815, in Grafton, N.H., and son of James C. and Abigail (Bullock) Drake. Mr. Drake d. May 1, 1868, at North Bridgewater, where they had resided, and Mrs. Drake d. Sept. 12, 1871. She was a very companionable woman, and much beloved by her friends.

Three Children:

(308) i. *Amelia Barstow*[7] *Drake*, b. Oct. 23, 1841; m. James P. Pearson of Hancock, N.H., later of Washington, D.C., Oct. 30, 1866. He d. in Washington, Dec. 7, 1893, and she d. Aug. 10, 1896, at Nashua, N.H. Both buried at Bridgewater, now Brockton, Mass. No children.

(309) ii. *John Damon*[7] *Drake*, b. June 13, 1844; d. Oct. 14, 1845.

(310) iii. *Louise Jane*[7] *Drake*, b. Mch. 8, 1847. Resides at Nashua, N.H.

(311) ii. *George Curtis Bronsdon*[6], b. May 17, 1810, in Milton; d., unmarried, at the Homestead in "Scott's Woods," Milton, June 3, 1893, aged 83 years.

(312) iii. *Lewis Vose Bronsdon*[6], b. Aug. 5, 1814; m. Louisa McDuffee. Res. at Milton. Three children. See below.

(313) iv. *Enos Fobes Bronsdon*[6], b. Dec. 5, 1819; d. Sept. 26, 1874; m. Annah N. Coffin. See below.

Biography.

(296) Benjamin Bronsdon[5] was named for his uncle Benjamin. Little Benjamin was very welcome to his parents, and was ever a great favorite with his father; as he had all the instincts of a sportsman, he was early presented with a fowling-piece, and allowed to accompany his father about the Blue Hills, where game was plentiful, and he also fished in the rivers and ponds. As he grew to manhood he extended his hunting-grounds, and at

Cohasset he owned Brush Island, and had a camp there, where he lodged when on his gunning expeditions. In the neighborhood was the Zadock Damon Homestead, where Benjamin found a greater attraction than hunting, in the company of the fair daughter of the house, sweet Nancy Damon. Benjamin's suit was looked upon with favor by Miss Damon and her parents, and having won their consent to the marriage, he bought land in Milton, about two miles from his father's house, across the fields in Scott's Woods, and there he built a house, and when all was in readiness he brought his bride home. They lived together most happily for upwards of a quarter of a century, when he died suddenly of heart disease in 1832. She lived for many years, a lovely and beloved old lady. She was 82 years old when she died, and is buried beside her beloved husband in Milton Cemetery.

Mr. Bronsdon's tombstone bears the following sentiment:

> "*Behold my wife and children dear,*
> *This was your friend who slumbers here.*
> *Though death to me no warning gave*
> *But suddenly laid me in the grave*
> *Yet mourn not for your God is near*
> *He will to you a friend appear.*"

(**312**) Lewis Vose Bronsdon[6] (Benj.[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Lewis Vose Bronsdon[6], son of (296) Benjamin and Nancy (Damon) Bronsdon, was b. in Milton, Aug. 5, 1814, and is consequently now in his 87th year. He is a farmer, and resides in the old homestead in "Scott's Woods." He m., Feb. 6, 1844, Miss Louisa McDuffee.

Mr. Bronsdon is the senior member of the Bronsdon family in the male line. With him reside his son and daughter, his wife having passed away Wednesday, June 13, 1900.

Children:

(314) i. *Louise Bronsdon*[7], b. Jan. 24, 1849; res. at home with her father. She formerly taught school in Milton.

(315) ii. *Lewis Bronsdon*[7], b. May 6, 1852; m. Sept. 6, 1894, Delia Riley, of Braintree. No children.

(316) iii. *Peleg Bronsdon*[7], b. Aug. 13, 1854; unmarried; res. at home; is a farmer.

Mrs. Louisa (McDuffee) Bronsdon (see McDuffee in Appendix) was no ordinary woman. She conversed with rare intelligence, and her gentle courtesy and good breeding made visitors at home with her. She was cheerful under all circumstances, and interested in every one about her, true and generous as a friend, and so just in all her perceptions, that she never

seemed old, although her bodily health was none of the best. Her life was truly a beautiful one, and her going out gentle and peaceful, as befitted its close.

She was born in Bradford, Vermont, April 11, 1817, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, an account of which will be found in the Appendix.

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(313) Enos Fobes Bronsdon[6] (Benj.[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Enos Fobes Bronsdon was the fourth child of (296) Benjamin and Nancy (Damon) Bronsdon, and was b. in Milton, Dec. 5, 1819; m. Annah N. Coffin, who was b. in Nantucket, Mch. 18, 1825.

Mr. Bronsdon lived on the farm in Milton with his mother and brother. He d. Sept. 26, 1874. His widow res. with her only son.

Child:

(317) i. *Herbert Coffin Bronsdon*[7], b. Nov. 14, 1856; m. Sept. 25, 1882, Caroline Matilda Lombard, who was b. in Marlboro, Mass., and dau. of Thomas C. and Emma G. Lombard.

Children:

(318) i. *Edward Holyoke Bronsdon*[8], b. Jan. 24, 1887; d. Oct. 1887; bur. in Milton Cemetery.
(319) ii. *Herbert Coffin Bronsdon*[8], *Jr.*, b. Dec. 23, 1891.
(320) iii. *Gladys Prentice Bronsdon*[8], b. July 4, 1893.

Mr. Herbert C. Bronsdon[7] has been for several years Curator at the Y. M. C. U., 48 Boylston Street, Boston. He resides in Dorchester.

(**297**) Abigail Bronsdon[5] (John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Abigail Bronsdon[5] was the third child of (282) John Box Bronsdon and his wife Abigail (Baker), and was b. in Milton, Dec. 31, 1779.

Her husband's name was Harrison, and he is thought to have died before the birth of her second child. She was not married in Milton, and but little is known of Mr. Harrison. After his death she chose to resume her maiden name, and set herself to the task of maintaining herself and little ones. She became a most excellent nurse, whose services were constantly in demand. She was bright, capable, and attractive. She was a church member, and her pastor, the Rev. Samuel Cozzens, in preaching her funeral sermon, spoke of her activity in church work and her charity to the poor. He had, he said, met her in the house of sickness and death, and her presence there was like a benediction. At the time of her death, in 1850, she had resided for several years in her own home in Milton Village.

She had two daughters, only one of whom has descendants.

(321) i. *Mary[6] Harrison*, b. Feb. 12, 1800; m. April, 1824, Robert Fletcher, who was b. in Peebles, Scotland, and d. in Brighton, Mass., Sept., 1864. Mrs. Fletcher d. Dec. 24, 1866. There were nine children, six of whom are now living (1901).

(322) i. *Helen Burnet[7] Fletcher*, b. Oct. 27, 1825; m. Charles Sanderson. Nine children. See below.

(323) ii. *Robert[7] Fletcher*, b. Aug. 11, 1827; d. Jan. 28, 1893. He was a soldier in the Mexican War.

(324) iii. *Mary Jane[7] Fletcher*, b. Dec. 7, 1829; d. Feb. 10, 1876; m. Dr. Felix Canfield of Brighton. No children.

(325) iv. *Margaret[7] Fletcher*, b. Nov. 17, 1831; m. John Wilson. Ten children. See below.

(326) v. *William[7] Fletcher*, b. Dec. 9, 1833; m. Maria F. Corwin. Six children. See below.

(327) vi. *Annie[7] Fletcher*, b. June 7, 1835; m. Joseph White Williams; res. at Jamaica Plain. See below.

(328) vii. *Arabella Stuart[7] Fletcher*, b. July 27, 1838; m. Edward Stone. Four children. See below.

(329) viii. *Caroline Elizabeth[7] Fletcher*, b. Jan. 24, 1841; m. first, Benj. F. Ricker; second, James B. F. Thomas. See below.

(330) ix. *Sarah Agnes[7] Fletcher*, b. Nov. 8, 1842; m. Dec. 21, 1866, Benjamin Mudge Fisk; he b. at Lyndeboro, N.H., Mch. 5, 1844. Mrs. Fisk d. Jan. 8, 1900, leaving no children.

(**322**) Helen Burnet[7] Fletcher, dau. of (321) Mary[6] (Harrison) Fletcher (Mary[6], Abigail[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt[1].).

(322) Helen Burnet Fletcher, b. Oct. 27, 1825; m. Dec. 11, 1845, Charles William Sanderson, who was b. in Brighton, Mass., Aug. 26, 1823. Children all born in Brighton, where they reside (1901).

Nine Children:

(331) i. *Helen Burnet[8] Sanderson*, b. Nov. 26, 1846; m. 1868, Alpheus Kirke White (b. in Brighton, Mch., 1840; d. Jan., 1882).

Two Children:

(332) i. *Larkin Wright[9] White*, b. Nov. 18, 1868; d. Dec., 1869.

(333) ii. *William Morton[9] White*, b. Aug. 27, 1870; m. Jan. 29, 1896, Ella Hart, and had

(334) i. *Charles Augustus[10] White*, b. Aug. 28, 1872.
(335) ii. *Alpheus Kirke[10] White*, b. July, 1875.
(336) iii. *Laura[10] White*, b. Dec. 19, 1881.

(337) ii. *Charles Eli[8] Sanderson*, b. Dec. 16, 1848; m. Eliza McCarthy. Res. in Brighton.

Three Children:

(338) i. *Florence Thwing[9] Sanderson*, b. 1877; d. 1885.
(339) ii. *Fannie[9]* (twin to Florence), b. 1877.
(340) iii. *Blanche Gertrude[9] Sanderson*, b. July, 1883.

(341) iii. *John Thwing[8] Sanderson*, b. Mch. 18, 1851; m. Julianna Heath, Dec., 1871. She was b. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Apr., 1853. Res. in Brighton.

Six Children:

(342) i. *Leon[9] Sanderson*, b. 1872; d. in infancy.
(343) ii. *Henry Clark[9] Sanderson*, b. Feb. 8, 1874.
(344) iii. *Caroline Isabel[9] Sanderson*, b. Feb., 1875.
(345) iv. *John Alden[9] Sanderson*, b. Jan., 1879.
(346) v. *William Fletcher[9] Sanderson*, b. Aug. 3, 1881.
(347) vi. *Kenneth Esmond[9] Sanderson*, b. 1887; d. 1894.

(348) iv. *Jessie[8] Sanderson*, b. Oct. 1, 1853; m. April 30, 1872, Zachary Taylor Harrington, who was b. in Boston, ———, 1847. Mrs. Harrington d. at Wellesley Hills, Dec. 23, 1899.

Five Children:

(349) i. *Sidney Scott[9] Harrington*, b. Feb. 18, 1873; m. Aug., 1896, Florence Leslie (b. July 31, 1874).
(350) ii. *Fannie Scates[9] Harrington*, b. Oct. 1, 1875.
(351) iii. *Marian Leslie[9] Harrington*, b. Nov. 4, 1877.
(352) iv. *Jessie Lester[9] Harrington*, b. Oct. 13, 1879.
(353) v. *Ruth Alma[9] Harrington*, b. Sept., 1889.

(354) v. *Annie Cora*[8] *Sanderson*, b. Oct. 10, 1855; m. Frank Augustus Taylor, who was b. in Brighton, May, 1859.

One Child:

(355) *Helen A.*[9] *Taylor*, b. Dec., 1884.

(356) vi. *Robert Fletcher*[8] *Sanderson*, b. Dec. 23, 1857; unmarried.

(357) vii. *Cordelia Clark*[8] *Sanderson*, b. Nov. 30, 1861; m. Jan., 1882, William Baird Pond, who was b. Mch., 1859. Res. at Brighton.

One Child:

(358) *Jean Baird*[9] *Pond*, b. Feb. 21, 1883.

(359) viii. *Clarence Wood*[8] *Sanderson*, b. Mch. 19, 1869; m. June, 1895, Mary Alice Warren, who was b. in Brighton, June, 1871. Res. at Watertown.

One Child:

(360) *William Proctor*[9] *Sanderson*, b. July 8, 1896.

(361) ix. *Wallace Proctor*[8] *Sanderson*, b. Dec. 9, 1870; d. Mch. 14, 1888, in Brighton.

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(325) Margaret[7] Fletcher (Mary[6], Abigail[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]), dau. of (321) Mary[6] (Harrison) Fletcher.

She was b. in Dorchester, Nov. 17, 1831; m. July 3, 1848, in New York City, John Wilson, who was b. in Edinboro', Scotland, Feb. 22, 1820, and d. there July 8, 1867. Mrs. Wilson res. in Brooklyn. She has had ten children, six of whom are living.

(362) i. *Margaret*[8] *Wilson*, b. July 29, 1849; m. September, 1873, James Rapelyea.

(363) ii. *Charles Lockhart*[8] *Wilson*, b. July 2, 1853; m. Apr., 1878, Kate Reed; res. in Chicago, Ill.

(364) iii. *Emma*[8] *Wilson*, b. April 11, 1860; m. Mch., 1888, Jacob H. Schoonmaker of Brooklyn, N.Y.

(365) iv. *Norman*[8] *Wilson*, b. Sept. 12, 1861; m. Oct., 1885, Mary E. Osterla of Baltimore.

(366) v. *Donald*[8] *Wilson*, b. Nov. 19, 1863; m. Aug., 1888, Ida Englis; res. in Brooklyn, N.Y.

(367) vi. *Fletcher*[8] *Wilson*, b. Oct. 16, 1866; m. Annie L. Way, Jan., 1894; res. at La Porte, Texas.

Mrs. Rapelyea and Mrs. Schoonmaker have no children. The others have families.

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(326) William[7] Fletcher (Mary[6], Abigail[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]), son of (321) Mary[6] (Harrison) Fletcher.

He was b. Dec. 9, 1833; m. Sept. 13, 1864, Maria F. Corwin, who was b. May 3, 1842, at Lebanon, Ohio. Res. at Kansas City, Kans.

Children:

(368) i. *Mary Corwin*[8] *Fletcher*, b. Dec. 21, 1865; m. June 30, 1884, R. D. Speck.
(369) ii. *Robert C.*[8] *Fletcher*, b. Mch. 1, 1867.
(370) iii. *William*[8] *Fletcher, Jr.*, b. June 20, 1868.
(371) iv. *Matthew C.*[8] *Fletcher*, b. Mch. 2, 1874.
(372) v. *Helen Burnet*[8] *Fletcher*, b. Oct. 1, 1879.
(373) vi. *Mabel S.*[8] *Fletcher*, b. Oct. 19, 1883.

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(327) Annie[7] Fletcher, dau. of Mary (Harrison) Fletcher (321) (Mary[6], Abigail[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Annie Fletcher was b. June 7, 1835; m. June 9, 1853, Joseph White Williams, who was b. Nov. 28, 1823, near the Brookline Reservoir, in Brookline, Mass. His parents were Joseph and Caroline (White) Williams. They rem. to Jamaica Plain in 1828, and their son had made his home there since that time, a period of 72 years. He was engaged with his father, during his early manhood, in business at the corner of Burroughs and Center Streets, but had been retired for about fifteen years before his death, which took place after a short illness, Sept. 1, 1900. He had previously enjoyed the best of health.

When a boy he attended Mr Smalley's school in Hyde Square, and afterwards was a pupil in the old Eliot school, which was located near Monument Square, Jamaica Plain, and which his father aided in building.

Nearly everybody in Jamaica Plain was acquainted with him, and he was very highly respected. He was a successful business man, and a considerable property owner. His death was a loss to the community, and a deep sorrow to his bereaved wife, who had enjoyed a happy married life of nearly half a century with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams had no children.

His funeral took place on Sept. 4, and he was laid to rest at Forest Hills Cemetery.

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(328) Arabella Stuart[7] Fletcher, dau. of Mary (Harrison) Fletcher (321) (Mary[6], Abigail[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Arabella Stuart Fletcher was b. July 27, 1838, in Dorchester; m. Dec. 25, 1855, Edward Stone, who was b. in Boston, Feb. 20, 1831. They reside in Jamaica Plain, and have had four children; the first born in Jamaica Plain, the others in Roxbury.

Children:

(374) i. *Jennie Allen*[8] *Stone*, b. Mch. 10, 1858; d. Oct. 13, 1886, aged 28 years.
(375) ii. *Arabella Fletcher*[8] *Stone*, b. May 16, 1860; d. Dec. 24, 1866.
(376) iii. *William Henry*[8] *Stone*, b. April 8, 1862; d. Dec. 8, 1863.
(377) iv. *Edward Fulton*[8] *Stone*, b. April 1, 1867.

(**329**) Caroline Elizabeth[7] Fletcher, dau. of Mary (Harrison) Fletcher (321) (Mary[6], Abigail[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Caroline Elizabeth[7] Fletcher was b. Jan. 24, 1841; m. May, 1858, Benjamin F. Ricker, who was b. in Brighton, 1834; d. June 24, 1896.

She then m. second, James B. F. Thomas, Oct., 1897, who was b. in Boston, 1839. Res. in Brighton summers, and in Boston during the winter time. Children, all by first husband, five in number:

(378) i. *Lillian Bassett*[8] *Ricker*, b. Mch. 1, 1859; m. Jan. 9, 1882, George P. Kelley. They have no children (1898).

(379) ii. *Carrie Josephine*[8] *Ricker*, b. Dec. 24, 1861; m. first, Walter B. Cross; second, Clarence A. Laubham. Res. in Boston.

Children:

(380) i. *Gertrude Agnes*[9] *Laubham*, b. Feb. 22, 1884.

(381) ii. *Lillian Marguerite*[9] *Laubham*, b. Jan. 2, 1889.

(382) iii. *Frank Hunter*[8] *Ricker*, b. Jan. 18, 1864; m. Oct., 1893, Lelia Warren.

Children:

(383) i. *Dorothy Elizabeth*[9] *Ricker*, b. Sept. 6, 1896.

(384) ii. *Lelia Frances Ricker*[9], b. Nov. 20, 1897.

(385) iv. *Agnes Flora*[8] *Ricker*, b. Oct. 8, 1866.

(386) v. *Arabella Stuart*[8] *Ricker*, b. Oct. 26, 1868; m. Oct. 11, 1894, Alfred Mudge.

Child:

(387) i. *Caroline Fletcher*[9] *Mudge*, b. Dec. 1, 1897.

(298) Samuel Bronsdon[5] (John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(298) Samuel Bronsdon[5] was the fourth child of (282) John Box Bronsdon, and was b. in Milton, Mass., Aug. 9, 1780; m. Feb. 4, 1812, Mary (Polly), dau. of William and Experience (Pittee) Brewer of Hingham, Mass. She was b. Aug. 10, 1785. Mr. Bronsdon d. June 10, 1840, and his widow d. Aug. 25, 1867. They resided in Milton all their lives.

Samuel Bronsdon possessed the virtues of generosity and hospitality, and was greatly beloved, as was also his wife, who was familiarly called Aunt Polly. Her life was full of good works. The home life of Samuel Bronsdon was very pleasant. They were attendants at the Unitarian Church, Milton.

Children, b. in Milton, seven in number:

(388) i. *Charles Bronsdon*[6], b. Apr. 20, 1813; m. Lydia Maria Jenness of Cambridge. He d. June 21, 1870, and she d. Apr. 3, 1881.

Six Children:

(389) i. *Maria Louise Bronsdon*[7], b. Feb. 17, 1843; m. Jan. 8, 1863, Samuel, son of Samuel and Lydia Jenness, who was b. Aug. 9, 1841. They have had four children:

(390) i. *Arthur W.*[8] *Jenness*, b. Jan. 8, 1864.

(391) ii. *Helen Louise*[8] *Jenness*, b. Nov. 8, 1865.

(392) iii. *Alice Bronsdon*[8] *Jenness*, b. Apr. 3, 1868; d. young.

(393) iv. *Harriet Mabel*[8] *Jenness*, b. May 30, 1877; d. young.

(394) ii. *Lucy Jenness Bronsdon*[7], b. Feb. 27, 1846, in Fitchburg; d. in Cambridge, Feb. 24, 1868, unmarried.

(395) iii. *Mary Brewer Bronsdon*[7], b. Sept. 11, 1848, in Dorchester; d. Sept. 20, 1849.

(396) iv. *Charles Warren Bronsdon*[7], b. July 30, 1850; d. Sept. 9, 1851.

(397) v. *Samuel Gilbert Bronsdon*[7] (called Gilbert Bronsdon), b. in Dorchester, Feb. 14, 1854; m. and went to Minneapolis, Minn. No trace of him.

(398) vi. *Nancy Beale Bronsdon*[7], b. Aug. 15, 1855; d. Aug. 10, 1856.

(399) ii. *Mary Elizabeth Bronsdon*[6], b. Dec. 28, 1814; m. Henry Swan; eight children. See below.

(400) iii. *Francis Henry Bronsdon*[6], b. Sept. 3, 1817; m. in Milton, Apr., 1839, Sarah Ann Kennison of Plymouth, N. H.. He d. May 22, 1860, leaving one child:

(401) i. *Sarah Frances Bronsdon*[7], b. in Milton, Apr. 10, 1849; m. Ernest Evans of Allentown, N. H.

(402) iv. *Samuel Bronsdon*[6], *Jr.*, b. Nov. 29, 1819; m. at Hingham, Deborah K. Whiton, June 1, 1843. She d. Oct., 1876, and he d. Mar. 10, 1885. Mr. Bronsdon was one of the original members of the Lincoln Light Infantry, 4th Regt., M.V. M., served three months at Fortress Monroe as a fifer, re-enlisted Oct. 14, 1861, and was assigned as first-class musician to the 19th Regt. Band. He participated in several serious engagements.

Three Children, one of whom d. young:

(403) i. *Emma Frances Bronsdon*[7], b. Sept., 1845; unmarried.

(404) ii. *Elizabeth Danforth Bronsdon*[7], b. Feb., 1849; m. June 5, 1888, Augustus S. Murch of Castine, Me.

One Child:

(405) i. *Harold Bronsdon*[8] *Murch*, b. Feb. 17, 1891. Res. in Hingham.

(406) v. *William Brewer Bronsdon*[6], (Saml.[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]), was b. May 4, 1822; m. in Milton, July 19, 1853, Margaret Thompson Willey, who d. Jan. 9, 1898. She was the dau. of Simeon and Deborah (Hopkins) Willey of Mattapan, Mass., and was b. Aug. 12, 1832. Mr. Bronsdon lives on the homestead which was his father's, on Brook Road, Milton. He is a carpenter by trade, but now is infirm from advancing years. He served nine months in the Civil War; enlisted Sept., 1862, in Co. B, 45th Regt., M.V. M., and mustered out July, 1863, with an honorable record.

Children:

(407) i. *Arthur Edgar Bronsdon*[7], b. Apr. 17, 1854; d. Sept. 4, 1854.

(408) ii. *William Franklin Bronsdon*[7], b. Apr. 23, 1857; d. Apr. 26, 1857.

(409) iii. *Walter Lincoln Bronsdon*[7], b. Apr. 7, 1865; m. June 17, 1896, Madeleine Robina Findlater, who was b. Dec. 4, 1873, and is dau. of James Alexander (b. in New Hampshire), and Margaret (Burns) Findlater (b. in Truro). They have two children, b. in Milton:

(410) i. *Howard Allen Bronsdon*[8], b. Feb. 5, 1897.

(411) ii. *Winslow Brewer Bronsdon*[8], b. Jan. 6, 1898.

(412) vi. *Amos Holbrook Bronsdon*[6], son of (298) Samuel and Mary (Brewer) Bronsdon, was b. in Milton, Sept. 24, 1824. He was unmarried, and d. Jan. 20, 1863. He d. of illness brought on by exposure at Acquia Creek, Va., while in active service in the 13th Regt., M.V. M. His body was brought home for burial.

(413) vii. *Joseph Warren Bronsdon*[6], son of (298) Samuel and Mary (Brewer) Bronsdon, was b. Apr. 2, 1829; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Edward and Eliza (Howe) Pierce of Dorchester, Sept. 24, 1874. She died before him. He d. Feb. 27, 1898, at the Old Gentlemen's Home in Boston. He was a member of the First Church in Dorchester.

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(399) Mary Elizabeth Bronsdon[6] (Saml.[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(399) Mary Elizabeth Bronsdon[6] was the second child of (298) Samuel and Mary (Brewer) Bronsdon. (See list of their children.) She was b. Dec. 28, 1814, in Milton, Mass., and m. Apr. 16, 1838, William Henry Swan of Dorchester, who was b. Mar. 17, 1816, and son of Reuben and Ruth (Teele) Swan. He d. while on a visit to Tampa, Fla., Jan. 9, 1896. Mrs. Swan d. in Dorchester at her residence, Sept. 23, 1897. She was possessed of sterling traits of character, which won the esteem of all who knew her.

Her husband, Mr. Swan, was educated in the public schools of Dorchester, and at Milton Academy, and in his early manhood taught school in Milton and Stoughton, and later, in the Wells School for Girls in Boston. He resigned his position in 1864, to enter the New England Bank of Boston, where he remained until a short time before his death. He was a member of the Board of Selectmen of Dorchester for several years previous to 1869, and a director in the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

He belonged to the "Old School Boys' Association" of Boston. He was successful as a teacher, and as a man was highly respected, both in public and private life.

Mr. and Mrs. Swan had eight children:

(414) i. *William Henry*[7] *Swan*, b. Mar. 22, 1839. See below.
(415) ii. *Mary Richardson*[7] *Swan*, d. in infancy.
(416) iii. *Mary Richardson*[7] *Swan*, b. June 22, 1842. See below.
(417) iv. *Walter Eugene*[7] *Swan*, b. Sept. 7, 1845. See below.
(418) v. *Reuben Samuel*[7] *Swan*, b. Jan. 7, 1850. See below.
(419) vi. *Allen Webster*[7] *Swan*, b. June 20, 1852. See below.
(420) vii. *Joseph Warren*[7] *Swan*, b. Oct. 12, 1855. See below.
(421) viii. *Edith*[7] *Swan*, b. Apr. 8, 1864. See below.

(414) William Henry[7] Swan (Mary E.[6], Saml.[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

He was b. Mar. 22, 1839, in Dorchester, Mass., and d. in Shanghai, China, May 1, 1859, unmarried. He was educated in the schools of Dorchester, graduating from the High School with honor. He afterward made two voyages as "cabin boy," the first on the ship "Flying Fish," to San Francisco, Cal.; the second (and, as it proved the last), in ship "Egeria," to Shanghai, where he died of fever, and is buried in the English graveyard there.

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(416) Mary Richardson[7] Swan (Mary E.[6], Saml.[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

She was b. July 22, 1842, in Dorchester; m. in Dorchester, July 6, 1865, Frederic Archibald O'Connor, who was b. in Boston, Mar. 11, 1838, and son of Peter Douglass and Bertha (Allen) O'Connor (b. in Birmingham, Eng.), and who removed from Boston to Lynn while their children were young, where they resided on Elm Street for many years.

Frederic O'Connor first went to sea in 1850, and worked up to first officer in the merchant marine service. He was in China when the Civil War broke out in the United States, but he returned to his country, and in 1861 entered the Navy as master's mate. He was twice promoted for meritorious conduct while in action, was twice wounded, and remained in the service until 1867, when he resigned. Later, he entered the U. S. Revenue Marine Service as third lieutenant, and was promoted to second lieutenant. In 1877, Mr. O'Connor resigned from the service, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Boston. Res. at Newton Highlands.

Five Children:

(422) i. *Fannie Louise*[8] *O'Connor*, b. in Lynn, Mar. 10, 1866.

(423) ii. *William Frederic*[8] *O'Connor*, b. in Dorchester, Feb. 12, 1869; m. July 25, 1895, Susan Longfellow, b. in the Isle of Wight, Eng.

(424) iii. *Bertha Elizabeth*[8] *O'Connor*, b. in Dorchester, June 7, 1871.

(425) iv. *Mary Brewer*[8] *O'Connor*, b. in Medfield, Nov. 26, 1874; m. at Newton Highlands, Aug. 24, 1896, Arthur Eugene Martell, who was b. June 20, 1868, in Nova Scotia. Res. at Newton Highlands.

(426) v. *Jeannie Swan*[8] *O'Connor*, b. at Medfield, Sept. 13, 1878.

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(417) Walter Eugene[7] Swan (Mary E.[6], Saml.[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

He was b. Sept. 7, 1845, in Charlestown; m. in Boston, Apr., 1869, Harriet Maria, dau. of Harriet and William Pike of Boston. Mr. Swan is secretary of the Boston Water Board. Res. at Dorchester.

Children:

(427) i. *Robert Hinckley*[8] *Swan*, b. July, 1870.
(428) ii. *Harry Gordon*[8] *Swan*, b. Aug., 1873; m. June 5, 1900, Gertrude Lawrence of Dorchester. Infant child, Lawrence G. Swan, d. June, 1901.

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(418) Reuben Samuel[7] Swan (Mary E.[6], Saml.[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

He was b. Jan. 7, 1850; m. Oct., 1873, Emma Augusta, dau. of Mary Jane (Wright) and William Melville of Dorchester. Mr. Swan is a cashier. Res. in Brookline.

Child, b. in Dorchester:

(429) i. *Clifford Melville*[8] *Swan*, b. Aug., 1877.

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(419) Allen Webster[7] Swan (Mary E.[6], Saml.[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

He was b. June 20, 1852. Is an organist and music teacher. Res. in New Bedford, Mass.

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(420) Joseph Warren[7] Swan (Mary E.[6], Saml.[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

He was b. in Dorchester, Oct. 12, 1855; m. in Brighton, Mass., Annie Maria, dau. of John and Louisa J. Dupee of Allston. Mr. Swan is a clerk. Res. in Dorchester.

Child:

(430) i. *Kenneth Dupee*[8] *Swan*, b. in Dorchester, Sept., 1887.

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(421) Edith[7] Swan, (Mary E.[6], Saml.[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

She was b. Apr. 8, 1864; m. Feb., 1892, Joseph T. Burtsch of Tampa, Fla. He is a merchant. Res. at Tampa.

Children:

(431) i. *Chester Swan*[8] *Burtsch*, b. Dec., 1893.
(432) ii. *Bertha Katherine*[8] *Burtsch*, b. Oct. 20, 1896; d. Oct. 9, 1900.

(**299**) Sarah Curtis Bronsdon[5], dau. of John Box Bronsdon (282) (John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(299) Sarah Curtis Bronsdon[5] was the fifth child of (282) John Box Bronsdon, and was b. in Milton, Mass., Feb. 24, 1783; m. Nov. 29, 1814, Capt. Thomas Hartshorne Marsh, who was b. July 9, 1776, at Danvers, Mass., and was son of Lieut. Ezekiel and Abiah (Hartshorne) Marsh. (See Genealogy by Col. Lucius Bolles Marsh, his son — "John Marsh of Salem, and his Descendants.")

Six Children, only one of whom is now living (May, 1901):

(433) i. *Thomas Hartshorne*[6] *Marsh, Jr.*, b. Oct. 30, 1815, at Danvers; m. Sept., 1847, Melinda Warren; and d. at Hartland, Me., Sept. 29, 1873, aged 58 years. He left no children.

Thomas H. Marsh was a well known and respected citizen. His active assistance and neighborly kindness to all who were ill or in trouble, was always to be relied upon. He was a Free Mason, and his funeral was conducted with Masonic honors.

(434) ii. *Lucius Bolles*[6] *Marsh*, b. Apr. 18, 1818, at Danvers; m. July 5, 1842, Miss Caroline E. Mann. They res. at 6 Columbus Square, Boston. They have had six children. See below.

(435) iii. *Sarah Curtis Bronsdon*[6] *Marsh*, b. Sept. 7, 1819, at Waterville, Me.; m. in Boston, May 7, 1843, Samuel Barber Howard. They are not living. They had four children, two of whom survive. See below.

(436) iv. *Lydia Bolles*[6] *Marsh*, b. Mch. 2, 1821, at Fairfield, Me.; d. of pneumonia, Nov. 2, 1874, at Hartland, Me. She never married.

(437) v. *Mary May Davenport*[6] *Marsh*, b. Oct. 27, 1822, at Fairfield, Me.; m. Jan. 22, 1848, William D. Laws, of Hartland, Me.; and d. Apr., 1857, at Hartland.

Child:

(438) i. *Lucius M.*[7] *Laws*, b. at Hartland, Me., 1853; m. Oct. 18, 1874, Mary Frances Bean; res. at Winthrop, Mass.

Children:

(439) i. *William Bails*[8] *Laws*, b. June 25, 1875.

(440) ii. *Ella M.*[8] *Laws*, b. Oct. 30, 1879.

(441) vi. *Ezekiel Bronsdon*[6] *Marsh*, b. Sept. 16, 1824, at Fairfield, Me.; m. in Boston, Apr. 2, 1848, Margaret A. Symonds; d. Apr. 28, 1851, at the age of 26 yrs. 7 mos., of pneumonia, at Millbury, Mass. See below.

(299) SARAH CURTIS BRONSDON[5]
m. CAPT. THOMAS H. MARSH.

Child:

(442) i. *Caroline A. B.*[7] *Marsh*, b. Nov. 1, 1849; m. Aug. 31, 1869, H. M. Richardson, and has one child:

(443) i. *Catherine*[8] *Richardson*, b. Nov. 5, 1876, at Montpelier, Vt.

Biography of (299) Mrs. Sarah C. (Bronsdon) Marsh.

[By one of her descendants.]

Sarah Curtis Bronsdon, born in Milton, Mass., Feb. 24, 1783, died in Hartland, Me., Feb. 24, 1855. She was married, Nov. 29, 1814, becoming the second wife of Captain Thomas Hartshorne Marsh.

At an early age she became a member of her Aunt Sarah (Bronsdon) Curtis' family, and resided in Pitts Court, now Pitts Street, and attended school at Mrs. Rawson's, the finest school in the Town of Boston for young ladies.

When Louis Philippe, with his wife and sister, were in this country, his wife taught ladies how to make gloves. Miss Bronsdon was one of her pupils.

Having made the acquaintance of the family of the British Consul, they became much attached to her, and gave her an invitation, which she accepted, to travel with them (the Consul and his wife) from Salem to Norristown, Pa., near Philadelphia, visiting points made historic in the Revolutionary War. She returned with them, making a round trip which covered some three months' time.

About this time a friend of the Consul, an artist visiting this country, painted two portraits of Miss Bronsdon. One of them is a cherished heirloom in the family, and a copy is presented in this book. She was noted for her fine personal appearance, her dignified and pleasing manner. Her description of her journey was extremely interesting, as was also her relation of events of her girlhood. She remembered well the spot where the rope-walks of her great-grandfather, John Box, had been located, a little west of Hancock Street. In her childhood she picked huckleberries in the vicinity of the rope-walks on Beacon Hill, or sat upon the hill-top and watched the vessels sailing in the harbor.

In the Autumn of 1818, with her husband and two children, she left the old Marsh homestead in Danvers and moved to Waterville, Maine. In 1820 they went to Fairfield, and in the early winter of 1829 they again removed to Hartland, Maine, which became their permanent home.

Captain Thomas H. Marsh.

[Compiled from the Marsh Genealogy.]

Capt. Thomas H. Marsh, who married Sarah Curtis Bronsdon, received his commission as Captain from Gov. Strong in the War of 1812. Previous to 1810 he had commanded a Militia company in Danvers. Gov. Strong directed him to organize a volunteer company to be used as "Minute Men," which he did, and this body of disciplined soldiers was held in readiness for immediate service until the close of the War, in 1815. (The removal of the family to Maine has been noted in the Biography of Mrs. Marsh.) He resided for 40 years and 10 months in Hartland, Maine.

In the Autumn of 1830 he met with a severe accident, in which he had five ribs broken, and he had scarcely recovered when he had a shock, in consequence of exposure to extremely cold weather. His strong constitution enabled him to surmount even that illness, and he was restored to a comfortable state of health. His mind did not suffer with his body, but he retained his faculties to the end of his life. He was an affectionate husband and parent.

(441) Ezekiel Bronsdon Marsh.

Col. Marsh has written the following biography of his brother Ezekiel, which was published originally in the Marsh Genealogy:

Ezekiel Bronsdon Marsh, a graduate of Hartland Academy (Maine), came to Boston and entered the employ of the Boston & Albany R.R. He, with one other person, kept the books, made out the bills, and received the money for the freight; but soon the other man left his position, and Ezekiel did his work in addition to his own.

When he commenced at the office, the freight amounted to about $6000 per week, ranging from bills as low as 37½ cents up to large amounts. The year of the famine in Ireland, the freight increased to over $25,000 a week.

Ezekiel continued to do all this work alone. About 10 to 10.30 P. M. he would receive the invoices of the freight which was to reach the depot during the night. He remained at the office until he had recorded all these invoices and made out the bills ready for the morning. He usually reached his rooms at any time between 12.30 and 2 o'clock A.M. At 7 o'clock A.M. he was back in his office, ready to receive the money for the bills as the freight was delivered.

The President of the road called the attention of the Board of Directors to the great increase of freight, and the still increasing amount, and also to the fact that they had two book-keepers for that department when the freight was only one-quarter as great; and he said that he feared they were overworking their present book-keeper and cashier, and suggested that another party be added. A well-known merchant, one of the Directors,

made this inquiry: "Is the work now done satisfactorily?" An affirmative reply was given. The well-known merchant then said: "Mr. President, corporations have no souls; as long as young Marsh can do the work satisfactorily, let him do it."

The result was, that Ezekiel's health soon broke down. He was then given the "Millbury Branch" to take care of, and also had charge of making purchases of wood for the corporation; and being exposed to a severe snow-storm, in getting his cars through when they had become blockaded by snow, he took a severe cold which ended in pneumonia. He died, and on examination, it was found that his left lung had grown to his ribs, as a result of overwork at his desk.

Ezekiel's fate should prove a warning to corporations, as well as to individuals. Ezekiel was very obliging and amiable, and very popular, and he allowed himself to be worked to death.

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(434) Col. Lucius Bolles[6] Marsh* (Sarah C.[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(434) Lucius Bolles[6] Marsh was b. at the Old Marsh Homestead, Danvers, Mass., Apr. 18, 1818, and was son of Capt. Thomas Hartshorne Marsh and (299) Sarah Curtis (Bronsdon); m. July 5, 1842, Caroline Elizabeth Mann, who was b. in Boston, Mch. 7, 1820, and dau. of John and Katie (Harrington) Mann, of Boston. (See Appendix Harrington-Mann.) Mrs. Marsh is of Pilgrim descent, and Col. Marsh is descended from John and Susanna (dau. of Rev. Thomas Skelton) Marsh, of Salem, 1633. (See "John Marsh of Salem, 1633–1888," by Col. L. B. Marsh; also Appendix.) Col. Marsh res. at 6 Columbus Square, Boston.

Six Children, all but one b. in Boston, the third child in Cambridge:

(444) i. *Lucius Kendall*[7] *Marsh*, b. May 28, 1843; m. Oct. 26, 1869, Miss Charlotte E. Bates, of Boston, who d. Apr. 12, 1886, leaving one daughter:

(445) i. *Charlotte E.*[8] *Marsh*, b. Aug. 11, 1870; d. Nov. 18, 1888, at 6 Columbus Square, Boston.

Mr. L. K. Marsh was a non-commissioned officer in the Civil War, Co. E, 60th Regt. Mass. Vols., 1864. He has retired from business in New York, and res. at 6 Columbus Square.

(446) ii. *John Gould Loring*[7] *Marsh*, b. Feb. 24, 1845; d. Mch. 1, 1845.

(447) iii. *Katie Harrington*[7] *Marsh* was b. Jan. 27, 1847, in Cambridge, Mass.; m. Jan. 7, 1868, George Francis Kimball, b. Jan. 4, 1844, in Boston. He was a tea merchant. He d. in Brookline, Jan. 29, 1898, of pneumonia. Mrs. Kimball res. at 27 Naples Road, Brookline, Mass.

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* Col. Marsh died Aug. 14, 1901, at his Summer residence, North Scituate Beach, Mass.

Children:

(448) i. *George Edward*[8] *Kimball*, b. Mch. 7, 1869; graduate of Boston University Law School, June, 1893; appointed one of the assistant clerks of the Superior Civil Court, June 10, 1895. He m., Nov. 10, 1895, Carolyn N. Newcomb, b. Jan. 24, 1871, at Taunton. Res., 40 Welles Avenue, Dorchester.

(449) ii. *Allen*[8] *Kimball*, b. May 20, 1872; m. June 9, 1896, Charlotte Coulton. Res. 27 Naples Road, Brookline, Mass. He is in the office of Claims Department, Elevated Railroad.

(450) iv. *Elizabeth Loring*[7] *Marsh*, b. Oct. 25, 1849. Res. with her parents, 6 Columbus Square, Boston, Mass.

(451) v. *William Harrington Mann*[7] *Marsh*, b. in Boston, Apr. 29, 1851; m. Apr. 4, 1880, Miss Marianna Harris, b. Sept. 14, , dau. of Hon. John F. and Anne Ashton (Brown) Harris, late of Marblehead. Res. Cordelia Street, Boonton, New Jersey.

Four Children, all b. in New York City:

(452) i. *Anna Harris*[8] *Marsh*, b. Feb. 22, 1881.
(453) ii. *Caroline Elizabeth*[8] *Marsh*, b. July 3, 1882.
(454) iii. *Helene Alicia*[8] *Marsh*, b. Oct. 19, 1888.
(455) iv. *William Harrington Mann*[8] *Marsh, Jr.*, b. Feb. 20, 1887; d. July 28, 1897, aged 10 yrs.

(456) vi. *Caroline Bronsdon*[7] *Marsh*, b. in Boston, May 15, 1858; m. Apr. 18, 1877, John Franklin Harris, son of Hon. J. F. and Anne Ashton (Brown) Harris, late of Marblehead. (His sister m. Mr. W. H. M. Marsh.) They have one child:

(457) i. *Richard Brown Harris*, b. in Boston, Feb. 23, 1878; graduate at Andover and Harvard, Class 1899; Harvard Law School, Class 1902.

Mr. J. F. Harris, who for several years manufactured the well-known "Harris Shoes," has now retired from business.

(434) Col. Lucius Bolles Marsh.

A few years ago Mr. Creighton W. Parker, grandson of Phineas Bronsdon[5], inquired of Col. Marsh concerning the Bronsdon ancestry, the excuse for this being that Col. Marsh was one of the oldest surviving representatives of the family, and was known to be a practical genealogist. Col. Marsh contributed much information in a general way, and, by a little research, tradition in many instances was found to be supported by definite and recorded facts.

18 april 1818. Lucius B. Marsh. 1898.

Just at this period occurred two events which, as now appears, had an important bearing on this work. One was, that Col. Marsh obtained a rare pamphlet by the late Edmund J. Baker, in which was embodied the history of Richard Baker, of Dorchester, 1635, and included his lineal descendants, of whom one was Col. Marsh's maternal grandmother, Mrs. John Box Bronsdon, late of Milton, Mass. The other was the discovery of family papers relating to John Box, the maternal grandfather of John Box Bronsdon and the founder of the Box family.

In the meantime, Mr. and Mrs. Parker were engaged in tracing the Bronsdon history, aided by the recollections of their mother, Mrs. Margaret (Bronsdon) Parker. Mrs. Creighton Parker, who delights in antiquarian research, made some interesting discoveries among the old records in Boston and communicated them to Col. Marsh, who was endeavoring to reduce his accumulation of records and historical matter to some sort of order, thinking that possibly he might print a small pamphlet of a few pages, which would serve to rescue the knowledge of the Bronsdon ancestry from oblivion.

At that time his health failed somewhat. He then delegated his work to Mrs. Parker, who took up the task with enthusiasm. You are all familiar with her through correspondence. Material sufficient for a comprehensive history of Robert Bronsdon's descendants was accumulated; then came the crucial test, to see if it was wanted by our kinspeople. An encouraging number of subscribers was obtained, and it now seems probable the undertaking will be carried to a happy culmination.

Col. Marsh prepared an autobiography for the Marsh Genealogy published by him, and, at our request, he has permitted us to copy it for this book, and has made some additions which renders the history of still greater interest.

Col. Marsh was Presidential Elector in 1856 for the Fifth District of Massachusetts, and received 183,000 votes, the largest State vote up to that time. After his retirement from business, he traveled in Europe with his family. He is now in his 84th year. The portrait in this book was taken when he was 80 years old. A fine portrait of him is to be found in the Marsh Genealogy, also, representing him when much younger. His interest in, and services in behalf of, the Bronsdon and Box Family Histories, entitle him to the gratitude of all our kinsfolk.

The story of his life is a deeply interesting one, and typical of our New England race.

His Early Youth.

Lucius B. Marsh remembers back to a time a little before he was 4 years old, when he used to follow his Grandfather Marsh about the farm and hold long conversations with him. He recollects sitting by his bedside when he died, Sept. 22, 1822.

As Lucius grew older, he attended the district school some two months in Summer and the same in Winter, until he was 11 years old, and worked on his father's farm when school did not keep.

When he was but 10 years old, he drove an ox team into the woods, and hauled the year's supply of wood for the house, and cut most of it ready for the fire.

At 11 years, his father and brother being at that time in Hartland, Me., preparing for the removal of the family thither in the early Winter, Lucius ploughed and prepared the ground, planted the corn and potatoes, gathered the crops, and with the help of his little brother, then 5 years old, he carried a load of apples to a cider mill and, without assistance, returned home with a barrel of cider, which he had made during the day.

He went from Fairfield, Me., with the family, to live in Hartland, Me., December, 1829. He worked in the woods that Winter, and on the farm in the Spring. The land had recently been cleared and burned over, and the potatoes and corn had to be planted amongst the roots of the trees and ashes of the burnt logs.

In July, 1830, Lucius, at the age of 12, with his brother Thomas, two and one-half years his senior, came with a horse and a herd of cattle from Hartland to Milton, Mass., two hundred and thirty miles, occupying nine days, including the Sabbath, which day they rested. Lucius carried the money and made all the bargains. He expected to remain, and to obtain an education in the vicinity of Boston; but his father became disabled by a stroke of palsy, and thus Lucius was obliged to begin to earn his own living, and to assist his parents, also.

Religious History.

At the age of 4 years Lucius Marsh, the child, learned to read. In a few days at school he learned the alphabet and, at once, was taught to put the letters into words, and this was his first lesson: "Let no man put off the law of God." That first reading lesson, fully impressed upon his memory, followed by the teachings of a Christian mother, and the moral and religious training of a pious father, no doubt saved him from many of the errors of youth.

In 1831, at the age of 13, he was baptized by Rev. Daniel Sharp, D.D., after having been closely questioned in the church meeting, by the deacons and others, as to the nature of his hope and the reasons therefor.

In 1833 he became a teacher in the Sunday School, gathering his scholars mostly from the streets, and from that time until he was 50 years old, he was either a teacher in, or Superintendent of, the Charles Street Baptist Sabbath School, in Boston.

Business History.

In the early Spring of 1832, Lucius B. Marsh entered the bookstore at No. 47 Cornhill, known as the "Sabbath School Depository." He remained about fifteen months. He acquired, first, a general knowledge of the books and how to bring them to the notice of customers. Committees would frequently delegate to him the task of selecting books for libraries.

He kept the sales and cash books, and as there was a decided increase over the previous year's sales, the agent appeared well satisfied. In April, 1833, a new agent was appointed. Young Marsh had intended to remain there only until some better business opportunity should offer. He accordingly engaged to go with Cushing, White & Co., importers of woolen goods. The new agent stated that he would not have accepted the appointment, except with the understanding that young Marsh was to remain. As he was hired by the week, the agent had no claim. However, at his desire, Marsh agreed to remain until May first. At that time commenced his business for life as a merchant, "only as a boy, it is true."

At the end of that year, it appeared that he and one other boy had done all such work in the store as receiving, opening, examining and placing the goods in position for selling, and had packed all goods that had been sold, carried out and delivered all goods sold to Boston customers, and young Marsh himself had sold goods amounting to over $75,000, which was more than any other one in the store, excepting a member of the firm. His salary for that year was to have been $50. They made it $75.

In 1839, the firm of Cushing, White & Co. having been dissolved, on account of severe losses in the crash of 1837, Mr. Cushing invited young Marsh, then 21 years old, to become associated with him in the firm of Cushing, Marsh & Co.; but, in a few months, Marsh deemed it for his own best interests to retire. This was in the Autumn of 1840, and for a short time he was with Dean, Bradstreet & Co.

In 1842 he engaged as salesman with the firm of A. & G. A. Kendall & Co., who were in the same business that Cushing, White & Co. had been. He commenced in February, 1843. From time to time the older partners retired; one, Mr. Geo. A. Kendall, died; and, in 1846, Mr. Marsh became a partner, the style of the firm changing until it was "Whitwell, Marsh & Talbot," and, finally, "Marsh, Talbot & Wilmarth." Their place of business was at No. 67 Franklin Street, Boston. Mr. Marsh retired from business Dec. 31, 1870.

Military History.

At the age of 18 years, in accordance with the then laws of the State, in 1836, he became a member of the "Boston Independent Fusileers." In 1837, that company and five other companies had been formed into regi-

mental line on Boston Common, when an Irish company, "Montgomery Guards," was also about to come into line. These six companies, and also part of another company, then left the line, and also left the Common. The six companies were marched off under the orders of their orderly sergeants. Young Marsh, stepping one pace to the front and allowing his company to march past him, remained alone in the line that had been occupied by six companies. There were two men on guard, who, on being relieved from guard, formed in line on the left of young Marsh. Then these three men were marched in review in column as a company, after which, at noon, they were dismissed by the Colonel. These companies were all disbanded.

In 1838 one of the disbanded companies, "City Guards," desired to be reinstated, or to obtain a new charter. They were told that, if they could obtain the signature of that young man who remained at his post, Sept. 17, 1837, they, "the Governor and Council, would consider the petition." This signature was obtained, and young Marsh became a member of the new company, City Guards. In 1841 he was made First Lieutenant of the Washington Phalanx. In 1842, at the close of the year, having served all of the time required by the laws of the Commonwealth, he resigned his commission. He was immediately chosen Major of the regiment, but did not accept.

In 1861, when the Civil War broke out, some two hundred persons called upon him, desiring that he would organize and take command of a battalion of Home Guards; and shortly after, a battalion of Home Guards, already organized, requested that he become their commander. He organized and commanded the first-named battalion, and accepted of the second offer, also, and was thus in command of two different battalions, which occupied his time during four or five evenings a week, instruction and drilling being done then, and in the long days, late in the afternoons, on the Common.

In 1862, after the severe defeat of the United States forces in July, in the Seven Days' fight, Massachusetts called for nine months men. The Government was sorely pressed and in great peril. In that dark hour, Mr. Marsh left his family of wife and five children and his business, and recruited the Mass. 47th Regiment for nine months. This regiment was called, while recruiting, the Merchant Guard. It is thought that Col. Marsh was the only merchant to command a Massachusetts regiment.

He had, previous to that time, spent several years in solid study of everything appertaining to military matters, and concerning the care of troops. The knowledge he possessed of the care, drill and field movements of European armies, and of various branches of the service, gave him confidence in his ability to care for and instruct his officers and men, and for the performance of any duties likely to be assigned to him.

The regiment was completed in about six weeks. He was chosen Colonel, Oct. 30th, 1862, and, with his staff, was mustered into the United States service Nov. 7; was ordered to New York, and left Massachusetts on Nov. 30th.

He assumed command of the U. S. forces, then at East New York, early in December, and which comprised the following, viz.: 47th, 49th, 50th and 53d Mass. Regts., 175th N. Y. and 25th N. Y. Battery.

About Dec. 19th he was ordered to command a portion of Gen. Banks' secret expedition, and sailed in the steamship "Mississippi" out of New York on Dec. 22, 1862, at 4 P.M.

His orders were, "Thirty-eight hours directly out to sea;" then first seal broken. "Three days' sailing towards the Gulf;" second seal broken. "Go to Ship Island." Dec. 30th, arrived at Ship Island and found orders to sail to New Orleans.

A brief history of the command in New Orleans is given by the Adjutant General in his report for 1863, and this was condensed by the Rev. Dr. Marsh, of Amherst, in his speech at a gathering of the Marsh Family, when Col. Marsh was also present. Dr. Marsh spoke as follows:

"The 47th Regt. was recruited chiefly by Lucius B. Marsh, Esq., a well-known and respected merchant of Boston, and commanded by him. This regiment was a part of Gen. Banks' secret expedition, and with other troops, also under Col. Marsh, left New York on Dec. 22, 1862, under sealed orders.

"After commanding certain posts in defence of New Orleans, La., the Colonel was ordered, on the 19th day of May, by Gen. Sherman, to go to Camp Parapet, the chief defence, and to assume command of the U. S. forces stationed there, consisting of portions of the 12th Maine, 4th Wisconsin, 128th New York, 15th New Hampshire, 26th Connecticut, 6th Michigan and 12th Massachusetts Batteries, Cos. B and C, First Regt., H. A. N. Native Guards, two companies 42d Massachusetts, two companies Metropolitan Cavalry, and also, temporarily, the 1st Texas Cavalry and 1st Regt. Engineers, Native Guards.

"The Colonel recruited a company of colored men to be used in the swamps, and which became the nucleus of the Ind. Regt. of Engineers.

"The line of defences was about thirty miles. The immediate defences consisted of the Parapet, two and one-half miles long, situated on the east side of the river, running from the Mississippi to the swamps and Lake Pontchartrain, and, on the west side of the river, Fort Banks; there was also a canal and military road to be guarded and scouted for a distance of twelve to seventeen miles through the swamps to the lakes.

"With a large force of Confederates in front of these defences, this important post was held under peculiar circumstances during the siege of Port Hudson, and New Orleans was effectively defended.

"Gen. Sherman made particular mention of the 47th Regt., and of its Colonel, for 'marked ability,' and Gen. Banks was 'certain that these arduous sacrifices and honorable triumphs would not be forgotten by the country and the Government they had helped to preserve.'"

Services to the State in 1861.

On the 28th of April, 1861, the Quartermaster-General of Massachusetts came into Mr. Marsh's office to make inquiries as to who manufactured military equipments. He was told that the Adjutant-General, or the Quartermaster-General, at Washington, could give him full particulars.

He then said: "We have just received this telegram from Washington: 'We have no equipments; cannot inform you who makes them.'"

Mr. Marsh remarked: "This is passing strange; however, Colt and Sharp, of Hartford, will know."

At the request of the Quartermaster-General, Mr. Marsh went the next day to Hartford; saw Colt; purchased 1200 revolvers for $11 apiece, less 10 per cent. (they were selling in Boston for $15). Saw Sharp. He stated that Mr. Gaylord, of Chicopee, Mass., was a large manufacturer of equipments for the United States Government, and also for the South, and he had made a contract for 200 Sharp's rifles each week, at $28, less 10 per cent., contract to be ratified by the Governor and Council, and to be continued so long as the State desired. He had none on hand, having sold the last 6000 to Fremont's agents to be shipped to St. Louis, and had also sold largely to the South.

Mr. Marsh lost no time in getting to Chicopee, arriving there in the evening. Saw Mr. Gaylord, who informed him that he could make 1000 sets a week, and that he had a contract with the United States for 500 sets weekly. His price was $4.00 per set.

Mr. Marsh asked: "Will you make 10,000 sets for Massachusetts at $4.00, less 10 per cent.?"

He replied that the discount must be confidential, as it was in the case of the United States Government.

The next morning Mr. Marsh reported to the Governor's Council.

The contract for the 10,000 sets of equipments was confirmed, and they were divided among some four States, whose troops were waiting for equipments and arms, viz.: New Hampshire, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, besides 2000 for Massachusetts regiments. The contract for Sharp's rifles was not promptly confirmed.

After a week or so, Mr. Marsh was directed by the Council to write to Mr. Sharp. The result was, that after waiting the time agreed upon, Sharp had taken a contract for all he could make (300 a week) for an indefinite period, at $36, without any discount.

There were some 5000 Wilson rifles made in Vermont; they were a short, strong and heavy rifle, similar to the Harper's Ferry rifle, that had been seized going South; they had no bayonets, and no attachments for using the same.

Mr. Marsh constructed a steel arrangement which was put on these rifles, and contracted for 5000 sabre bayonets, and they proved a very effective weapon.

It was found that nearly all the Springfield rifles, as well as the light artillery cannon, had been sent South. The North was destitute of cannon and rifles.

There were the Springfield smooth-bore muskets of 64-100 calibre; some of them had been rifled by the Government, but they recoiled so heavily as to be considered unsafe, and therefore unfit for service.

Mr. Marsh had one of these muskets rifled with less than a two-thirds twist, and the grooving made very light, sufficient only to give enough twist to the ammunition to conduct the ball straight to the mark. He made an experiment, and succeeded in firing the ball through a ten-inch solid piece of timber. He spoke of his success in this matter at the State House.

In the Summer of 1861, three men called at his office, bearing a letter from Governor Andrew, who introduced them as a committee sent by the Governors of Ohio and Illinois, and perhaps Indiana. They were in pursuit of rifles for the soldiers of their States, and the Governor had suggested that Mr. Marsh might be able to give them important information.

He showed the Springfield musket, which was in his office, to them, and they immediately said: "O, we can get enough of those smooth-bore muskets! Our soldiers will not take them." He then showed them the nature of the rifling, its depth, the nature of its twist, which differed materially from the Government process that had been pronounced a failure. He told them, moreover, that there was ample ammunition in the arsenals, made when it was expected that the Government rifling would be a success.

Having given these gentlemen in writing an account of his process of rifling the muskets, they immediately went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and employed a large steam-engine manufacturer to make the alterations, and the Springfield musket was made not only satisfactory to the soldiers of the West, but also one of the most reliable and powerful rifles in the service. When a portion of the 4th Wisconsin Regt. was under his command at New Orleans, Col. Marsh noticed that they were armed with those rifles.

At the close of the year 1861, the Governor and Council desired to pay Mr. Marsh for his services, to which he replied: "I cannot afford to receive pay. I only wish I could have been of greater service. I feel that the Government has a claim for every service I can render. Had my business permitted, I should have felt it my duty to have been in active service in the field; and, if need be, I hold myself ready to leave my business and family when that time comes. Having military education and experience, you may rely upon me for active military service."

The Governor and Council passed the following vote of thanks:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

BOSTON, *Nov.* 8, 1861.

Ordered: That the thanks of the Executive Branch of the Government of Massachusetts be tendered to Lucius B. Marsh for his very valuable services to the State in the procurement of Arms and Military Equipments. These services were rendered as a patriotic duty to the country, and wholly without compensation, and entitle him to the gratitude of the State and to that of every loyal citizen.

And it is further ordered, that this generous action of Mr. Marsh be recorded upon the Books of this Council, and that a copy of the record be transmitted to him.

Adopted.

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, *Feb.* 28, 1888.

A true copy.
HENRY B. PIERCE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Compliments of
HENRY B. PIERCE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Additional Reminiscences of "War Times."

[By Col. MARSH.]

[*Notes and Reminiscences while in the Army, written for the Bronsdon Genealogy.*]

Nov. 7, at 12.20 P.M., the field officers and most of the staff officers, with the Colonel of the 47th Mass. Regt., met at the State House, Boston, and were mustered into the United States service. The day was a very stormy one, the wind blew a gale, and the snow came fierce and fast. The officers were to dine with the Colonel (Lucius B. Marsh), and were in the act of sitting down at table when the door-bell rang furiously. A messenger had arrived with orders that the Colonel should at once proceed to the camp at Boxford and assume command, and hold an election of field officers for the 50th Regt. When he arrived at camp, thirteen inches of snow had fallen, and it was still storming, and the wind was terrific. The tents were empty, and only the cold, bare ground for the men to lie upon. Hay was expected to have been supplied that morning, but, on account of the storm, it had not arrived, the parties declining to deliver it until the weather cleared up. It was then dusk, and in the blinding snow-storm the Colonel sent three of his Captains to demand the immediate delivery of that hay;

if necessary, they were ordered to yoke the oxen and bring the load of hay to camp. This proved effectual, and the hay was utilized at once by being placed in the tents.

The election of Colonel, Lieut. Colonel and Major was then held, but less than ten officers took part, all the others being absent from camp. On reporting at the State House, orders were received to move the regiment from Boxford to Readville on Sunday (the day but one following). The Quartermaster of Massachusetts promised that the barracks should be in good order, and each one provided with stove and fuel, ready for a fire; also, that ten days' rations should be in readiness at the commissary department at the barracks. The snow-storm changed into a severe rain-storm. Sunday morning, before daylight, the Colonel started for Boxford; but just previous to leaving his residence at 54 Temple Street, Boston, he despatched a letter to the Honorable Mayor Whitman, informing him that he was about to move his regiment, and should reach the Maine Depot at about one o'clock P.M., and made a request for refreshments, with hot coffee. His messenger was a policeman, who said the Mayor should have the letter without delay.

At one o'clock the regiment arrived at the Maine Depot, wet and cold. Four companies had no overcoats. Mayor Whitman was on hand. The depot was not then open to the public on Sundays, and advantage had been taken of this and tables set for the men. These tables were choicely and abundantly supplied with the best of food, sent from the Tremont House, American House, Revere House, and one or two others of the best city hotels. This abundance was supplemented by hot coffee for the thousand men there present. Mayor Whitman made a report of what he had done since he received the Colonel's letter at 7 o'clock that morning. The three days of storm had resulted in a light patronage of hotel guests, consequently the overstock of food was cheerfully donated. The Mayor opened the Market House and took out ten barrels of provisions and a supply of cheese. The regiment had all the time which was desired to do justice to the bountiful supplies, which they owed to His Honor the Mayor's timely efforts.

When leaving Boxford, the Colonel had requested the United States Quartermaster to furnish the regiment with one day's ration, which he declined to do, on the plea that it was only a few hours' journey to Readville, where everything would be provided. The Colonel claimed his right of one day's ration for his regiment, stating that it was no business of the Quartermaster's in regard to their destination. As there was still some demur, the Colonel had finally to say, in language not to be misunderstood, that in case of further refusal, he should give orders to his Quartermaster and Commissary Sergeant to take the rations by force. The following will show how important this one day's ration became; for when, after having marched from the Maine depot to the Providence depot through a heavy

rain and wind, the streets full of snow and water, the regiment arrived at Readville late in the afternoon, no stores, no wood in the barracks, and, worse than all, no ten days' rations, as promised on Saturday, were there. The Quartermaster-General of Massachusetts said that he was unable to find anyone who was willing to convey the stores to Readville, on account of the severity of the weather on Saturday and Sunday, and they did not reach there until Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Thus it becomes apparent, had not the Colonel known his rights and insisted upon them, and actually threatened the Quartermaster, who was a Captain in the United States Army, in order to obtain that one day's ration, the regiment would not only have suffered from the want of food, but, wet and cold as they were, would have become disappointed and demoralized. The regiment afterward passed through many tight places, and many times their Colonel had to face officers of high and low rank in their behalf, and he was never known to come out second best. He took his regiment from Massachusetts and brought it back, and saw to the proper mustering out and payment of each man in all the companies. The regiment never lost a ration during the whole time it was in the United States service.

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(435) Sarah Curtis Bronsdon[6] Marsh (Sarah C.[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Third child of (299) Sarah Curtis (Bronsdon) and Thomas H. Marsh; was b. at Waterville, Me., Sept. 7, 1819; m. in Boston, May 7, 1843, Samuel Barber Howard; he b. in Madison, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1814. She d. in Revere, Mass., July 24, 1887. He d. in Boston, June 2, 1890.

The above were m. in Grace P. E. Church, Boston, by the Rev. Thomas M. Clark, now Presiding Bishop of the P. E. Church in the United States.

Children:

(458) i. *Francis Samuel*[8] *Howard*, b. in Boston, Mar. 25, 1845; m. Mary J. Smith. Res. at Beachmont. See below.

(459) ii. *Thomas Henry*[8] *Howard*, b. in Cambridge, June 1, 1846; d. Oct. 23, 1846.

(460) iii. *Thomas Hartshorne*[8] *Howard*, b. in Boston, Oct. 3, 1847. Res. in Boston. See below.

(461) iv. *Charles Adin*[8] *Howard*, b. in Roxbury, Jan. 1, 1854; d. in Boston, May 24, 1862. He was a child of unusual promise.

The following tribute to the mother of these children has been prepared for this book by one of the sons:

"The surviving sons count it a sacred duty to bear witness to the self-sacrificing devotion of a loving, faithful mother. Her sphere of activity was the home, which she sanctified by a God-fearing life, and used every

endeavor to instil such principles into the hearts and minds of her children. After she had been called to the presence of her dearly-loved Saviour, her former pastors wrote of her as an example of the godly-minded; her children call her blessed, and look forward to that day when partings shall be no more." — T. H. H.

(458) Francis Samuel[7] Howard was b. Mar. 25, 1845; m. Apr. 17, 1874, Miss Mary J. Smith of Boston, and soon after went to Beachmont, a part of the town of Revere, Mass. For more than thirty years he has been connected with the printing house of Smith & Porter, now the Thomas P. Smith Printing Co. He belongs to the United Order of the Golden Cross, Mayflower Commandery of Revere, Eagle Lodge, 106, Eagle Commandery, No. 8, Knights of Pythias of Revere. He was elected to the School Committee of Revere, and was chairman in 1899.

(459) Thomas Hartshorne Howard, brother of the above, was b. Oct. 3, 1847. He belongs to the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, 38 Chambers Street, Boston. This society is engaged in Christian and philanthropic work. Mr. Howard served under the Rev. Phillips Brooks, and is the longest of any employé in the service of Trinity Church.

(300) Elizabeth Box Bronsdon[5], dau. of John Box Bronsdon (282) (John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(300) Elizabeth Box Bronsdon[5], sixth child of John Box Bronsdon, of Milton, Mass., was b. Nov. 7, 1784, and d. in Boston, May 30, 1868. She was named for her father's mother. She m. May 30, 1819, John Gould Loring, coppersmith, who was b. at Hull, Mass., Apr. 5, 1788 (see Loring Family in Appendix), and d. in Boston, Jan. 22, 1853.

Children, three in number, b. in Boston, were:

(462) i. *Elizabeth Box*[6] *Loring*, b. on Pitts Street, Jan. 31, 1823; m. Aug. 10, 1848, Benjamin Stone Codman, who was b. Feb. 22, 1816, and d. Feb. 20, 1894. No children. Mr. Codman, for many years senior member of the firm of Codman & Shurtleff, 13 Tremont Street, was a graduate of Harvard Medical College. Mr. and Mrs. Codman are buried at Mount Auburn Cemetery.

(463) ii. *John Gould*[6] *Loring, Jr.*, b. Feb. 25, 1825; d. Oct. 20, 1873, in Boston, unmarried, at the age of 48. Mr. Loring fitted for college at New Hampton Academy, graduated at Brown University, studied law at Harvard College. He was a man of fine scholarly attainments, but his health was unequal to the practice of his profession.

(464) iii. *Martha Jane*[6] *Loring*, b. at 9 Causeway Street, Boston, Mar. 1, 1827; m. George Allen Potter, May 22, 1856, who was b. in Salem, Oct. 27, 1825, and was son of Jesse and Susan (Punchard) Potter (the Punchards were an Ipswich family), and d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 4, 1889. Mrs. Potter had d. in Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1887.

Children:

(465) i. *Elizabeth Loring*[7] *Potter*, b. in Boston, May 16, 1859.

(466) ii. *John Loring*[7] *Potter*, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1862; m. Apr. 23, 1890, Elsie R., dau. of James R. Lott, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and had:

(467) i. *Loring Vanderbilt*[8] *Potter*, b. June 14, 1891; d. Sept. 7, 1891, and is buried at Greenwood Cemetery, New York.

(468) iii. *Martha Georgina*[7] *Potter*, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 9, 1864; d. Sept. 22, 1864. Buried at Mount Auburn Cemetery.

(469) iv. *George Herbert*[7] *Potter*, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1867. Mr. Potter is an accomplished musician. He res. in Brooklyn.

Biography of Mrs. Loring.

(300) Elizabeth (or Betsey, as she was called) was named for her grandmother, Elizabeth (or Betsey) Box Bronsdon.

From her earliest childhood she manifested unusual force of character, combined with executive ability, and this led her to engage in a business enterprise in Boston by means of which she accumulated property. Her intelligence and good breeding won her many friends.

When first married to Mr. Loring she resided on Pitts Street, in the house adjoining the mansion owned and occupied by her father's sister, Mrs. Sarah Curtis. Afterward the Lorings removed to 19 Causeway Street, having purchased that estate, and they resided there several years, until time's changes induced another removal, this time to No. 7 Shawmut Avenue, and there Mr. Loring died, in 1853.

His place of business was at the corner of Portland and Merrimac Streets in the year 1825. When the mill-pond was filled, he purchased land in that locality and erected what was then looked upon as a very large building for the accommodation of his business. He made copper pumps, then in universal use, and also manufactured "stills" for distillery uses.

Mr. Loring was for more than forty years a member of the Christian Church, and was a Deacon. He was a true gentleman, kind-hearted and benevolent, and esteemed and respected by all. They have few descendants.

Biography of Captain Potter,

[Who m. (464) Martha J. Loring.]

Capt. Potter was in the China trade. In his youth he went to sea as cabin boy, and rose rapidly to the position of first mate of a ship, and then captain and part owner of a vessel. He was fortunate in his voyages, and brought large profits to the owners. He, with one or two others, built the ship "Hotspur." He made some very successful voyages in the "Hotspur," which, from its fine sailing qualities, gained a reputation as a remarkably stanch vessel. Capt. Potter, retiring from seafaring life, went to Brooklyn, N. Y., to reside, and engaged in business in New York City as an importer of wares from China and India. Mrs. Potter made several trips in the "Hotspur" with her husband.

(302) John Bronsdon[5], (John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt[1].).

(302) John Bronsdon[5], eighth child of (282) John Box Bronsdon[4] and Abigail (Baker), was b. in Milton, Mass., Apr. 9, 1798; m. July 6, 1814, Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel and Rachael (Fisher) Holmes, who was b. in Stoughton, Dec. 4, 1788. Mr. Bronsdon d. as the result of an accident, Feb. 15, 1832, and his widow d. Oct. 5, 1846.

Children, b. in Milton:

(470) i. *Eliza Bronsdon*[6], b. Mar. 20, 1815; d. Feb. 10, 1866; single.

(471) ii. *Mary Ann Lillie Bronsdon*[6], b. June 4, 1817; d. Sept. 28, 1887; single.

These sisters were much beloved by family and friends.

(472) iii. *Fisher Bronsdon*[6], d. in infancy.

(473) iv. *John Bronsdon*[6], *Jr.*, b. ———, 1819; d. Apr. 17, 1891. He m. Emily A. ———, who is living in Illinois. He took up land on a Revolutionary land grant, which he derived from John Box Bronsdon[4]. He lived in Warren Township, Ill. No children but an adopted daughter, who married and went to California.

(474) v. *Rebecca Bronsdon*[6], b. June 23, 1823; m. Jan. 31, 1847, Edwin Gay of Stoughton, who was b. Mar. 26, 1809; d. May 19, 1885. She d. May 2, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Gay had four children. See below.

Biography of (302) John Bronsdon.

Mr. John Bronsdon was a farmer in Milton. He always lived on the old Bronsdon place. Although he tilled the land, there was nothing of the rustic about him. His urbane and polished manner caused friends to remark, "John Bronsdon is a natural-born gentleman." He built the present old Bronsdon house in 1814, and sold it later to his brother Phineas, and removed next door to a house which his father bought of the Clapps, and called the "Joe Tucker place." It was afterwards the property of the Holmes family, and now of W. E. C. Eustis of Milton.

Mr. Bronsdon's death was tragic and lamentable. While engaged in getting out logs on Blue Hill, a large log rolled over him, killing him instantly. He was much respected, and a favorite with his townsmen, and his death was universally deplored. His widow died in Milton, but his children all left town, and he has now no lineal descendants. A grandson resides in Stoughton by the name of Gay, and he has inherited the old Box family Bible, the history of which follows the names and records of the descendants of Mr. Bronsdon.

John Bronsdon was supposed to have been named for his father, but neither the records nor his grave stone substantiates this. His tomb stone bears this inscription:

Erected
in memory of
Mr. John Bronsdon
who died
Feb. 15, 1832,
aged 44.

"*We live but in the midst of death,*
No warrant have we of God's hand
That He will not our mortal breath
At any hour how soon demand.
The man who lies beneath entombed
At noon was strong and safe as thou;
But ere 't was evening he was doomed
'Neath death's relentless hand to bow."

The following sentiment is inscribed on Mrs. Bronsdon's:

"*Calm on the bosom of thy God*
Fair spirit rest thee now;
Erstwhile with us thy footsteps trod,
His seal was on thy brow.
Dust to its narrow house beneath,
Soul to its place on high,
They that have seen thy look in death
No more may fear to die."

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(474) Rebecca Bronsdon[6] (John[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Rebecca Bronsdon[6] was the youngest child of John and Elizabeth (Holmes) Bronsdon. She became the second wife of Mr. Edwin Gay of Stoughton. Mr. Gay was much respected, and their home was very happy. Mrs. Gay was an active member of the Methodist Church. In the words of a friend, "Rebecca was born good." There was another inmate of their home, Miss Eleanor Buker, who was in all respects treated as a daughter of the house. For her history, see the history of Benjamin Bronsdon[4] (Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]) descendants.

Mr. and Mrs. Gay, and her sisters, and Miss Buker, are buried in the family lot at Evergreen Cemetery, Stoughton.

Four Children of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gay (Rebecca Bronsdon[6]):

(475) i. *Emma Amelia*[7] *Gay*, b. Apr. 10, 1848; d. Aug. 29, 1850.
(476) ii. *Edwin Bronsdon*[7] *Gay*, b. June 11, 1852; m. Ellen Fisher, who was b. Feb. 18, 1849; res. in Stoughton.

One Child:
(477) i. *Robert Edwin*[8] *Gay*, b. Aug. 5, 1892.

(478) iii. *Eleanor Buker*[7] *Gay*, b. Feb. 17, 1855; m. July 30, 1886, Henry F. Bishop, and d. Apr. 17, 1891, without children.

(479) iv. *Elizabeth Box*[7] *Gay*, b. Feb. 2, 1858; m. Alfred Clarence Holmes (second wife) Nov. 11, 1890.

Children:

(480) i. *Alfred Clarence*[8] *Holmes*, b. June 30, 1891.

(481) ii. *Carl Edgar*[8] *Holmes*, b.

The Old Box Bible.

The history of this precious heir-loom may appropriately follow, as the Bible is now the property of the family of Mrs. Rebecca (Bronsdon) Gay.

The Bible was owned by Mr. John Box of Boston, who was for several years Warden of King's Chapel, and whose history, so far as we know it, is given in the Box Genealogy, Part II, of this volume.*

Mr. John Box was born in the year 1697, and as the date accompanying his name in the Bible is 1718, we are to conclude that he bought it, or received it as a gift upon coming of age.

The book is 16¼ inches long by 13¾ inches wide, and was printed in the year 1708 in London.

There is a birth record in the book, nearly unintelligible now:

"Sarah — Born in the year of our Lord, 1711."

Another entry is:

"Mr. Box, his Book, 1710."

Below the name of John Box, "1718," is written:

"This Bible is presented to John Box Bronsdon & Wife
from their affectionate Sister
Nov. 11, 1814. Sarah Curtis."

Another inscription added later is as follows:

"John Bronsdon's Bible. Given him by his Affectionate Mother Abigail Bronsdon, this Book being my free Will and Gift, July the 4th, 1826."

Mrs. Rebecca Gay, daughter of John Bronsdon, to whom the Bible descended, wrote as follows:

"Eleanor B. Bishop,
From her Mother Mrs. Rebecca (Bronsdon) Gay,
July 30, 1886."

* Also see Annals of King's Chapel by Foote.

John Box
1708

This Bible is given to
John Box Bromsberrow Wife
from their affectionate Sister
Sarah Hooker March 11

1811

John Bromsberrow Bible given him by his
affectionate Mother Abigail Bromsberrow
this 3rd day of May 1811

THE HOLY
BIBLE
Containing the
OLD TESTAMENT
And the
NEW,

Newly translated out of the original Tongues and with the former Translations diligently compared and revised by his Majesties special command.

With most profitable Annotations upon all the hard places, and other things of great importance.

Which notes have never before been set forth with this new Translation;

But are now placed in due order with great care and industry.

Printed in the Year, M DCC VIII.

(B1) JOHN BOX BIBLE (PRINTED 1708)

On the death of Mrs. Bishop, without children, the Bible was restored to the Gay family, being now in the care of Mr. E. Bronsdon Gay of Stoughton.

It came to Mrs Sarah Curtis, who presented it to John Box Bronsdon, in 1814, from Mrs. Deborah Box, widow of John Box, Jr. Mrs. Box died in 1814, and her niece, Mrs. Curtis, settled her small property, and it was doubtless her request that the namesake of John Box should become owner of the Bible. The Inventory of Mrs. Deborah Box mentions one old Bible.

(303) Phinehas Bronsdon[5] (John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(303) Phinehas Bronsdon was the ninth child of (282) John Box Bronsdon and Rachel, his wife, and was b. Apr. 6, 1790, in Milton, Mass.; m. Feb. 7, 1817, Mrs. Rachel (Marston) Lee of Gloucester. Phinehas Bronsdon d. Dec. 28, 1861, aged 71 years, and his wife d. July 1, 1872. They are buried in Milton Cemetery.

Children, b. in Milton:

(482) i. *James Edverdus Bronsdon*[6], b. July 5, 1818; m. Delia Sanborn. Two children. See below.

(483) ii. *Thomas Marston Bronsdon*[6], b. Apr. 23, 1820; m. Margaret Scanlon. See below.

(484) iii. *Phinehas Bronsdon*[6], *Jr.*, b. Mar. 5, 1822; m. Sarah K. Loud. See below.

(485) iv. *Margaret Matilda Bronsdon*[6], b. Jan. 11, 1824; m. Creighton W. Parker. Two children. See below.

(486) v. *Elijah Bronsdon*[6], b. Jan. 4, 1829; was a soldier in the Civil War; unmarried.

(487) vi. *Susan Elizabeth Binney Bronsdon*[6], b. Jan. 29, 1831; d. Oct. 2, 1871; single.

(488) vii. *Edwin Augustus Bronsdon*[6], b. Apr. 30, 1833; d. June 19, 1842, of scarlet fever.

(489) viii. *Charles Bronsdon*[6], b. Aug. 12, 1835; m. Abigail M. Eddy in 1860. Mr. Bronsdon d. Feb. 16, 1864, and Mrs. Bronsdon d. Aug. 9, 1895. They are buried in Milton Cemetery. Charles Bronsdon belonged to Co. I, 38th Regt., M.V.M., and was a member of Post 102, G.A.R. One daughter:

(490) i. *Lillian Louise Bronsdon*[7], b. Dec. 16, 1873. She res. at Hartford, Conn.

(303) Phinehas Bronsdon[5], Sr.

He was of an inventive and mechanical turn, and under Mr. Babcock of Milton, whose apprentice he was for seven years, learned iron-working in all its branches. He then built a shop on his place and hired men to work for him. Persons would drive many miles to employ him. There were seven stages passed that locality for many years, and all the work of shoeing the stage horses, and iron-work repairs on the stages, was given to him. He was an athletic man, and could swing a sledge-hammer in each hand,

simultaneously, with ease. He was also a fleet runner, and delighted in the exercise of his powers. Like all the Bronsdons, he enjoyed hunting; and like all the boys near the Blue Hills, he early learned to dread the rattlesnakes which infested the place, and to him, more than any person, is due their partial destruction, for there are still a few of them lurking among the rocks thereabouts.

When a boy learning his trade, he fashioned for himself a pair of tongs which he designed for the capture of snakes. Armed with these, he would, when opportunity offered, visit their haunts, and when he perceived a reptile, would overtake it by running swiftly, and before it could coil itself, he would seize it with the tongs and dash its life out against a tree or rock. Sometimes his cousin, Joseph Russell Bronsdon, joined him in this sport, and in 1844, when Joseph paid a visit to Milton, they indulged in many reminiscences of their youthful sports, and nothing made so great an impression upon the mind of one youthful auditor as these wonderful snake stories.

Phinehas Bronsdon was born in the old house, built 1730 and demolished 1830. It had a long roof, two stories in front, one story in the rear, eight windows in the front, and was painted yellow. It was much more picturesque than the plain house built by Phinehas' brother John, and which he purchased. The old well is still in existence, and stands in front of the location of the old house. In the lifetime of John Box Bronsdon and his sons the houses were embowered in cherry trees, which bore choice fruit and were the occasion of much entertaining in cherry time, when all the relatives who could, arrived upon the scene, prepared to enjoy the luscious "white hearts, red hearts and black hearts," as the cherries were called. This was the occasion of much happiness to Phinehas, who delighted in "company." He was kind-hearted and generous, and stray dogs and Indians, or other waifs, usually drifted to his hospitable board, and would have remained indefinitely, but for others in the family who were not so easily imposed upon. Mr. Bronsdon suffered much from rheumatism during his last years, and was unable to attend to his business. He sold his shop, which, removed to Robbins Street, is now a dwelling-house. When he died he left no debts, and his widow was comfortably provided for. She was an excellent wife and mother. As she grew old, everybody adopted her as "Grandma." It was the time of the Civil War; two of her sons were soldiers, and she found her chief happiness in knitting and sewing for the "boys in blue." Her hands were never idle. Her death was peaceful and resulted from old age. She was one of ten children, while her father was an only child, adopted by his mother's brother, Robert Elwell of Gloucester, whom he accompanied into service in the Revolutionary War, performing a boy's duty. Her parents were Charles Glover and Dorcas (Lee) Marston.

(**482**) James E. Bronsdon[6], son of (303) Phinehas (Phinehas[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(482) James Edverdus Bronsdon[6], b. in Milton, July 5, 1818; m. Oct. 9, 1866, Delia E. Sanborn, dau. of William Sanborn (mother's maiden name Murch) of Maine. She was b. Aug. 23, 1843; d. May 3, 1879, and Mr. Bronsdon d. Jan. 8, 1899, aged 80 yrs., 6 mos. He resided with his oldest son, and his last days were happy and comfortable.

James Bronsdon was all his life an "out-door" man. He had, pre-eminently, the gifts of the hunter and guide. He was a skillful woodsman. He was generous to a fault. His wife was a person of superior intellectual gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Bronsdon are bur. in Milton Cemetery in the family lot belonging to their sons.

Children of James and Delia (Sanborn) Bronsdon:

(491) i. *William Cushman Bronsdon*[7] (James E.[6], Phinehas[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]), b. in Milton, July 14, 1868; m. by Rev. Roderick Stebbins, Unitarian minister, Jan. 15, 1896, Annie Josephine Hickey, who was b. in Milton, and dau. of James and B. (McDermott) Hickey. They res. near the Blue Hills, Milton.

(492) ii. *Murch Marston Bronsdon*[7] (James E.[6], Phinehas[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]), b. in Milton, May 18, 1870; m. by Rev. Roderick Stebbins, at the Unitarian Church, Milton, Feb. 27, 1895, Emma Louise Fredericks, dau. of William Augustus Fredericks (b. in Boston) and Rose (Hauser), and grand-dau. of John and Annie Hauser of Wurtemburg, Germany. Mrs. Emma L. Bronsdon was b. Feb. 15, 1876, in Milton.

Three Children:

(493) i. *Murch Marston Bronsdon*[8], b. Dec. 20, 1895.
(494) ii. *James Henry Bronsdon*[8], b. Sept. 26, 1897.
(495) iii. *Alice Dorothy Bronsdon*[8], b. Sept. 2, 1899.

William C.[7] and Murch M. Bronsdon[7] are associated in the express business, "Bronsdon Brothers." Their Boston offices are at 67 Franklin Street, and 15 Merchants Row. They also own and conduct the depot carriage business at Readville.

The name of Bronsdon re-appears in Merchants Row after an absence of more than a century and a half.

Murch M. Bronsdon occupies a house which he has built on land in Milton purchased by his great-grandfather, John Box Bronsdon[4], in 1774.

(483) Thomas Marston Bronsdon[6] (Phinehas[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(483) Thomas M. Bronsdon[6], b. Apr. 23, 1820, was the second child of (303) Phinehas[5] and Rachael Bronsdon of Milton; m. Feb. 4, 1849, Miss Margaret Scanlon, who was of an educated Irish family of good position in Ireland; her father was a man of letters, and an instructor of youth. Mr. Bronsdon d. Sept. 17, 1858, and his wife d. Nov. 8, 1863.

Five Children — only three obtained:

(496) i. *Helen Maria Bronsdon*[7], b. Dec. 24, 1850; m. Geo. R. Jackson. See below.

(497) ii. *Edward Augustus Bronsdon*[7], b. May 16, 1862; m. Nancy ———, who d. suddenly in 1893, leaving five children; no records obtained.

Names of Children: Susan[8], James[8], Agnes[8], Frederick[8] and Frank[8].

(498) iii. *Eliza Jane Bronsdon*[7], b. Nov. 19, 1854.

Mr. Thomas M. Bronsdon[6] was managing his father's place in Milton. While driving from Boston to Milton, he noticed something amiss with the running gear of his wagon. He alighted in order to adjust the difficulty, and while doing so, a large heavy team came up behind, starting his horses so that he had not time to clear himself, but was caught in the wheel. He had a heavy load of lumber, and was so injured that he died in a very short time. His widow engaged in business, and kept a store in Boston for several years.

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(496) Helen Maria Bronsdon[7] ((483) Thomas[6], Phinehas[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

She was b. Dec. 24, 1850, in Boston, and m., Dec. 24, 1870, George Russell Jackson, who was b. Mar. 17, 1844, in Scotland, and was son of Rev. Thomas and Helen (Russell) Jackson. He was closely allied with Boston journalism for many years. Mrs. Jackson d. Oct. 27, 1889, and Mr. Jackson d. Nov. 18, 1898.

Thirteen Children (five d. young, names not obtained):

(499) i. *Barbara Helen*[8] *Jackson*, b. in Boston, Oct. 10, 1871; m. Edward Kelty, Jan. 1, 1891. He is of Scotch descent.

Children:

(500) i. *Edward*[9] *Kelty, Jr.*, b. Aug. 9, 1893; d. young.

(501) ii. *John Edward*[9] *Kelty*, b. Dec. 20, 1895, in Cambridge.

(502) iii. *Annabel Elizabeth*[9] *Kelty*, b. Dec. 18, 1896, in Arlington.

(503) iv. *Caroline Helen*[9] *Kelty*, b. Apr. 24, 1898, in Arlington; d. Jan. 26, 1900, aged 1 yr. 9 mos. 2 days.

(504) ii. *George McDonald*[8] *Jackson*, b. Mar. 19, 1873; enlisted in the First Heavy Artillery during the Spanish War. He m., Feb. 11, 1901, Miss Mary M. Gormley, b. —— —, 1882, and dau. of Henry and Catherine (Burgess) Gormley of St. John, N. B.

(505) iii. *Margaret Elizabeth*[8] *Jackson*, b. Jan. 2, 1875; m. in Somerville, Apr. 6, 1893, David J. McCarthy, son of John McCarthy, and b. Oct. 1, 1871.

Children, b. in Somerville:

(506) i. *William Lewis*[9] *McCarthy*, b. Aug. 17, 1896.

(507) ii. *David George*[9] *McCarthy*, b. Aug. 5, 1898.

(508) iii. *James Bronsdon*[9] *McCarthy*, b. Oct. 29, 1899.

(508*a*) iv. *Edward Jackson*[9] *McCarthy*, b. Nov. 4, 1901.

(508*b*) v. *Alice Bronsdon*[9] *McCarthy*, b. Nov. 4, 1901.

(509) iv. *William Thomas*[8] *Jackson*, b. Nov. 15, 1877; was in the First Heavy Artillery during the Spanish War; is now in the 46th Mass. Regt., which left Presidio, Cal., Nov. 6, 1899, for the Philippine Islands. He is a corporal, and has received honorable mention for bravery, in Co. G, 46th Regt., U. S. V. Wm. T.[8] Jackson m., June 24, 1901, in Boston, Annie T., dau. of James and Sarah E. (Nelson) Buckley, of Somerville, b. Oct. 2, 1874.

(510) v. *Edward Hector*[8] *Jackson*, b. Jan. 21, 1879.

(511) vi. *Mary Alice*[8] *Jackson*, b. Sept. 2, 1883. Res. at Cambridge with her great-aunt, Mrs. Geo. Harris.

(512) vii. *Ellen*[8] } (513) viii. *Elizabeth*[8] } *Jackson*, b. Aug. 9, 1889. Both died in a few weeks and their mother died also. She was a devoted wife and mother.

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(484) Phinehas Bronsdon[6], Jr. (Phinehas[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Phinehas Bronsdon, Jr., was the third child of (303) Phinehas[5] and Rachel (Marston) Bronsdon, and was b. in Milton, Nov. 5, 1822; m. in Boston, Oct. 17, 1847, by Rev. Sebastian Streeter,* Sarah King Loud, b. in Pittston, Me., Jan. 28, 1828, and d. in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 29, 1879. Phinehas Bronsdon, Jr., m., second, in 1884, Mrs. Sarah A. Keyes of New Orleans, La. They res. in San Francisco, Cal.

* Mr. Streeter had the reputation of marrying more couples than any other minister in Boston. He married 118 couples in 1843. He was a Universalist and very popular.

Children, all by the first wife; five b. in Boston and three in San Francisco, Cal.:

(514) i. ——— *Bronsdon*[7], d. in infancy.

(515) ii. *Aurora King Bronsdon*[7], b. Oct. 29, 1851; m. in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 16, 1874, Geo. T. Walker, and d. Feb. 24, 1878, leaving daughter:

(516) i. *Ivy Walker*[8], b. 1875, and was brought up in Honolulu, S. I., in the family of David Oxley.

(517) iii. *Amelia A. Bronsdon*[7], b. Feb. 18, 1854; d. aged 2 yrs.

(518) iv. *Sarah Augusta Bronsdon*[7], b. —— —; m. —— —, in San Francisco, Cal., John J. Willow, b. in New York State. No children.

(519) v. *Starr King Bronsdon*[7], b. —— —, 1858; d. young.

(520) vi. *Laura Adelaide Bronsdon*[7], b. Oct. 10, 1860; m. —— —, Frank Coburn, and d. July 28, 1886; one child d. before his mother (Frankie).

(521) vii. *Milton Howard Bronsdon*[7], b. June 5, 1864; m. at Big Spring, Neb., Apr. 20, 1890, Elizabeth, dau. of Alexander Morrison, and b. Dec. 9, 1871. Two children; see below.

(522) viii. *Ulysses Phineas Bronsdon*[7], b. Apr. 25, 1870; m. June 6, 1894, Miss Grace Ellenwood.

Biography.

(484) Phinehas Bronsdon[6], Jr., when a young man, went to Boston and was employed as foreman by the City Forester. Afterward, having an inherited ability for mechanics, he studied engineering. In 1857 he was engaged in the construction of the first horse-railroad (from Boston to Charlestown). In 1858–9 he removed with his family to San Francisco, Cal. Thus the Bronsdon race was 200 years in spanning the country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, as Phinehas is the first of record among the lineal descendants of Robert Bronsdon[1] to reside on the shores of the Pacific. In San Francisco he built the first street-railway on the Pacific slope, called the "Omnibus Railway," and others in Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, Cal., etc. He was Supt. of Street Railways in San Francisco for several years. His first wife, Sarah K. Loud, was an amiable and refined woman, and her death was a misfortune to her young family. She was of "Mayflower" ancestry.

Her father, Charles Loud, was b. probably in Pittston, Me., as he lived there in his early youth. He was son of Capt. Jacob Loud of Weymouth, Mass., a Revolutionary hero, who, after the war, went to Maine in 1790. He was descended from Elder William Brewster of "Mayflower" fame.

Charles Loud m. Jane Adelaide Sarah King, b. in New York City in 1806 and dau. of William King, a native of England, a mariner, who was lost at sea the same year his daughter was born.

(521) Milton Howard Bronsdon[7] (Phinehas, Jr.[6], Phinehas[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Milton Howard Bronsdon was the seventh child of (484) Phinehas Bronsdon[6], Jr., and Sarah K. (Loud), and was b. in San Francisco, Cal., June 5, 1864; m. at Big Spring, Neb., Apr. 20, 1890, Miss Elizabeth Morrison. Res. in Providence, R. I. Two children b. in Providence:

(523) i. *Milton Howard Bronsdon*[8], *Jr.*, b. Dec. 11, 1895.
(524) ii. *Hope Bronsdon*[8], b. Friday, Nov. 16, 1900, at 11.50, P. M.

Mr. M. H. Bronsdon learned the business of his father (constructing engineer). His first work of importance was done at the age of 21 years, while foreman of construction of two cable railways at Los Angeles, Cal., and afterward as master mechanic of one of them. He remained in Los Angeles from April, 1885, until May, 1889, when he went to Denver, Col., as manager of the Denver Tramway for seven months. He resigned his position in order to accept the office of superintendent of Providence Cable Tramway of Providence, R. I. In March, 1895, the road changed to electric motive power, and Mr. Bronsdon was appointed engineer-in-chief for the Union R.R. Co. of Providence, R.I., which position he now holds. In 1895 he designed and built the Inclined Counterweight System (his own patented invention) on the steep incline of College Street, Providence. In 1896, he built a similar railway at Morgan Park, Ill. In 1898, he built the Inclined Railway Systems on St. Anthony's Hill, at St. Paul, Minn.

He was one of the organizers of the "Providence Association of Mechanical Engineers," of which he was elected president for the year 1901. Mr. Bronsdon has given some valuable lectures before this Association, illustrating them by scientific experiments.

He is a thirty-second degree Free Mason. Mr. Bronsdon has manifested much interest in the family genealogy, and has defrayed the expense of a research among English records, with a view to ascertaining the parentage of Robert Bronsdon[1], the founder of the family in America.

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(485) Margaret Matilda Bronsdon[6] (Phinehas[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

She was dau. of (303) Phinehas Bronsdon, and b. in Milton, Jan. 11, 1824; m. by the Rev. Edward Beecher, in Boston, Apr. 4, 1848, Creighton Whitmore Parker, Sr., b. on Fort Hill, Boston, Mar. 10, 1824, son of Capt. William and Camilla (Wheelright) Parker. Capt. C. W. Parker d. Mar. 10, 1864, in the Straits of Rio (Java), and is interred in the English grave yard at Singapore, Farther India. (See Appendix, Parker.)

(485) MARGARET M. (BRONSDON) PARKER, AND
(526) MARGARET E. PARKER.

Mrs. Parker res. at 28 Lowell Street, Lynn. She has been an active member of the Unitarian Church at Lynn for 25 years, and is a life-long Unitarian. She owns the homestead of her Bronsdon ancestors in Milton, purchased previous to the Revolution.

Children, b. in Boston :

(525) i. *Creighton Whitmore*[7] *Parker, Jr.*, b. Oct. 23, 1854 ; m. Apr. 6, 1877, Harriet Moncrief Kinmonth Fitts; b. in Boston, July 6, 1849, and dau. of Robert Berkeley and Harriet Allen (Marsters) Fitts of Boston. Mr. Fitts was a printer and publisher at 22 School, and afterwards at 26 Washington Street, in the middle of the nineteenth century. He d. in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Creighton W. Parker have res. at 28 Lowell Street, Lynn, for nearly a quarter of a century.

Child :

(526) i. *Margaret Emmeline*[8] *Parker*, b. at 28 Lowell Street, Lynn, Aug. 30, 1880; is now a student at Boston University, College of Liberal Arts, Class of 1903. She is descended on her mother's side from the Lees of Manchester and Marblehead. The Cambridge Lees were of this race, which is related to the Lees of Virginia.

(527) ii. *Gorham Freeman Bassett*[7] *Parker*, b. May 1, 1856 ; m. July 25, 1884, Martha Marie, dau. of Dwight Sanderson and Patience A. (Aldrich) Elliott of Southampton, and b. Apr. 29, 1861.

Child :

(528) i. *Marion Abbie*[8] *Parker*, b. July 21, 1887, at Oneco, Conn.

(527) G. Bassett Parker d. June 19, 1901, at West Willington, Conn., and was buried at Milton, Mass., June 21. He was a man of excellent character, and beloved for his genial and kindly disposition. He suffered greatly from rheumatism for a few years before his death, but was able to attend to his duties as a telegrapher until the day he died. He was formerly in the retail shoe business at Florence, Mass.

(304) Hannah Bronsdon[5] (John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(304) Hannah Bronsdon[5], tenth child of (282) John Box Bronsdon and Abigail (Baker), was b. in Milton, Mass., Aug. 27, 1792; m. Apr. 21, 1816, at Easton, Mass., Thomas Allen, Jr., "yeoman and cordwainer," who was b. in Canton, Mass., May 25, 1792, and d. Jan. 31, 1858, in Milton. Mrs. Allen lived to the age of 88 years, and d. in Dorchester, at 1420 Dorchester Avenue, May 8, 1881.

Children, b. at Walpole, N. H.:

(529) i. *Henry Thomas*[6] *Allen,* b. May 22, 1818; m. Sarah Carpenter, and resided at Walpole, N. H., where he d. Nov., 1883. He was a farmer.

Children — (we have not their full record):

(530) i. *William*[7] *Allen,* m. and went to Peoria, Ill.
(531) ii. *Nellie*[7] *Allen,* m. —— Comstock.
(532) iii. *Stephen*[7] *Allen.*

(533) ii. *Lydia Vose*[6] *Allen,* b. Mar. 13, 1820; m. John Brown, who lived but a short time. She d. in Dorchester, Nov. 8, 1867. No children. She was a second wife, and her husband had children.

(534) iii. *Abigail Baker*[6] *Allen,* b. May 5, 1822; d. at Dorchester, Jan. 30, 1901, of cerebro-spinal meningitis. She had been an invalid for many years, and resided with her brother's widow, who cared for her. She is buried in the family lot at Milton Cemetery.

(535) iv. *Mary Harrison*[6] *Allen,* b. Nov. 6, 1824; m. first, Wm. Holmes, who d. Dec. 14, 1855; m. second, John Calder, whom she outlived, and d. Jan. 10, 1874.

(536) v. *Phineas Davenport*[6] *Allen,* b. Dec. 26, 1826; d. —— —, 1876; m. Olive H. Frost. Seven children. See below.

(537) vi. *Rebecca Ruggles*[6] *Allen,* b. in Milton; d. in infancy.

Biography of Mr. and Mrs. Allen.

(304) Hannah (Bronsdon) Allen was of a very lively temperament. She married Mr. Allen, who was a farmer, and they went to Walpole, N. H., to live, where they had purchased a farm at the solicitation of old Mr. Nathaniel Davenport of Milton, a neighbor of John Box Bronsdon, Hannah's father; Mr. Davenport represented the purchase as an attractive investment, but this proving to be a mistake, the young people returned to Milton, in 1832 the richer, only by a family of children. Mr. Allen's health failed, and he finally died in consumption. He was a kind husband, and his death left Hannah in a very sad frame of mind, but her natural cheerfulness returned in time. She removed from Milton to Dorchester, her daughters

accompanying her. Afterward Lydia, marrying, took her mother to live with her, and her old age was comfortable and contented.

Mrs. Allen used to relate that, when a girl, she had the honor of shaking hands with Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the great Napoleon, who stayed for a brief time at the Atherton Tavern, near her father's home in Milton.

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(536) PHINEAS DAVENPORT[6] ALLEN (HANNAH[5], JOHN BOX[4], BANT[3], BENJ.[2], ROBT.[1]).

PHINEAS DAVENPORT[6] ALLEN was b. Dec. 26, 1826, in Walpole, N. H.; m. OLIVE HOWARD Frost of Hancock, Me. Mr. Allen was a coppersmith and plumber, and had a good business. He was a member of the Boston Fire Department, and held the position of an engineer. He was a favorite with his friends, generous and whole-souled. His bravery was unquestioned. He d. in 1876 as the result of an accident.

Children:

(538) i. *Charles Oscar*[7] *Allen*, b. in Hancock, Me.; m. Letitia Reid. It was by the courtesy of Mr. Allen, who res. in Campello, that we were favored with a photographic copy of the old portrait of our ancestor, Bant Bronsdon, the father of John Box Bronsdon.

One Son:

(539) i. *Henry Irving*[8] *Allen*, b. —— —, 1875.

(540) ii. *Hannah Davenport*[7] *Allen*, b. in Dorchester; m. George W. Frost. See below. Six children.

(541) iii. *Emma Frances*[7] *Allen*, b. in Roxbury; m. and d. without children.

(542) iv. *Ella Frost*[7] *Allen*, b. in Roxbury; m. Clarence Redonnet; eleven children. Res. in West Roxbury.

(543) v. *Phineas Davenport*[7] *Allen, Jr.*, b. in Roxbury; m.; two children. See below.

(544) vi. *Olive Howard*[7] *Allen*, m. L. —— Roath. He d. in Dorchester. No children.

(545) vii. *George William*[7] *Allen*; unmarried.

Three others d. in infancy, of whom we have not the names.

Mrs. Roath and Mr. G. W. Allen res. with their mother in Dorchester.

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(543) PHINEAS DAVENPORT[7] ALLEN, JR. (PHINEAS[6], HANNAH[5], JOHN BOX[4], BANT[3], BENJ.[2], ROBT.[1]).

PHINEAS DAVENPORT[7] ALLEN, JR., was b. in Roxbury; m. ADELAIDE Boyd of Machias, Me.

Children:

(546) i. *John Eugene*[8] *Allen*, b. —— —, 1892.

(547) ii. *Arthur Ormsby*[8] *Allen*.

(**540**) Hannah Davenport[7] Allen (Phineas[6], Hannah[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Hannah Davenport[7] Allen m. George W. Frost, 1879. He is captain of Engine 41, Boston Fire Department.

Children:

(548) i. *Ralph Davenport[8] Frost*, b. Apr. 20, 1880.
(549) ii. *Nelson Edgar[8] Frost*, b. Apr. 20, 1880; d. at the age of 2½ mos.
(550) iii. *May Althea[8] Frost*, b. Apr. 26, 1882.
(551) iv. *Ardella Rose[8] Frost*, b. Feb. 1, 1886.
(552) v. *Harriet Beatrice[8] Frost*, b. June 6, 1889.
(553) vi. *George William[8] Frost, Jr.*, b. Feb. 20, 1892.

(306) William Bant Bronsdon[5] (John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

William Bant Bronsdon[5], the twelfth and youngest child of (282) John Box Bronsdon of Milton, Mass., was b. Sept. 21, 1798; m. Nov. 27, 1825, Elizabeth Bowman, dau. of James and Susanna (Hunt) Bowman of Milton, and b. June 16, 1803. She d. Nov. 23, 1860, and William Bant Bronsdon d. Nov. 9, 1859.

Children:

(554) i. *Rebecca Bowman Bronsdon*[6], b. June 8, 1829; d. Sept. 5, 1829.
(555) ii. *William Bant Bronsdon*[6], b. Feb. 26, 1830; d. Jan. 31, 1857. "A very promising young man."
(556) iii. *Elizabeth Bowman Bronsdon*[6], b. May 20, 1831; m. June 22, 1875, Daniel M. Farnum. No children. Res. in Dorchester.
(557) iv. *Abigail Bronsdon*[6], b. Apr. 17, 1833; d. Sept. 22, 1842. "A wonderfully sweet little singer."
(558) v. *Herman Bronsdon*[6], b. Mar. 29, 1835; d. Sept. 23, 1836.
(559) vi. *Frederick Herman Bronsdon*[6], b. June 23, 1838; m. Jan. 3, 1866, Martha Faxon Leeds. See below.

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(559) Frederick H. Bronsdon[6] (Wm. Bant[5], John Box[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Frederick H. Bronsdon[6] was b. in Milton, June 23, 1838; m. Jan. 3, 1866, Martha Faxon Leeds, who was b. in Melrose, Nov. 8, 1843, and dau. of Frederick Leeds (b. in Dorchester) and Elizabeth Coolidge (Johnson) Leeds (b. in Portsmouth, N. H.).

Three Children:

(560) i. *William Coolidge Bronsdon*[7], b. Oct. 24, 1866; d. June 15, 1870.
(561) ii. *Isabel Winfred Bronsdon*[7], b. Sept. 2, 1871.
(562) iii. *Helen Louise Bronsdon*[7], b. Aug. 14, 1875.

Biography.

(306) William Bant Bronsdon was a baker; his shop was on Randolph Avenue, Milton. He lived on Canton Avenue. At one time the family lived in the old Glover house next their father Bronsdon's. Rattlesnakes were not infrequent intruders in the neighborhood. One day Mrs. Bronsdon glanced out of her door at her little girl playing in the door-yard, when she saw something that startled her immeasurably. The little child was sitting perfectly still, gazing at a slender, waving head that peeped at her with bead-like eyes from over a log. Her mother knew it instantly for a rattle-

snake, but she kept her presence of mind and forced herself to call softly to the child, thus drawing her attention with some difficulty, and finally getting her at a safe distance, when she caught her up and bore her out of danger. On another occasion she was piling faggots in the brick oven, preparatory to lighting them, when a crotalus, or rattlesnake, fell from the wood upon the floor. Some lively scrambling resulted, and her husband, responding to her affrighted cry, rushed in and killed the unwelcome visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. Bronsdon were both fine singers. He led the church choir for years, and she was a member of it. The young people delighted in meeting at his house for a "sing" in the long winter evenings. Upon one occasion the time passed so pleasantly that it was unheeded. At last some one discovered that it was "one o'clock in the morning." A sudden departure ensued, and the guests hurried home to relieve the suspense of their wondering and anxious parents.

William Bant Bronsdon was a favorite with his brothers and sisters, partly because he was the youngest (they called him "Bantling" for a pet name), and also because he was a most lovable man, seeming with his name to have acquired the traits of the genial old Bants who were always favorites in their day and generation. His brother John's wife was named Elizabeth, also, but always called Eliza, or rather 'Liza. The young people always spoke of the two aunts as "Aunt 'Liza John" and "Aunt 'Liza Bant." The death of their son, William Bant Bronsdon[6], was a sad affliction to his parents. He was all that was good, and devoted himself to his parents' happiness and comfort in a most unselfish manner. The surviving son, Mr. Frederick Bronsdon, res. in Dorchester. He is a plumber. Mrs. Farnum also res. in Dorchester.

(285) Benjamin Bronsdon[4] of Milton, Mass. (Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt[1].).

[Known as Capt. Benjamin Bronsdon. See also (B 14) Part II.]

Benjamin Bronsdon[4] was the fourth child of (196) Capt. Bant Bronsdon and wife Elizabeth (Box) and grandson of John and Lydia (Story) Box, all of Boston. He was baptized at King's Chapel, Boston, Oct. 23, 1757. He m. first, Jan. 15, 1786, Miss Salley Kneeland of Roxbury, who d. July 4, 1791, aged 32 years; and he m. second, at Royalton, Mass., Martha (Patty) Farrar (not Polly, as the town records of Milton give it), who was b. in Shrewsbury, Mass., Aug. 26, 1769, and m. Benjamin Bronsdon at the home of her step-father, Rev. Joseph Lee (he officiated at the marriage), Apr. 24, 1796. Mrs. Bronsdon d. in Milton, Jan. 30, 1835, and is buried in Milton Cemetery. The Milton town records give the age of Mrs. Sally (Kneeland) Bronsdon, at death, as 22 years. This is an error. She was b. Oct. 20, 1759. Mr. Bronsdon d. Apr. 28, 1830, and is buried beside his second wife; the first wife is doubtless interred there, also, but no stone marks the spot. Benjamin and "Patty" Bronsdon are commemorated by one tombstone, before which is a "Revolutionary marker."

Children, two by the first wife, three by the second wife:

(563) i. *Salley Davis Bronsdon*[5], b. Sept. 23, 1786; m. Buker. See below.
(564) ii. *Fannie Bronsdon*[5], b. June 13, 1789; m. Robinson. See below.
(565) iii. *Benjamin Brown Bronsdon*[5], b. Dec. 19, 1796; d. Dec. 2, 1877. He was named for the Browns of Concord, Mass., his grandmother Farrar's family. He was for about thirty years the faithful and efficient foreman of the Adams estate in Milton. He never married.
(566) iv. *Charles Farrar Bronsdon*[5], b. Oct. 20, 1798. See below.
(567) v. *Caroline Bronsdon*[5], b. Dec. 13, 1802; m. Lawson. See below.

Biography.

(285) Benjamin Bronsdon, called Captain because he was captain of a militia company in Milton, was born in Boston on Beacon Hill. He was the next son in age to John Box Bronsdon, and a warm attachment existed between them, so that it was the most natural thing for Benjamin to come to Milton and make one of his brother's family on the marriage of the latter to Miss Abigail Baker, in 1774. As has been stated, it was necessary to comply with a law which compelled fatherless boys to be bound out to a trade, and John Box Bronsdon learned boot-making, Bant Bronsdon took up rope-making, and Benjamin became a butcher and marketman, while the

youngest brother, William, became a sailor. All these were money-making occupations, and Benjamin lost no time in establishing himself in business; but for awhile there was other occupation for the men of the colony. He, as well as his brother, engaged in the defence of the colony. The records at the State House, Boston, give the following:

"Benjamin Bronsdon, Milton, private, Capt. Josiah Vose's Co. Milton, Service from Apr. 13 to Apr. 26, 1776, 12 days in defence of the sea coast."

He was then about 19 years old.
A second record is as follows:

"Benjamin Bronsdon, Milton, Private, Capt. John Bradley's Co. Lemuel Robinson's Regt. Service 6 days after Concord fight and before completion of the standing army."

Benjamin established a market business in Boston. In 1784 he purchased land in Milton, on Canton Avenue, and built a handsome residence, which is standing and in good repair. He employed several men who performed the labor at his butchering establishment in Milton and his market in Boston. Every week-day he rode to Boston in his own chaise, a dignified and handsome man, of commanding presence, whose bearing, though lordly, was yet urbane. His manner of living was on a scale of great liberality. There were always guests in the house. The meals were served in ceremonious fashion, with attendance from a negro serving-man, who stood behind Capt. Bronsdon's chair to receive his orders.

Capt. Bronsdon's first wife died before the recollection of anyone now living, but Aunt Patty is well remembered by many of our older members. She was a dainty, graceful personage, whose slender waist could have been "spanned by your two hands." She was a great favorite with young and old. None of Capt. Bronsdon's descendants remain in Milton.

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(563) Salley Davis Bronsdon[5] (Benj.[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(563) Salley Davis Bronsdon[5] was the oldest child of (285) Benjamin Bronsdon[4] of Milton and his first wife, Sally (Kneeland). She was b. Sept. 23, 1786, and d. Sept. 3, 1882, at Colchester, Conn., at the age of 96 years. She m. first, "Lemuel Bowker of Boston to Miss Salley Davis Bronsdon, Nov. 17, 1806, at Dorchester" (public record). The name, however, is called Buker in the family. Mr. Buker died after 1820, and Mrs. Buker m. second, Mr. Ammi Cutter of Boston, Jan. 9, 1837. He was a retired merchant. One of Mrs. Buker's daughters married and went to Connecticut to reside, and after Mr. Cutter's death the widow went to her daughter's to live.

Children by first husband:

(568) i. *Almira*[6] *Buker*, b. —— —, 1807; m. Charles Wales of Dorchester, 1829; lived in Milton with her grandfather Bronsdon until her marriage, then res. in Dorchester until her death, in 1866.

Children, b. in Dorchester:

(569) i. *Sarah Louise*[7] *Wales*, b. 1823; m. 1857, Charles L. Raymond; res. in Colchester, Conn.; no children.

(570) ii. *Charles Henry*[7] *Wales*, b. 1843; m. in 1881, Lilla H. Royce; res. in Dorchester; no children.

(571) iii. *George Walter*[7] *Wales*, b. —— —, 1845; unmarried.

(572) ii. *Benjamin Bronsdon*[6] *Buker*, b. 1809; d. 1849, in Lisbon, Conn. He m. 1846, Matilda Earl; no children.

(573) iii. *Louisa*[6] *Buker*, b. 1814; d. 1880; m. Nathaniel M. Hayward, May 10, 1838, who was in the rubber business. He d. 1865. Mrs. Hayward had the care of her mother, who outlived her and who attained the greatest age of any Bronsdon in America, but there was one in England who lived to be 101 years old.

Seven Children, all b. in Colchester, Conn.:

(574) i. *Louisa*[7] *Hayward*, b. Feb. 5, 1839; m. Jan. 20, 1859, Theodore C. Weeks, and had:

(575) i. *Louise H.*[8] *Weeks*, b. Nov. 11, 1860.

(576) ii. *Kitty Eleanor*[8] *Weeks*, b. —— —, 1863.

(577) ii. *Mary Frances*[7] *Hayward*, b. Oct. 3, 1840; d. Nov. 18, 1868.

(578) iii. *William Henry*[7] *Hayward*, b. June 22, 1843; unmarried.

(579) iv. *Ellen*[7] *Hayward*, b. Feb. 2, 1846.

(580) v. *Isabella*[7] *Hayward*, b. Apr. 14, 1848.

(581) vi. *Annie*[7] *Hayward*, b. Sept. 10, 1855; m. Seneca H. Thresher, July 29, 1880.

Children:

(582) i. *Louisa H.*[8] *Thresher*, b. June 22, 1881.

(583) ii. *Harold M.*[8] *Thresher*, b. July 1, 1885.

(584) iii. *Marguerite Amili*[8] *Thresher*, b. Sept. 19, 1887.

(585) iv. *Frank Robinson*[8] *Thresher*, b. Nov. 30, 1894.

(586) v. *Gladys Laura*[8] *Thresher*, b. Aug. 9, 1896.

(587) vii. *George Nathaniel*[7] *Hayward*, b. Oct. 1, 1860; d. Oct. 30, 1862.

(588) iv. *Eleanor M.*[6] *Buker*, b. Oct. 11, 1820; d. Sept. 16, 1859, in Stoughton, at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Rebecca Gay (see No. 474), and is bur. in Evergreen Cemetery, Stoughton. On the death of her father, Eleanor, then a babe, was received into the family of her relative, Mr. John Bronsdon[5], and was regarded as a daughter of the house. She was possessed of very lovely traits of character.

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(564) Fannie Bronsdon[5] (Benj.[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Fannie Bronsdon[5] was the dau. of (285) Benjamin Bronsdon[4] by his first wife, Sally (Kneeland), and own sister to Mrs. Buker. She was b. in Milton, June 13, 1789; m. Oct. 27, 1810, James Robinson of Windham, Conn., and res. in Boston, where Mr. Robinson was for several years Principal of the Bowdoin Girls' Grammar School. The family removed to Cambridge. Mrs. Robinson d. —— —, 1874, and Mr. Robinson d. —— —, 1877. This couple had a number of children, all of whom died in youth, excepting James H. Robinson.

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(567) Caroline Bronsdon[5] (Benj.[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Caroline Bronsdon[5], dau. of (285) Benjamin Bronsdon and his second wife, Martha (Farrar), was b. in Milton, Mass., Dec. 13, 1802; m. in Boston, Mar. 15, 1831, Henry Lawson, and d. Jan. 3, 1882, in Norristown, Pa. Mr. Lawson d. in Norristown, Pa., Oct., 1868. He was b. in Birmingham, England, and arrived in this country Mar. 17, 1830. He had been previously married, and had one daughter.

Children, b. in Boston:

(590) i. *William Henry*[6] *Lawson*, b. Feb. 2, 1832. See below.
(591) ii. *George*[6] *Lawson*, b. Jan. 14, 1834; d. Oct. 3, 1835.
(592) } iii. *Charles*[6] *Lawson*, b. Feb. 8, 1836.
(593) } iv. *Caroline Bronsdon*[6] *Lawson*, b. Feb. 8, 1836.

Charles Lawson married and died without children, at Norristown, Pa., May 25, 1861, and his twin sister married William R. Brown in 1856. He was a Captain in the regular army, and is not now living. The widow of Charles and Mrs. Brown reside together.

Mrs. Caroline (Bronsdon) Lawson "was in all respects a splendid woman." Mr. Lawson was very successful. He was senior member of the firm of Lawson & Harrington, upholstery and fine furniture, 25 Washington Street, Boston.

(**566**) Charles Farrar Bronsdon[5] (Benj.[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Charles F. Bronsdon[5] was b. in Milton, Oct. 20, 1798; m. in Boston to Anne Ransom, Aug. 31, 1827, by Rev. J. D. Knowles, and d. July 3, 1834, at the age of 35 years, and is bur. in Milton Cemetery. He succeeded to his father's business and estate, but met with reverses which broke up the home in Milton about a year before his mother's death. His widow rem. to Lowell with their three children, Charles F. Bronsdon[6], Jr., Anne E. Bronsdon[6] and Henry A. Bronsdon[6] (see Suffolk Probate Records for Letters of Guardianship). Nothing further is known of this family except that it is supposed the sons went West, and the daughter met with an accident, from the effects of which she died.

(590) William Henry[6] Lawson (Caroline[5], Benj.[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

William Henry Lawson, b. in Boston, Feb. 2, 1832; m. Sept. 2, 1852, Hannah Brenton Gibbons of Chester Co., Pa.

Children, b. in Philadelphia, Pa.:

(594) i. *Mary Gibbons*[7] *Lawson*, b. June 4, 1853; m. Jan. 16, 1884, William Henry Leland, who was b. Aug. 8, 1848. Res. in Brooklyn, N. Y. They have two children, one b. in Philadelphia and one in Brooklyn.

(595) i. *Christine Bronsdon*[8] *Leland*, b. Aug. 23, 1888.
(596) ii. *William Henry*[8] *Leland, Jr.*, b. Jan. 10, 1895.

(597) ii. *Henry*[7] *Lawson*, b. Oct. 12, 1851.
(598) iii. *William Gibbons*[7] *Lawson*, b. Aug. 27, 1857.
(599) iv. *Charles Gibbons*[7] *Lawson*, b. Feb. 16, 1862; d. Mar. 27, 1864.

(**286**) Bant Bronsdon[4], Jr., of Boston, (Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

[See also (B 15) Part II.]

(286) Bant Bronsdon[4], Jr., was the fifth child of (196) Capt. Bant and Elizabeth (Box) Bronsdon, and was b. in Boston, and bapt. at King's Chapel, Jan. 30, 1760; m. first, Mary ———, who d. Mar. 25, 1784; second, Deborah, dau. of Ebenezer and Mary (Jenkins) Jackson, b. Mar. 1, 1761; d. June 12, 1801. Her parents were members of the "olde North Meeting-house" Society, and she had a brother who was prominent in Boston town affairs.

Children, by first wife:

(600) i. *Bant Bronsdon*[5], b. Feb. 14, 1782, bapt. at Trinity Church; d. single; was a tin-plate worker, and had a shop on Washington Street. His baptism is recorded "Bant of Bant and Mary Broadesden, Nov. 17, 1782."

By second wife:

(601) ii. *Harriet Adaline Smith Bronsdon*[5], b. Nov. 25, 1786; m. Mr. Peter Vallette, and res. in Boston and Cincinnati, O. Several children. See below.

(602) iii. *Sarah Carter Bronsdon*[5], b. June 25, 1789; m. Andrew Allison; had children. See below.

(603) iv. *Mary Jackson Bronsdon*[5], b. Feb. 9, 1791; m. David C. Allison. For children, see below.

(604) v. *Joseph Russell Bronsdon*[5], b. Mar. 12, 1793; removed to Montreal, Can. For his family, see below.

(605) vi. *Anne Lincoln Bronsdon*[5], b. May 2, 1795; m. Sept. 16, 1821, Lore Brigham of Dunbarton, N. H. She d. Dec. 23, 1884; was many years a widow, and a very lovely disposition. Her husband left her well provided for. She had one child, d. in infancy.

(606) vii. *George Washington Bronsdon*[5], b. Feb. 23, 1798; d. young.

(607) viii. *Paschal Smith Bronsdon*[5], b. Oct. 23, 1799; m. twice, and d. at Brighton, Me. Had one son, Leroy P., who d. single.

(286) Bant Bronsdon[4], Jr.

He inherited the physical characteristics of his Box ancestors. His grandfather and uncle Box died of consumption.

Mr. Bronsdon had a protracted illness, which prevented him from carrying out his plan of building a rope-walk, for which he had bought land on Leverett Street, Boston. He had learned the trade of a rope-maker from his Uncle John Box, Jr. Mr. Bronsdon's first wife may have been Mary

Ballard, as he bought out the Ballard heirs. His home was on Leverett Street, and attached to the house was a very pleasant, large, old-fashioned garden, shaded with trees. This land was afterward built upon, and the neighborhood is now very different from those days. His death is recorded in the *Columbian Centinel* of Apr. 13, 1799, as follows :

" In this Town Mr. Bant Bronsdon aged 39. His funeral will proceed from his dwelling house at Bartons Pt. tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. Relatives and friends are requested to attend."

The Bronsdons owned a pew in the Baptist Church on Salem Street. Mrs. Deborah Bronsdon undertook the administration of her husband's affairs, but died, and the estate was settled by Mrs. Curtis, sister of Mr. Bronsdon, Saml. Chamberlain of Boston, Joseph Newell of Charlestown, both merchants. Mrs. Curtis and Mr. Chamberlain were guardians to the children, and managed the estate so well that it increased greatly in value during the minority of the heirs. The children were brought up in the families of their uncles and aunts on the Bronsdon side.

Deeds in Suffolk Registry, bearing dates 1792, 1795 and 1796 of the Bant Bronsdon estate.

William and Sarah (Ballard) Hawes conveyed to Bant Bronsdon "a part of dwelling house of which the other part belonged to Mary Russell, Bartholomew Ballard and Daniel Ballard. Josiah Batcheller and wife Hannah (Ballard) also conveyed their part of the property which they had purchased of Elijah Ballard of Beverly and that portion set off to Mary Ballard." Hannah Ballard also deeded " Flatts at West Boston," on Leverett Street, to Bant Bronsdon.

The last of this estate was sold by Joseph Russell Bronsdon in 1844. The vacant land had been built over, a narrow street, Copper (now Brighton) laid out, and other improvements made by the guardians of the children for their benefit. The history of these children is given in detail in the following pages.

(601) HARRIET A. SMITH BRONSDON[5] (BANT[4], BANT[3], BENJ.[2], ROBT.[1]).

(601) HARRIET ADALINE SMITH BRONSDON[5] was the oldest daughter of (286) Bant Bronsdon[4], Jr., and his wife, Deborah (Jackson). She was b. in Boston, Nov. 25, 1786; m. Sept. 5, 1806, Peter VALLETTE, son of David and Abigail (Milliken) Vallette of Boston. Peter Vallette was b. in Boston, May 27, 1783; d. in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 3, 1825. Mrs. Vallette d. at Cincinnati, O., May 27, 1865. They were m. by Rev. Thomas Baldwin of Boston; public records give Oct. 19, 1806.

Children; records taken from family Bibles; only one is now living (May, 1901):

(608) i. *Henry*[6] *Vallette*, b. in Boston, July 11, 1807; d. in Cincinnati, O., June 8, 1879; m. Sally Julia Carley. Seven children. See below.

(609) ii. *Harriet*[6] *Vallette*, b. in Boston, Jan. 9, 1809; d. at Louisville, Ky., June 10, 1881; m. Oswald McDonald. Eight children. See below.

(610) iii. *Joseph*[6] *Vallette*, b. in Boston, Jan. 21, 1811; d. in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 13, 1824.

(611) iv. *Benjamin Ayers*[6] *Vallette*, b. in Boston, Dec. 15, 1813; d. in Cincinnati, O., May 13, 1832.

(612) v. *Henrietta Maria*[6] *Vallette*, b. in Cincinnati, O., May 9, 1815; d. July 14, 1842; single.

(613) vi. *Frederic Augustus*[6] *Vallette*, b. in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 9, 1817; d. at Glen Elder, Kan., June 25, 1890. See below.

(614) vii. *Adeline*[6] *Vallette*, b. Dec. 2, 1818; d. in infancy.

(615) viii. *Edward*[6] *Vallette*, b. in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 23, 1820; m. Selina Richards; no children. Res. at Albion, Ill. (Aug., 1900).

(616) ix. *Noble Smith*[6] *Vallette*, b. Aug. 9, 1822; d. aged 1 yr.

(617) x. *William Peter*[6] *Vallette*, b. in Cincinnati, O., May 13, 1825; d. at Albion, Ill., Nov. 13, 1896; m. Laura Williams. Fourteen children. See below.

BIOGRAPHY.

(601) Mrs. Harriet A. S. Vallette lost both parents by death when quite young. Mrs. Curtis became her guardian. As her father left an estate, his children were provided for. They were received into the homes of their father's relatives. Harriet (or, as sometimes spelled, "Harriot"), it is thought, went to reside with her Aunt Curtis. (See Sarah Bant Bronsdon.) Her property was managed by Samuel Chamberlain, merchant, of Boston, and Joseph Newell, merchant, of Charlestown, during her minority. At about 20 years of age she married Mr. Peter Vallette, who, on his father's side, was of Huguenot descent. His mother was the daughter of Mr.

Thomas Milliken of the North End of Boston, who was forced to leave Boston on account of his royalist principles. (See Appendix, Vallettes.) In 1814 the patrimony of Mrs. Vallette, consisting of real estate on Leverett Street, was sold, and, with her husband and four children, she emigrated to Ohio, then "a land of promise" for New Englanders. The Vallettes settled at Cincinnati. The journey was toilsome and Ohio seemed very much out of the world, but the Vallettes had plenty of courage. Mr. Vallette had been in the business of "coach-trimming" in Boston. From the old Directories we learn that his place of business was opposite the Common, on what is now Tremont Street. The Common then embraced Park Street and the Granary Burial Ground. Coach-trimming included the adjustment of leather and metal adjuncts to wheeled vehicles; also painting, as well as upholstering the inside of coaches in cloth, etc. It was an excellent business, and Mr. Vallette would doubtless have achieved success had he remained in Boston; but, when he left, business was exceedingly dull and money very scarce. His wife's brother had gone to Canada, her sisters were married and living in New Hampshire and Maine, and her youngest brother was at his Uncle William Bronsdon's, in Worcester County. The "West" was the subject of conversation everywhere, and rosy stories told of golden opportunities there. Mr. Vallette, however, did not live many years after he settled in Cincinnati, and Mrs. Vallette was left widowed with a large family of children, the youngest less than six months. Although greatly depressed by the loss of her excellent husband, Mrs. Vallette met her trials with fortitude. Her oldest son, Henry, who was 17 at the time of his father's death, was very like him, and Mrs. Vallette found in him a helper, as well as a solace to her affliction. Her home was in plenty and comfort with this son in the closing years of her life.

Mrs. Vallette was fond of useful reading, and inspired like tastes in the minds of her children. With her husband, she was charter member of the First Baptist Church in Cincinnati. Mr. Vallette was a deacon, and Mrs. Vallette kept up her interest in church all through her long and useful life. She abounded in reminiscences of her youth in Boston, and sometimes told the story of her mother Vallette's adventures in Lexington just before the battle, which is related, probably by Mr. Vallette's sister, in a letter to the *Transcript*, a Boston paper. (See Appendix, Vallette.)

It has been remarked of Mrs. Vallette, that she was inclined to assert her own opinions to the exclusion of others'; but without confidence and aggressiveness, the world would make slow progress. There was much in her life as a pioneer to develop self-reliance. She was certainly an admirable woman, who did her duty in times which demanded action as well as simple endurance, and thus proved herself worthy of the respect and gratitude of her numerous descendants.

(608) Henry[6] Vallette (Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(608) Henry Vallette, oldest child of (601) Harriet A. S. and Peter Vallette, was b. in Boston, on Nassau Street, July 11, 1807, and consequently was about 7 years old when he removed to Cincinnati, O., with his parents. He m. in Cincinnati, Sally Julia Carley, Sept. 25, 1828, who was dau. of Sally Gano (Thane) and Dr. William W. Carley of Blenheim, N. Y., where she was b. June 9, 1812, and d. in Cincinnati, July 30, 1846. Mr. Henry Vallette d. June 8, 1879.

Children, seven in number, all b. in Cincinnati, O.:

(618) i. *Julia Eliza*[7] *Vallette*, b. Oct. 11, 1829; d. Feb. 23, 1830.

(619) ii. *William Carley*[7] *Vallette*, b. Apr. 30, 1831; d. July 9, 1861, at Washington, D. C. He m. Oct. 6, 1858, Rosalind A. Smith, dau. of Elizabeth (Walton) and Caleb Blood Smith (Secretary of the Interior in President Lincoln's Cabinet). Mrs. Rosalind A. Vallette d. about 1865, Mr. Vallette having d. before her. They left one son:

(620) i. *William H.*[8] *Vallette*, b. in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 20, 1860; m. in Philadelphia, Pa., Fannie Bent Caldwell, who d. in Philadelphia, Mar. 23, 1899; W. H. Vallette d. in Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 7, 1896.

(621) iii. *Henry Miller*[7] *Vallette*, b. Nov. 19, 1833; d. in infancy.

(622) iv. *Henry Thane*[7] *Vallette*, b. Feb. 5, 1837; d. in infancy.

(623) v. *Laura*[7] *Vallette*, b. June 23, 1840; m. Mr. John A. Gano. See below.

(624) vi. *Sarah*[7] *Vallette*, b. Sept. 20, 1842; m. Mr. Henry Mills Day. See below.

(625) vii. *Julia*[7] *Vallette*, b. Feb. 27, 1845; d. Aug. 15, 1866; m. Richard B. Wright. See below.

Biography of (608) Henry Vallette.

Mr. Vallette was a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided for about sixty-five years. When a young man, he engaged in the hat and fur business; but later in life was a banker, with Roland Ellis. He had just severed this business connection, intending to form a new one, when his wife died, in 1846. She was a lady of singularly lovely character, and his grief at her loss so prostrated him that he relinquished his plans at the time and never afterward engaged in active business. He was a man of a high sense of personal and business honor, quick to resent any imputation on either. He was endowed with strong affections, though reserved in their expression, had great family pride, and ever showed himself most

generous as son, brother and parent. Although unable to go to school after he was fourteen years old, yet, as he possessed naturally a strong intellect and an excellent memory, he became a well-informed and intelligent man.

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(623) Laura[7] Vallette (Henry[6], Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(623) Laura Vallette, fifth child of (608) Henry and Sally J. (Carley) Vallette, was b. in Cincinnati, O., June 23, 1840; m. June 15, 1880, Mr. John A. Gano, b. May 17, 1826, and son of John A. and Catherine M. (Hubbell) Gano. Mr. Gano d. Jan. 15, 1898.

Children:

(626) i. *John Vallette*[8] *Gano*, b. July 3, 1881, in New York City; entered Harvard University, Class of 1904.

(627) ii. *Katherine Vallette*[8] *Gano*, b. Jan. 30, 1884, in Cincinnati, O.

Mrs. Gano res. at College Hill, Cincinnati, O., but is at the present time sojourning (1901) in Cambridge, with her children. Mr. Gano was a successful business man. He was a distant cousin of his wife's, being descended from the New York family of Gano, who were noted during the Revolutionary War for illustrious services, and have many professional and scholarly men among them.

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(624) Sarah[7] Vallette (Henry[6], Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(624) Sarah Vallette was the sixth child of (608) Henry and Sally J. (Carley) Vallette, and was b. Sept. 20, 1842, in Cincinnati, O.; m. Dec. 21, 1868, Henry Mills Day (see Day genealogy), and resides in New York City.

Children, b. in New York:

(628) i. *Laura Vallette*[8] *Day*, b. June 15, 1869.

(629) ii. *Henry Vallette*[8] *Day*, b. May 11, 1873.

(630) iii. *Sherman*[8] *Day*, b. Sept. 7, 1874.

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(625) Julia[7] Vallette (Henry[6], Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(625) Julia Vallette was the seventh and youngest child of (608) Henry and Sally J. (Carley) Vallette, and was b. Feb. 27, 1845, in Cincinnati, O.; m. Aug. 27, 1865, Richard B. Wright.

Mrs. Wright d. at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1866, and Mr. Wright d. at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 1886.

Child:

(631) i. *Julian Vallette*[8] *Wright*, b. Aug. 13, 1866, in Nashville, Tenn.; m. in Milwaukee, Mich., Oct. 12, 1895, Katherine Mason, dau. of Mary White (McClure) and George Gates Bellows. They have two children:

(632) i. *Vallette*[9] *Wright*, b. July 31, 1896, in Cincinnati, O.

(633) ii. *Thane Bellows*[9] *Wright*, b. May 1, 1899, at Milwaukee, Mich.

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(609) Harriet[6] Vallette (Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(609) Harriet[6] Vallette, second child of (601) Harriet A. S. (Bronsdon) and Peter Vallette, was b. in Boston on Portland Street, Jan. 9, 1809, and was six years old when she removed to Cincinnati, O., with her parents. She m. Aug. 17, 1829, Oswald McDonald of Cincinnati, who was b. in District of Columbia. He d. away from home in 1850. Mrs. McDonald d. at Louisville, Ky., June 10, 1881.

Children:

(634) i. *Julia*[7] *McDonald*, b. June —, 1830; d. young.

(635) ii. *Elizabeth*[7] *McDonald*, b. June 17, 1831; m. C. T. Wells. See below.

(636) iii. *Oswald*[7] *McDonald*, b. Aug. 6, 1835; d. Oct., 1835.

(637) iv. *Lucy Ann*[7] *McDonald*, b. Aug. 10, 1838; d. Sept., 1839.

(638) v. *Oswald*[7] *McDonald*, b. Jan. 30, 1840; d. Aug., 1862. Mr. O. McDonald belonged to the 6th Kentucky Regt., C. S. A. This regiment, with the 8th and 9th, formed the famous "Orphan Brigade." He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh. While on the march to Baton Rouge, in August, 1862, he was drowned (smothered in quicksand).

(639) vi. *Charles*[7] *McDonald*, b. May 1, 1841; d. Mar. 19, 1870, was in the Southern army.

(640) vii. *Henry*[7] *McDonald*, b. Aug. 6, 1835; d. May 11, 1888; m. Oct. 24, 1865, Elizabeth Rose Evans, dau. of Mr. S. Evans, of Welsh descent. She d. Sept. 5, 1888. Two children, one of whom d. young in 1889; the other:

(641) i. *Silas*[8] *McDonald*, a dentist, m., and has children. Cannot obtain his record.

(642) viii. *Henrietta Vallette*[7] *McDonald*, b. Mar. 22, 1845; m. W. R. McKenzie. See below.

(635) Elizabeth Vallette[7] McDonald (Harriet[6], Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

She was the second child of (609) Harriet (Vallette) and Oswald McDonald, and was b. in Cincinnati, O., June 17, 1831; m. at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 1, 1849, Columbus Theodore Wells, who was b. in Jefferson Co., Ky., Dec. 5, 1824. He is a dealer in marbles, of the firm of Wells Brothers, Madisonville, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells celebrated their golden wedding, Nov. 1, 1899. To them have been born twelve children, ten of whom are living, three at Waco, Tex.; one in Christian Co., Ky.; one at Hanson, Ky.; and the other five at Madisonville.

Children:

(643) i. *Katie Valeria*[8] *Wells*, b. Sept. 9, 1850; m. R. M. Glover. See below.

(644) ii. *Theodore Henry*[8] *Wells*, b. Apr. 29, 1852; m. H. L. Trimble. See below.

(645) iii. *Homer*[8] *Wells*, b. Apr. 9, 1854; m. Ruby McGee. See below.

(646) iv. *Charlie*[8] *Wells*, b. Aug. 29, 1856; d. June 30, 1875.

(647) v. *Emma*[8] *Wells*, b. Jan. 14, 1859; m. J. W. Gooch. See below.

(648) vi. *John Frank*[8] *Wells*, b. Jan. 4, 1861; m. Queen Jackson. See below.

(649) vii. *Minnie Lee*[8] *Wells*, b. July 30, 1863; m. J. A. Cheek. See below.

(650) viii. *Major James*[8] *Wells*, b. Oct. 4, 1865; m. Annie B. Sugg. See below.

(651) ix. *Henrietta*[8] *Wells*, b. Sept. 21, 1867; res. with parents.

(652) x. *Sallie*[8] *Wells*, b. Apr. 16, 1871; m. Thomas Warren Rash, Sept. 19, 1894, who d. at Los Angeles, Cal., Mar. 11, 1896.

(653) xi. *Walter S.*[8] *Wells*, b. Mar. 5, 1873; res. with parents.

(654) xii. *Jacob Wirt*[8] *Wells*, b. Sept. 22, 1875; res. with parents.

Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Wells.

Nov. 1, 1849—1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells were married in Louisville, Ky., by Rev. J. S. Kirtly, who is still living. This Golden Wedding was celebrated in a fitting manner. Cards had been issued to friends, and at the appointed time these guests began to arrive at the home of the bride and groom of fifty years ago.

Their beautiful home was on this occasion more beautiful than ever. It was handsomely decorated, and the couple were all smiles to welcome those who came to honor the event. While it is true there are wrinkles on the faces, and the hair has whitened on the heads of these good people, yet their hearts are still young and warm.

The guests were invited out to a luncheon, and not Epicurus could have gotten up a more tempting array of good things than did the ones who prepared the food for the guests.

Friends did not forget to send to them many tokens of kind remembrance. Silverware lined with gold, and some of pure gold, besides glass and other gifts of value, were sent. There were presents from friends both far and near, valued for their intrinsic worth, but still more on account of the motives that prompted the giving.

Mr. Wells and his bride looked well on this occasion. They were happy. For fifty years they have traveled on life's journey side by side. While perhaps at times the pathway was not entirely smooth, yet the two together surmounted all obstacles. They have reared a large family of children; twelve have been born to them, ten of whom remain on earth to bless their declining days. Not one of these has ever brought aught but honor and happiness to their parents.

While Mr. and Mrs. Wells are yet vigorous for their years, it is certain that the most of life is behind them. The shadows are lengthening; they have ascended to the top of the hill of life, and are going down the decline that leads to the separation of things of this world from the world to come. The step is not quite so elastic, the eye not quite so bright, the hopes not quite so high as when, a half century ago, these two started out in life together.

Very few people have been blessed as these have been. Others have been bereaved of companions. Others, who started out on the same journey in life with them, have dropped out of the race. They have been blessed and have, in their turn, been a blessing to others. May their last days be their brightest and happiest and their best. — From *Glenn's Graphic*, Madisonville, Ky.

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(643) Katie Valeria[8] Wells (Elizabeth V.[7], Harriet[6], Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Katie Valeria Wells, dau. of (635) Elizabeth V. and C. T. Wells, was b. Sept. 9, 1850; m. at Calhoun, Ky., Sept. 9, 1870, Robert M. Glover. Mrs. Glover d. Feb. 18, 1897.

Six Children:

(655) i. *Lizzie*[9] *Glover*, b. Nov. 21, 1871; d. Dec. 24, 1895; m. Nov. 21, 1889, at Calhoun, Ky., James Tanner, and had child:

(656) i. *Oswald*[10] *Tanner*, b. —— —, ——

(657) ii. *Sallie*[9] *Glover*, b. July 10, 1874; m. —— —, ——, at Calhoun, Ky., Washington Bieler, and has two children:

(658) i. *Elizabeth*[10] *Bieler*, b. —— —, ——
(659) ii. *Lottie*[10] *Bieler*, b. —— —, ——

(660) iii. *Walker*[9] *Glover*, b. —— —, ——
(661) iv. *David*[9] *Glover*, b. —— —, ——
(662) v. *William*[9] *Glover*, b. —— —, ——
(663) vi. *Homer*[9] *Glover*, b. —— —, ——

(644) Theodore Henry[8] Wells (Elizabeth V.[7], Harriet[6], Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Oldest son of (635) Elizabeth V. and C. T. Wells. He was b. Apr. 29, 1852; m. Jan. 24, 1882, Harriet Lawrence Trimble, at Paducah, Ky. He is a physician and res. at Hanson, Ky.

Four Children:

(664) i. *Trimble Theodore[9] Wells*, b. Aug. 3, 1884.
(665) ii. *Helen Elizabeth[9] Wells*, b. Sept. 16, 1888.
(666) iii. *Lorena Lawrence[9] Wells*, b. Apr. 24, 1891.
(667) iv. *Mary Dudley[9] Wells*, b. Mar. 17, 1894.

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(645) Homer[8] Wells (Elizabeth V.[7], Harriet[6], Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

He is the third child of (635) Elizabeth V. and C. T. Wells, and was b. Apr. 9, 1854; m. Dec. 2, 1885, Ruby McGee of Waco, Tex.

Child:

(668) i. *Homer[9] Wells, Jr.*, b. Mar. 8, 1891, at Waco, where the family resides.

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(647) Emma[8] Wells (Elizabeth V.[7], Harriet[6], Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

She is the fifth child of (635) Elizabeth V. and C. T. Wells, and was b. Jan. 14, 1859; m. Sept. 11, 1883, Joseph W. Gooch, at Madisonville, Ky. Mr. Gooch and Mr. John Frank Wells are dealers and manufacturers of granite and marble monuments, under the firm name of J. W. Gooch & Co. They res. at Waco, Tex.

Children:

(669) i. *Aubrey Lytton[9] Gooch*, b. Aug. 2, 1884.
(670) ii. *Wilby T.[9] Gooch*, b. Dec. 22, 1885.
(671) iii. *Clyde[9] Gooch*, b. Dec. 18, 1887; d. June 3, 1888.
(672) iv. *Joseph Harold[9] Gooch*, b. Sept. 9, 1889.
(673) v. *Edith Louise[9] Gooch*, b. Sept. 3, 1893; d. Dec. 6, 1893.
(674) vi. *Elizabeth Lucile[9] Gooch*, b. Apr. 17, 1895.
(675) vii. *Joe W.[9] Gooch, Jr.*, b. Nov. 13, 1900.

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(648) John Frank[8] Wells (Elizabeth V.[7], Harriet[6], Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

John Frank Wells, sixth child of (635) Elizabeth V. and C. T. Wells, was b. Jan. 4, 1861; m. at Waco, Tex., Mar. 28, 1889, Queen Jackson. Mr. Wells is in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Gooch, in the marble monument business. He res. at Waco, Tex.

Children:

(676) i. *Ola*[9] *Wells*, b. Dec. 14, 1889.
(677) ii. *Jackson B.*[9] *Wells*, b. Aug. 10, 1891.

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(649) Minnie Lee[8] Wells (Elizabeth V.[7], Harriet[6], Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Minnie Lee Wells, seventh child of (635) Elizabeth V. and C. T. Wells, was b. July 30, 1863; m. at Madisonville, Ky., Rev. John S. Cheek, July 30, 1885. Mr. Cheek is pastor of the First Baptist Church at Russellville, Ky.

Four Children:

(678) i. *John Frank*[9] *Cheek*, b. Apr. 26, 1886.
(679) ii. *Major Oswald*[9] *Cheek*, b. Jan. 2, 1889.
(680) iii. *Oscar Henry*[9] *Cheek*, b. Dec. 4, 1894.
(681) iv. *Laurence McKenzie*[9] *Cheek*, b. Aug. 12, 1898.

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(650) Major James[8] Wells (Elizabeth V.[7], Harriet[6], Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Major J. Wells is the eighth child of (635) Elizabeth V. and C. T. Wells; was b. Oct. 4, 1865; m. Oct. 30, 1897, Annie Belle Sugg. They res. at Madisonville, Ky. He deals in granite monuments, marble tiling, stone curbing, etc.

One Child:

(682) i. *James Donald Wells*, b. Aug. 29, 1897.

The remaining children of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Wells, viz., Henrietta, Walter S. and Jacob W. Wells, reside with their parents and are unmarried.

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(642) Henrietta Vallette[7] McDonald (Harriet[6], Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Henrietta V. McDonald was the eighth and youngest child of (609) Harriet (Vallette) and Oswald McDonald, and was b. Mar. 22, 1845; m. Oct. 13, 1869, William Roderick McKenzie, son of Alexander and Rosa L. (Biggs) McKenzie. Mr. McKenzie d. in New Orleans, Apr. 1, 1877. Mrs. McKenzie res. at Louisville, Ky.

Children:

(683) i. *William Henry*[8] *McKenzie*, b. Nov. 27, 1870; d. 1872.
(684) ii. *Frederick Vallette*[8] *McKenzie*, b. Sept. 7, 1873; single.
(685) iii. *Laura Custis*[8] *McKenzie*, b. Oct. 28, 1874.

Alexander McKenzie, the father of William R., came to Charleston, S. C., when 21 years of age. He was b. Apr. 20, 1803, and married Rosa Letitia, dau. of James and Anne Biggs (b. Aug. 21, 1807). They had ten children, of whom the fourth was William R. McKenzie, b. in Cheraw, S. C., Aug. 17, 1835. His father dying in 1846, he was sent to Hanover College in Indiana. After leaving college he lived for awhile at Mobile, Ala., and then in New Orleans, La., where he was in 1861. He enlisted in the 21st Louisiana Infantry, C.S.A.; through promotion became Captain of Co. C; served until surrendered in 1865. He returned to New Orleans, where he resided until his death.

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(613) Frederic Augustus[6] Vallette (Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(613) Frederic Augustus Vallette, sixth child of (601) Harriet A. S. (Bronsdon) and Peter Vallette, was b. in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 9, 1817; d. at Glen Elder, Kans., June 25, 1890; is buried at Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo. He m. July 23, 1845, Marcy Ann Field of South Scituate, R. I. She was b. Mar. 25, 1816; her parents were Thomas and Thankful (Winsor) Field. Her lineal ancestor was John Field, who came to Rhode Island in 1637 with Roger Williams, and settled at Field's Point.

Frederic A. Vallette was employed by his brother Henry in the hat and fur trade until 1855, when he removed to Belleville, Ill., and engaged in the lumber business. He sawed the lumber on an eighteen-acre tract of land north of Cairo, Ill., and made cracker boxes to send hardtack in to the soldiers of the Union Army. He was much annoyed by attacks from a band of guerillas led by the noted Jeff Thompson. Twice his mill was burned. Mr. Vallette much resembled his mother in many of her finer traits. He belonged to the Baptist Church. His widow resides at Glen Elder, Kans., with her son, Thomas Bronsdon[7] Vallette.

Children, seven in number, as follows:

(686) i. *Julia Anne*[7] *Vallette*, b. at Cincinnati, Aug. 23, 1847; m. Theodore Cornelius Coffey and res. at Tonica, Ill. Mr. Coffey is a Baptist minister. Five children. See below.

(687) ii. *Horace Field*[7] *Vallette*, b. Sept. 18, 1849, at Cincinnati; m. Emily Woods and had seven children. See below. He m. second, Mrs. L. E. Haines.

(688) iii. *Thomas Bronsdon*[7] *Vallette*, b. Sept. 16, 1851, at Cincinnati, O.; m. Fannie Jane Atherton; res. at Glen Elder, Kans.; five children; see below.

(689) iv. *Charles Augustus*[7] *Vallette*, b. Mar. 9, 1854; m. S. E. Loomis; four children. Res. at St. Louis, Mo. See below.

(690) v. *Frederic P.*[7] *Vallette*, b. Mar. 20, 1856, at Belleville, Ill.; m. Clara Lee, Sept. 3, 1879. Res. at St. Louis, Mo. One child:

(691) i. *Annie Lee*[8] *Vallette*, b. in St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 30, 1881.

(692) vi. *Harriet Maria*[7] *Vallette*, b. June 20, 1859, at Belleville, Ill.; m. David Hicks Thomasson; four children. Res. in Glen Elder, Kans. See below.

(693) vii. *William Henry*[7] *Vallette*, b. —— —, ——; unmarried, and res. at Lansing, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Vallette visited their relatives in Boston in January, 1851. They had with them their oldest two children.

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(686) Julia Anne Vallette[7] (Frederic A.[6], Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(686) Julia Anne Vallette[7], first child of Frederick A. and Marcy (Field) Vallette was b. at Cincinnati, O., Aug. 23, 1847; m. Rev. Theodore Cornelius Coffey, Jan. 28, 1875, at Upper Alton, Ill.

Children of Rev. and Mrs. Coffey:

(694) i. *Marian Grace*[8] *Coffey*, b. in Appleton, Wis., July 5, 1878.

(695) ii. *Roy Vallette*[8] *Coffey*, b. in Spencer, Ind., Oct. 25, 1879.

(696) iii. *Margaret Ruth*[8] *Coffey*, b. in Sabetha, Kans., Aug. 28, 1883.

(697) iv. *Carrie Laura*[8] *Coffey*, b. in Yates Centre, Kans., July 20, 1886.

(698) v. *Mary Alice*[8] *Coffey*, b. in Griggsville, Ill., June 15, 1890; d. Dec. 27, 1891.

They res. at Tonica, Ill.

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(687) Horace Field[7] Vallette (Frederick A.[6], Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(687) Horace Field[7] Vallette, second child of Frederick A. and Marcy (Field) Vallette, was b. Sept. 18, 1849, at Cincinnati, O.; m. Miss Emily Woods at Marysville, Kans., Oct. 24, 1871. She was b. at Scales Mound, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Sept. 22, 1854, and was dau. of Curtis Woods (b. Jan. 11, 1816, near Rogersville, Tenn.; d. Oct. 24, 1888), and Jane Elizabeth Woods (b. Aug. 28, 1823; d. Mar. 5, 1893). Mrs. Emily Vallette d. at Glen Elder, Kans., Sept. 22, 1895. The Vallettes are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Vallette is a merchant at Glen Elder.

He m. second, Mrs. Louisa Ellen (Woods) Haines, on Feb. 24, 1898, at Randolph, Kans., a sister of his first wife; she was b. Feb. 27, 1857, at Scales Mound, Ill. To the union of Horace F. and Emily Vallette were b. seven children, all at Glen Elder:

(699) i. *Halcyon Bird*[8] *Vallette*, b. June 7, 1873; d. Feb. 2, 1874.

(700) ii. *Fannie Evangeline*[8] *Vallette*, b. Nov. 21, 1874.

(701) iii. *Julian Frederic*[8] *Vallette*, b. Feb. 14, 1878.

(702) iv. *Curtis Eugene*[8] *Vallette*, b. Aug. 14, 1881.

(703) v. *Horace Bernard*[8] *Vallette*, b. Oct. 24, 1882.

(704) vi. *Ruth Opal*[8] *Vallette*, b. Jan. 1, 1889.

(705) vii. *Esther Lorene*[8] *Vallette*, b. May 11, 1894.

(688) THOMAS BRONSDON[7] VALLETTE (FREDERIC A.[6], HARRIET A. S.[5], BANT[4], BANT[3], BENJ.[2], ROBT.[1]).

(688) THOMAS BRONSDON[7] VALLETTE, third child of (613) Frederic Augustus and Marcy A. (Field) Vallette, was b. in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 16, 1851; m. at Cairo, Ill., Oct. 25, 1872, FANNIE JANE Atherton; b. Sept. 5, 1853, at Thebes, Ill., and dau. of Francis Decatur Atherton (b. at Villa Ridge, Ill., Oct. 5, 1824), and Marilla J. (Nicker) (b. 1852 in Mississippi Co., Mo., and d. 1861).

Thomas Bronsdon[7] Vallette resides at Glen Elder, Kans., and with him lives his widowed mother. He is a merchant.

Six Children:

(706) i. *Ernest Bernard*[8] *Vallette*, b. Oct. 10, 1873, at Upper Alton, Ill.; m. Sept. 7, 1896, Maude Kinney of Tacoma, Wash.
(707) ii. *Thomas Charles*[8] *Vallette*, b. Dec. 5, 1875, in Alexander Co., Ill.
(708) iii. *Frank Edward*[8] *Vallette*, b. Dec. 18, 1878, in Alexander Co., Ill.
(709) iv. *Howard Leslie*[8] *Vallette*, b. Dec. 1, 1882, in Alexander Co., Ill.; d. Sept. 20, 1894, as the result of an accident on the railroad.
(710) v. *Margaret Irene*[8] *Vallette*, b. June 4, 1891, at Glen Elder, Kans.
(711) vi. *Lyle Herbert*[8] *Vallette*, b. Nov. 27, 1893, at Glen Elder, Kans.

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(689) CHARLES AUGUSTUS[7] VALLETTE (FREDERIC A.[6], HARRIET A. S.[5], BANT[4], BANT[3], BENJ.[2], ROBT.[1]).

He was the fourth child of (613) Frederic A. and Marcy A. (Field) Vallette, and was b. in Cincinnati, O., Mar. 9, 1854; m. Oct. 13, 1886, SARAH ELIZABETH Loomis, who was b. in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 23, 1853, and dau. of Charles Pierpont Loomis (b. at Whately, Mass., May 10, 1829; d. at Hartford, Conn., Apr. 10, 1890) and Helen Amelia Loomis (b. in Northampton, Mass., Nov. 5, 1827; d. at Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 24, 1892).

Children:

(712) i. *Helen*[8] *Vallette*, b. Aug. 13, 1887.
(713) ii. *Julian Loomis*[8] *Vallette*, b. Aug. 9, 1888.
(714) iii. *Frederic Field*[8] *Vallette*, b. Dec. 31, 1891.
(715) iv. *Alice May*[8] *Vallette*, b. July 26, 1894.

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(692) HARRIET MARIA[7] VALLETTE (FREDERIC A.[6], HARRIET A. S.[5], BANT[4], BANT[3], BENJ.[2], ROBT.[1]).

She was the sixth child of (613) Frederic A. and Marcy A. (Field) Vallette, and was b. in Belleville, Ill., June 20, 1859; m. in Kansas City, Kans., Oct. 31, 1888, David Hicks THOMASSON, who was b. Aug. 2, 1859, near Dickson,

Webster Co., Ky., and son of David Hicks and Eliza (Mulhern) Thomasson (the former b. Aug. 25, 1825, in Webster Co., and the latter b. Nov. 23, 1832, at Cairo, Henderson Co., Ky.).

Children:

(716) i. *Thomas Henry*[8] *Thomasson*, b. Oct. 12, 1889.
(717) ii. *Mary Elizabeth*[8] *Thomasson*, b. Mar. 20, 1893.
(718) iii. *Herbert David*[8] *Thomasson*, b. Sept. 17, 1894.
(719) iv. *Russell Wells*[8] *Thomasson*, b. Dec. 3, 1896.

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(615) Edward[6] Vallette (Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Edward[6] Vallette, eighth child of (601) Harriet A. S. and Peter Vallette, was b. in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 23, 1820, and is now the only surviving child of that couple. He m. at Wabash, Ind., Miss Selena Richards, dau. of William and Anna Richards. They resided in Pleasantville, Ind., where Mr. Vallette was an elder in the Christian Church for twenty years. On the breaking up of his home in Pleasantville he went to Albion, Ill., where he is now with the family of his late brother, William P. Vallette. In 1849 Mr. Vallette went to California.

Although Mr. Vallette is quite aged and somewhat infirm, he has cheerfully assisted with records and recollections of his family relations, both past and present, and has collected and arranged the names of some twenty-five families. He has no children of his own, but is a favorite with his numerous nieces and nephews. His genealogical work is a fine example of careful, finished records.

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(617) William Peter[6] Vallette (Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

He was the tenth and youngest child of (601) Harriet A. S. and Peter Vallette, and was b. in Cincinnati, O., May 13, 1825; d. Nov. 13, 1896, in Albion, Ill. He m. Aug. 4, 1843, in Dearborn County, Ind., Miss Laura Williams, dau. of John Williams (b. in Indiana; d. in Hamilton County, O., July 8, 1851). Mrs. Vallette resides in Albion, Ill., and with her is her widowed daughter, Mrs. Hallam, and grandchildren, and her brother-in-law, Edward Vallette.

Mr. W. P. Vallette was an elder in the Christian Church at Albion, Ill., for several years. He served in the Civil War in the 152d Ill. Vols. Mr. and Mrs. Vallette had fourteen children, eleven of whom are living. The first child was b. in Dearborn County, Ind., the next seven in Hamilton County, O., and the last six in Albion, Ill. Ten daughters and two sons have married and all have families, the greater number of whom live near their mother.

Children:

(720) i. *Henrietta Maria*[7] *Vallette*, b. Nov. 9, 1844; m. July 18, 1864, Saml. Hallam. He d. Oct. 27, 1876. They have had six children; two are not living; four are married.

(721) ii. *Mary Louise*[7] *Vallette*, b. Oct. 5, 1845; m. Aug. 27, 1865, John L. Hallam, cousin of Saml. They have had eleven children.

(722) iii. *William Henry*[7] *Vallette.* See below.

(723) iv. *Louis Edward*[7] *Vallette*, b. Apr. 19, 1849; m. Jan. 6, 1870, Sarah E. Taylor.

Children (George d. in infancy):

i. *Leonard*[8] *Vallette*, b. Dec. 20, 1871; m. Ellen Nettleton.

ii. *Wm. John*[8] *Vallette*, b. Aug. 5, 1875; d. Sept., 1899; m. Apr. 20, 1898, Prudence West and had one son, b. Jan. 30, 1899.

(724) v. *Laura Jane*[7] *Vallette*, b. Nov. 21, 1850; d. Sept. 16, 1866.

(725) vi. *Thomas Bronsdon*[7] *Vallette*, b. Jan. 21, 1852; d. Dec. 13, 1872.

(726) vii. *Julia Branch*[7] *Vallette*, b. Nov. 10, 1854; m. July 4, 1875, Thomas Frankland; has children (Philip and Laura), both m., and five others.

(727) viii. *Sarah Elizabeth*[7] *Vallette*, b. Jan. 5, 1857; m. Apr. 12, 1877, John Hallam, who d. 1895; has children, Philip and Cordelia.

(728) ix. *Harriet Bronsdon*[7] *Vallette*, b. Sept. 21, 1858; m. June 5, 1889, John Seifert; children, Orville and Roland.

(729) x. *Isabella*[7] *Vallette*, b. Dec. 27, 1860; m. 1880, Peter J. Seifert and d. May 12, 1895. Mr. Seifert then m. Maggie Hallam, niece of his first wife. Four children by first wife.

(730) xi. *Adaline*[7] *Vallette*, b. Dec. 18, 1862; m. Mar. 28, 1883, Nathan Wilber Byrne; two children, Sarah L. and Ada M. Res. at Calhoun, Ill.

(731) xii. *Clara Williams*[7] *Vallette*, b. Feb. 22, 1865; m. Dec. 9, 1885, Wm. W. Frankland; has three children, Myrtle, Florence A. and Roy.

(732) xiii. *Ella*[7] *Vallette*, b. June 30, 1867; m. June 8, 1869, Benj. Taylor of Albion, Ill.; three children, Clarence A., Maud and Russell.

(733) xiv. *Grace*[7] *Vallette*, b. Mar. 24, 1869; m. Sept. 3, 1890, James Moody of Albion, Ill.; two children, Halbert L. and Irena.

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(722) William Henry[7] Vallette (William P.[6], Harriet A. S.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

He was the third child of (617) William P. and Laura (Williams) Vallette, and was b. near Cincinnati, O., Apr. 16, 1847; m. at Knoxville, Missouri, Widow Hannah J. (Newbrey) McKinnis, b. Aug. 12, 1860, near

Cincinnati, O. She had one son, Artie Clement McKinnis, b. June 1, 1872, who lived with Mr. Vallette. Mrs. McKinnis became the wife of Mr. Vallette, Jan. 24, 1878. Mr. Vallette was a minister of the "Christian Denomination," and had charge of all the churches of that faith in Rock County, Kansas. He was enthusiastic and self-sacrificing in his chosen work. In the winter of 1900 he rode many miles in a severe storm, to officiate at a funeral. The exposure brought on an illness from which he died, Dec. 5, 1900. He left three children:

(737) i. *Joseph Preston*[8] *Vallette*, b. Nov. 28, 1878, at Knoxville, Mo.
(738) ii. *Edward Franklin*[8] *Vallette*, b. Dec. 2, 1881, in Osborne Co., Kans.
(739) iii. *Iona Ellen*[8] *Vallette*, b. Feb. 28, 1886, in Osborne Co., Kans.

(602) Sarah Carter Bronsdon[5] (Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Sarah Carter Bronsdon[5] was the third child of (286) Bant and Deborah (Jackson) Bronsdon, and was b. in Boston, June 25, 1789; m. Andrew Allison, Feb. 12, 1810, and d. at Concord, N. H., May 1, 1865. Mr. Allison was b. at Dunbarton, N. H., Sept. 18, 1782, and d. Feb. 12, 1822, at Northport, Me. In September, 1810, the family had removed to Castine, Me.

Children:

(740) i. *Sarah Catherine[6] Allison*, b. at Castine, Me., Nov. 22, 1810; m. Rev. Mr. French. See below.

(741) ii. *Mary Anne[6] Allison*, b. at Castine, Me., Sept. 15, 1812; d. July 16, 1873.

(742) iii. *Andrew[6] Allison*, b. Dec. 28, 1814; d. Apr. 12, 1845, single.

(743) iv. *Frederick[6] Allison*, b. at Castine, Me., May 11, 1817; m. first, Mrs. Hannah (Clark) Savory, Aug. 29, 1874, who d., and he then m. her sister, Miss Jeanette Clark, July 28, 1883. They res. in Concord, N. H., at 93 State Street, which has been Mr. Allison's home for 57 years. When a young man, he was a book-binder; and in 1847, was employed by Damrell & Moore, Boston. He is now at the age of 84, nearly; in good health, with hearing and eyesight unimpaired. He has always derived much enjoyment from books, and read the history of Josephus at the age of 13 years, by firelight, during the winter evenings. There are no children.

(744) v. *Harriet[6] Allison*, b. Sept. 18, 1819; d. Sept. 19, 1821.

(745) vi. *Harriet Adaline[6] Allison*, b. July 12, 1822, at Northport, Me. (her father d. Feb. 12, 1822). She d., single, Mar. 17, 1848.

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(740) Sarah Catherine[6] Allison (Sarah C.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(740) Sarah Catherine[6] Allison was b. at Castine, Me., Nov. 22, 1810; m. Apr. 9, 1839, Rev. Henry S. G. French of Boscawen, N. H. He was a missionary, and, with his bride, departed for Bankok, Siam, where he d. in 1842.

Child:

(746) i. *Henry Allison[7] French*, b. at Bankok, Siam, May 10, 1841. On the death of his father, Mrs. French returned with her infant son to New Hampshire, and lived at the home of their relatives (mother and brothers) at 93 State Street, Concord, N. H. Young Henry learned the printers' trade, but his health failed somewhat, so that in 1873 he went to Colorado.

At Greeley, he bought out the *Colorado Sun*, which he published until 1889, when he d. His mother d. at his home in Greeley, Apr. 9, 1882; and in 1883, Mr. French m. Ellen M. Taylor, who was b. in New York State, and taught school in Rutherford, N. J. After the death of Mr. French, she resumed teaching in Greeley, Col.

Children:

(747) i. *Sarah Taylor*[8] *French*, b. Aug. 24, 1884.
(748) ii. *Allison Taylor*[8] *French*, b. Oct. 9, 1885.

(603) Mary Jackson Bronsdon[5] (Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Mary Jackson Bronsdon[5] was the fourth child of (286) Bant and Deborah (Jackson) Bronsdon of Boston, and was b. on Leverett Street, Boston, Feb. 8, 1791; d. in Concord, N. H., June 10, 1842. She m. Aug. 24, 1810, David Clinton Allison (brother of Andrew, who m. her sister, Sarah C.). David C. Allison was b. at Dunbarton, N. H., Apr. 27, 1787; d. at Concord, N. H., July 1, 1851. He had a second wife, Mrs. Rider.

Eleven Children, all by the first wife:

(749) i. *David Barr*[6] *Allison,* b. at Salem, Mass., Apr. 8, 1813. See below.

(750) ii. *Mary Bronsdon*[6] *Allison,* b. Aug. 16, 1814; spent much of his life in Concord, N. H., but d. at the home of her sister, Mrs. Gilman, in Pittsburg, Kansas, Nov. 24, 1891.

(751) iii. *Sarah Ann*[6] *Allison,* b. at Peterborough, N. H., July 24, 1816; m. Feb. 15, 1843, Wm. Thayer, who res. at Manchester, N. H. She d. at Peterborough, June 18, 1846.

(752) iv. *Eliza Jane*[6] *Allison,* b. at Peterborough, N. H., Mar. 13, 1818; m. N. A. Foster. See below.

(753) v. *Henrietta White*[6] *Allison* (Etta), b. Jan. 24, 1820; m. R. Fletcher. See below.

(754) vi. *Henry Alexander*[6] *Allison,* b. Sept. 30, 1822; d. June, 1824.

(755) vii. *George*[6] *Allison,* b. July 30, 1824. See below.

(756) viii. *Frances Augusta*[6] *Allison* (Fannie), b. Sept. 16, 1826. See below.

(757) ix. *Henry*[6] *Allison,* b. Nov. 7, 1828. See below.

(758) x. *Emmeline*[6] *Allison,* b. Apr. 21, 1832; m. C. E. Gilman. See below.

(759) xi. *Mary Ellen Maria*[6] *Allison* (Nellie), b. July 16, 1834; m. 1860, Dr. Asa F. Pattee. She was a school-teacher before marriage, and taught in Concord, N. H., and So. Amesbury, Mass. She d. Mar. 16, 1863. No children.

In the year 1810, a certain portion of the estate of Bant Bronsdon of Boston, deceased, was set off to his daughters, Mary and "Sally" Allison, "two lots of land, each measuring 18 ft. and 4 in., on Leverett Street, and 60 feet in depth," being one seventh of the estate for each daughter. After the division, the Allisons sold their shares of the Bronsdon estate very soon. Their brother, Joseph Russell Bronsdon[5], retained his share and also that of their half-brother, Bant Bronsdon[5], Jr., which he purchased, until 1844. (See Book 235, leaf 7, Suffolk Deeds.) This estate is described under (286) Bant Bronsdon, the father of Mary and Sarah (familiarly called Polly and Sally,

and their sister Anne was called Nancy). These three ladies m. into Dunbarton, N. H., families, Dunbarton being about eight miles from Concord, N. H.

See also biography of ( ) Sarah Bant (Bronsdon) Curtis, who was their guardian during their minority.

Biography.

(603) Mary Jackson Bronsdon[5], who m. David Clinton Allison, was b. in Boston, on Leverett Street. Her parents both d. while she was a child, and she was brought up by one of her father's sisters, in Boston. She and her sister Sarah became acquainted with the young Allison brothers of Dunbarton, N. H., and Sarah m. Andrew Allison, in February, 1810, and Mary m. David C. Allison in the following August. Both ladies then res. with their husbands, in Dunbarton. A third sister, Anne Bronsdon, went to Dunbarton also, and was there m. to Mr. Lore Brigham, and remained there all her long life; but the Allisons soon removed, David C. to Salem, and later to Castine, Me.; but in 1816 they were at Peterborough, N. H., and finally, they returned to Concord, N. H. Mr. Allison had learned the trade of a hatter in his youth, in Charlestown, Mass. He engaged in business in the different places, where he afterward lived. While in Castine, during the British occupation, several English officers were quartered upon the Allisons. Mrs. Mary Allison was remarkable for her beauty, and was regarded with admiration by her unwelcome guests, but her studied dignity of demeanor repressed all attempt at its expression. She was as good as she was handsome, and had many friends who were ready to speak in her praise twenty years after her death. The small portrait, painted when she was about 30 years old, gives but little idea of her appearance; but even in that, her large, lustrous, dark eyes, are evident "real Bronsdon eyes" — and were matched by the velvet softness of her complexion. Two of the children of Mr. and Mrs. David C. Allison are now living — one in Kansas, and the other in Illinois.

(**749**) David Barr[6] Allison (Mary J.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

D. B. Allison learned the printers' trade. He lived at Sanbornton Square, Laconia, and Concord, N. H. He m. first, Pauline M. Lane, dau. of Jos. H. Lane of Sanbornton, N. H., who d. in 1850, leaving no children. He then m. second, Mrs. Elivra (Nutting) Tracy of Claremont, N. H., in 1851. She was dau. of Timothy and Elizabeth (Quinton) Nutting. She d. September, 1854, leaving a babe five weeks old. Mr. Allison d. at Bath, Me., July 16, 1866. He was highly respected for his excellent character.

(603) MARY JACKSON BRONSDON[5]
m. DAVID C. ALLISON.

One Child:

(760) i. *Clara Elvira*[7] *Allison*, b. at Concord, N. H., Aug. 15, 1854; m. Jan. 15, 1871, Benjamin Kimball Chase, who was b. Aug. 25, 1841, and son of Sarah Ann (Taft) and Benjamin Kimball Chase, Sr. Mr. Chase is a farmer. The family res. at Langdon, N. H. One child:

(761) i. *Everett Kimball*[8] *Chase*, b. Cornish, N. H., June 29, 1889.

(**752**) Eliza Jane[6] Allison (Mary J.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj[2], Robt.[1]).

She was the fourth child of (603) Mary J. and D. C. Allison, and m. Dec. 31, 1840, Newell Abbott Foster of Portland, Me. He was a publisher. Mrs. Foster d. in Portland, June 18, 1854. Mr. Foster then m. in 1861, Miss Ellen French of Portland. He was b. Feb. 7, 1814; d. Nov. 20, 1868. His parents were Col. Asa Foster (a Revolutionary veteran), and Sarah (Morrill) Foster of Canterbury, N. H.

Children:

(762) i. *Leroy Allison*[7] *Foster*, b. Mar. 15, 1843; d. at Denver, Col., Mar. 29, 1882. He m. Aug. 25, 1874, Emma S. Eastman, who now res. at Lowell.

Children:

(763) i. *Clifford Eastman*[8] *Foster*, b. Aug. 29, 1877.
(764) ii. *Cornelia Chase*[8] *Foster*, b. May 5, 1879.

(765) ii. *Adelaide Eliza*[7] *Foster*, b. Jan. 16, 1853; m. Oct. 23, 1886, Austin Brainard, son of Henry Herbert and Cynthia Virginia Brainard of Haddam, Conn. (Mrs. C. V. Brainard's maiden name was Brainerd). Austin Brainard, Esq., is an attorney-at-law, and res. at Hartford, Conn. Adelaide E. (Foster) Brainard is a graduate of Vassar College.

Children:

(766) i. *Helen Allison*[8] *Brainard*, b. Dec. 5, 1889.
(767) ii. *Austin*[8] *Brainard, Jr.*, b. Feb. 2, 1893; d. aged 1 day.
(768) iii. *Laurence*[8] *Brainard*, b. Jan. 20, 1895; d. Apr. 14, 1895.

Newell A. Foster learned the printers' trade, and afterward, in company with David Barr Allison (whose sister he m.), bought out a Concord, N. H., firm of printers. In 1838, he removed to Portland, Me., where he engaged in newspaper work, finally establishing the *Portland Press*, which prospered exceedingly. He was a member of that noblest and most disinterested party the world has ever known, the Abolitionists, and held stead-

fastly by his principles even at the sacrifice of worldly advancement as it seemed; but in 1858–59, he was elected to the Portland City Council, and to the Legislature in 1859–60, 1867–68. He was president of the Portland Mechanics' Association. He was taken ill at a meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association, in Boston, and d. the next day of heart disease, loved and mourned as few are, by his fellow citizens of Portland, Me.

(**753**) Henrietta White[6] Allison (Mary J.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

She was b. Jan. 24, 1820; m. Jan. 14, 1846, Rollin Fletcher of Portland, Me. In 1853–4, they removed to Circleville, O., and later, about 1875, to Morris, Ill., where Mr. Fletcher d. May 3, 1885. Mrs. Fletcher lived with her son in Joliet, Ill., where she d., March, 1893, and is bur. with her husband at Circleville, O.

Children, b. at Portland, Me.:

(768*a*) i. *Eugene Bronsdon*[7] *Fletcher*, b. Apr. 28, 1847; m. at Circleville, O., Nov. 29, 1869, Mary Rebecca Harris. Now res. at Joliet, Ill.

Children:

(769) i. *Lucy Harris*[8] *Fletcher*, b. Jan. 5, 1871; d. Jan. 18, 1871.

(770) ii. *Inez Blanchard*[8] *Fletcher*, b. at Ashland, Ky., July 8, 1873.

(771) iii. *William Condit*[8] *Fletcher*, b. at Morris, Ill., Dec. 1, 1875.

(772) ii. *Sarah Elizabeth*[7] *Fletcher*, b. Jan. 19, 1849; d. young.

(**755**) George[6] Allison (Mary J.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

He was b. July 30, 1824, in Concord, N. H. He learned the trade of carriage maker. He m. at Boscawen, N. H., Nov. 27, 1846, Elvira Jane, dau. of Jeremiah and Martha (Jackman) Noyes, and b. in Boscawen, Jan. 6, 1823; Mr. Allison d. Feb. 5, 1867, at South Amesbury (Merrimacport). He was a member of the Baptist Church.

Children:

(773) i. *Clifton O.*[7] *Allison*, b. Jan. 31, 1848; m. Alice A. Shultz, who was b. Aug. 8, 1853.

(774) ii. *Roger Gilman*[7] *Allison*, b. Feb. 10, 1850; m. Annie Hicks.

(775) iii. *Irving Russell*[7] *Allison*, b. Oct. 19, 1853.

(776) iv. *Emma Frances*[7] *Allison*, b. Jan. 17, 1855; d. same day.
(777) v. *Willard Sumner*[7] *Allison*, b. Apr. 27, 1856.
(778) vi. *Laurence Edward*[7] *Allison*, b. Sept. 7, 1857; d. May 22, 1886, leaving widow Hannah (Edminster), and child:

(779) i. *Alice Maude*[8] *Allison*, b. July 28, 1881.

(780) vii. *Mary Esther*[7] *Allison*, b. Oct. 30, 1859; m. Sept. 30, 1879, Roswell Eaton, and had five children, two of whom d. young.

(781) i. *Nellie*[8] *Eaton*, b. June 5, 1881.
(782) ii. *George*[8] *Eaton*, b. Mar. 18, 1883.
(783) iii. *Elizabeth*[8] *Eaton*, b. Mar. 11, 1886.

(784) viii. *Frederick*[7] *Allison*, b. June 5, 1861; d. Aug. 31, 1861.
(785) ix. *Clarence Thayer*[7] *Allison*, b. Nov. 2, 1862; m. Belle Preble, dau. of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Preble of Newton, N. H., where she was b. Jan. 24, 1865. Child:

(786) i. *Clara Isora*[8] *Allison*, b. Mar. 5, 1884.

(787) x. *Sarah Ellen*[7] *Allison*, b. Sept. 10, 1864; m. Geo. F. Mason, and lives in Merrimacport (So. Amesbury) children (first one, Franklin A., d. young).

(788) ii. *Russell Kinsley*[8] *Mason*, b. June 14, 1893.
(789) iii. *Wesley Sumner*[8] *Mason*, b. Mar. 11, 1895.
(790) iv. *Sarah Esther*[8] *Mason*, b. Aug. 21, 1896.
(791) v. *Martha Isabelle*[8] *Mason*, b. Dec. 21, 1897.

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(756) Frances Augusta[6] Allison (Mary J.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3] Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Frances Augusta Allison, b. at Castine, Sept. 16, 1826; m. at Circleville, O., Dec. 31, 1855, J. G. McIntire. She d. Apr. 6, 1856.

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(757) Henry[6] Allison (Mary J.[5], Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Henry Allison was b. in Concord, N. H., Nov. 7, 1828; m. Nov. 20, 1851, Mary L., dau. of Geo. K. W. and Elizabeth (Atkinson) Gallishan of Andover, Mass., where she was b. Oct. 30, 1832. She d. in 1865, and he m. second, Sept. 12, 1867, Mary, dau. of John Garbett, and b. in England, May 2, 1846, children by the first wife:

(792) i. *Mary Elizabeth*[7] *Allison*, b. Sept. 1, 1852; m. Frank P. Harris, and res. in Norwood Park, Ill.
(793) ii. *Edward Clarence*[7] *Allison*, b. Apr. 30, 1856; d. July 8, 1856.
(794) iii. *Fannie*[7] *Allison*, b. Jan. 29, 1858; d. July 27, 1859.

Mr. Henry Allison served in the Civil War. Enlisted Aug. 10, 1862, in the 114th Regt. Ohio Vols.; mustered as third sergeant, promoted to first lieutenant March, 1864, and afterward commanded the Company until close of service in August, 1865. Res. at Aurora, Ill.

(**758**) EMMELINE[6] ALLISON (MARY J.[5], BANT[4], BANT[3], BENJ.[2], ROBT.[1]).

EMMELINE[6] ALLISON was b. at Concord, N. H., Apr. 21, 1832; m. in Stratham, N. H., July 2, 1857, Charles Edwin GILMAN, who was b. in Exeter, N. H., May 10, 1830. They lived in Merrimacport (So. Amesbury), Mass.; Wheeling, W. Va. in 1860; went to Illinois in 1861, and to Kansas in the spring of 1865. Mr. Gilman d. at Pittsburg, Kans., Aug. 1, 1867. He was son of Abijah and Harriet (Burley) Gilman of Exeter, N. H. Mrs. Gilman and daughter res. at Pittsburg, Kans.

Child:

(795) i. *Mary Ellen*[7] *Gilman*, b. July 13, 1863, near Orange, Iroquois Co., Ill. She is a physician, whose specialty is the eye and ear.

Mrs. and Miss Gilman have been very helpful in furnishing facts for this history. They have sent copies of old family papers, etc., and the picture of Mary J. (Bronsdon) Allison. In reference to the mistake in spelling the name of Bronsdon as Bronson in the Allison genealogy, Mrs. Gilman says it is unaccountable, as she used great care in spelling and writing the name correctly for the compiler of that book.

(604) Joseph Russell Bronsdon[5] (Bant[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(604) Joseph Russell Bronsdon[5] was the fifth child of (286) Bant and Deborah (Jackson) Bronsdon of Boston, and was b. on Leverett Street, Mar. 12, 1793, emigrated to Montreal, Can., when a young man, where he m. Elizabeth Caroline Clark about 1817, who was b. in 1796, and d. May 12, 1836. Mr. Bronsdon d. Oct. 20, 1870. See his biography following list of children.

Eight Children, b. in Montreal:

(796) i. *Sarah Ann Bronsdon*[6], b. Mar. 7, 1818. See below (Hall).
(797) ii. *Joseph Busby Bronsdon*[6], b. Dec. 6, 1821; m., and is a widower. Res. in Montreal.
(798) iii. *Elizabeth Caroline Bronsdon*[6], b. July 24, 1824; m. Dr. Nelson Loverin, —— —, ——, who d. Oct., 1884, in Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Loverin, and her brother Joseph B., res. together.

One Child:

(799) i. *Elizabeth*[7] *Loverin*, b. in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 14, 1859; d. Mar., 1884. She was the wife of George Moss, who d. Oct. 17, 1891, leaving one child:

(800) i. *Alfred*[8] *Moss*, b. Mar. 19, 1884.

(801) iv. *William Thomas Bronsdon*[6], b. Dec. 22, 1826; d. June 22, 1832.
(802) v. *George James Bronsdon*[6], b. Mar. 4, 1829; d. Mar. 30, 1833.
(803) vi. *Henry Joshua Bronsdon*[6], b. Dec. 4, 1830; d. Jan. 30, 1832.
(804) vii. *Thomas Busby Bronsdon*[6], b. Dec. 26, 1832; d. Aug. 24, 1851.
(805) viii. *Joshua Lawrence Bronsdon*[6], b. Jan. 27, 1835. See below.

The families of Sarah Ann Bronsdon[6] (Mrs. Hall), and of J. L. Bronsdon[6] follow the biography of (604) Joseph Russell Bronsdon[5].

Life of Joseph Russell Bronsdon[5].

[The following account is compiled from manuscripts furnished by Joseph Busby Bronsdon[6], a son of J. R. Bronsdon[5], and Col. L. B. Marsh, who was personally acquainted with the subject of this biography. These sources of information are supplemented by additional recollections and reminiscences on the part of other relatives to whom he was more or less known].

Joseph Russell Bronsdon[5] was but six years old when his father died; and two years later, his good mother also passed away, leaving a little flock of orphan children, the oldest of whom was but 15 years old, besides an

older half-brother, a youth of about 18 years. These children were kindly cared for by their uncles and aunts, who had a true affectionate interest in them for the sake of their deceased parents, who were in every way worthy of regard. The oldest aunt, Mrs. Sarah B. Curtis, was appointed guardian of the children.

Joseph Russell Bronsdon made long visits to his uncles, John Box Bronsdon and Benjamin Bronsdon of Milton, and a descendant of the former distinctly recollects a visit from "Cousin Joe" in after years, when he and his cousin Phineas compared notes and indulged in lively recollections of boyhood sports in the beautiful country around Milton. She remembers also the joyful welcome accorded to "Cousin Joe," and the absorbing interest excited by his stories of his life experiences, and these same stories formed a basis for discussion and reminiscence long after the departure of the honored guest.

At the age of 14 years, in accordance with the law of those days, which required every fatherless boy to be taught a useful trade, Joseph was apprenticed to a wood-worker, who included both the building of houses and ships in his business. He proved his aptness for mechanics by easily mastering the principles of construction, while at the same time he acquired a skillful use of the tools of his trade. He had that within himself that was bound to win him success in his undertakings, and we cannot but regret that this true and worthy descendant of Robert Bronsdon[1] could not have remained in his native place, and there have brought honor to the name of Bronsdon; but destiny, in the shape of the war of 1812, was approaching. At that time, seven years was given to learn a trade, and Joseph was not "out of his time" when he was drafted as a soldier.

The war of 1812 was most unpopular with the people at large. The State of Massachusetts raised no regiments of volunteers for the general government, and only supplied its State militia for its own protection.

Our young kinsman was by no means adverse to a taste of adventure. He accepted his fate with the greatest cheerfulness, undeterred by the stories of hardship and privation which prevailed. Money was scarce; the Government found it nearly impossible to raise money for equipments, or even to purchase supplies of food for the army; thus it happened that the band of drafted men set out from Boston to march to Albany, each one carrying a little pack of his own personal belongings. They were under orders to join Gen. Winfield Scott's command at Albany. On reaching their destination, they found everything in a state of activity. Gen. Scott had undertaken to re-organize and drill the troops with a thoroughness before unknown. His eye was everywhere seeking to increase the efficiency of his army. He was not long in making the discovery that Joseph Bronsdon was possessed of a skill in construction that would be better available were

he promoted to a different position — accordingly, he was appointed on the staff of artificers, or as we would now say, engineers. This was in the winter of 1813–14. The war up to that time had been unsuccessfully conducted, but a change for the better was at hand, due to a realization on the part of the ruling powers that the army needed re-organizing and more thorough instruction and practice in military tactics. General Scott personally superintended this work; and in consequence, there was soon a decided improvement in the drill and appearance of the soldiers. Young Bronsdon was deeply interested and inclined to profit by his instructions to the utmost; and, in after years, the knowledge thus gained was put to use, and he was enabled to perform valuable service as a drill instructor in his adopted city during an exigency in the Rebellion of 1837–8.

When all was in readiness for a start, the army marched to Buffalo, a distance of 200 miles, over a road that for much of the way was but a trail. Buffalo at that time consisted of a mere handful of houses. To get there, it was necessary to cross many streams, some of them too large to ford; and, on these occasions, young Bronsdon was on hand to construct bridges and devise means to get across — and, by his success, he won golden opinions from his General.

When Buffalo was reached, it was found to be deserted by the British, and the few buildings it contained had been burned by the Indian allies. No shelter was available, except the jail, a small stone building that had resisted destruction. Joseph Bronsdon was detailed to take charge of the erection of suitable buildings for shelter.

In July, the Niagara river was crossed in pursuit of the British, who made a stand on the bank of a deep, swift-flowing stream, apparently believing that its size afforded sufficient protection against any attempt of the American troops to cross.

Young Bronsdon surveyed the situation. His superior officers were in close and anxious consultation, with their uneasy glances directed towards the foe. Several of their adversaries rode daringly and tauntingly towards them. Joseph Bronsdon scanned the banks and the rushing waters with a keen eye. He had a plan of action, and he walked along the shore seeking the best points for effecting a speedy connection with the opposite bank. Gen. Scott looked at him inquiringly, rode towards him, and asked him if it were possible to cross, and receiving an encouraging reply, he enthusiastically put every desired means at young Bronsdon's command, who, with a practical eye, had marked the direction and force of the current, and had noticed that it left the shore at a point where he stood, and was diverted in a tangent towards an opposite point below.

The soldiers were soon working like beavers. Logs were prepared and laid lengthwise and bound together and fastened by their wedged ends by

wooden pins made on the spot. When the bridge was of sufficient length it was directed into the current, and the outcome watched for in breathless silence. A cheer arose when it struck the proper point, and was held fast. It was a frail structure, but that did not deter Gen. Scott, who exultantly spurred his horse thereon, and dashed across, notwithstanding the swaying and partially submerged condition of the bridge — he did not lack followers in his perilous passage. Taken unawares, the British stood not upon the order of their going, a few laggards being taken prisoners. This exploit was rewarded by bestowing upon Joseph R. Bronsdon the rank of captain. Soon after, several engagements took place, which virtually ended the war.

Mr. Bronsdon was ordered to Plattsburg to superintend the erection of hospital buildings for the shelter of the wounded. When these were completed, he was relieved from duty and returned to Boston. He was joyfully welcomed by his relatives, who felt an affectionate pride in his army achievements.

Soon, he began to look about himself for employment, but he found little to encourage his hopes. His eldest sister and her husband were preparing to emigrate to the far West. All the family, except his oldest (half) brother, had gone elsewhere to reside. Business seemed wholly destroyed and trade paralyzed. There was little money in circulation. His thoughts turned toward the region he had lately left. He knew that trade was brisk in Montreal, which was growing rapidly. Although he had served his Government faithfully, he felt no particular rancor against his late foes, for he said, "I tried to enter Montreal as an enemy; now I will go as a friend to seek my fortune." We do not know that he intended to remain in Canada always. As long as he lived, he retained a strong affection for the place of his birth, and delighted to visit the home and friends of his boyhood and youth.

Again, he set out towards Canada, and this time he entered Montreal, and put up at the "American House," kept by Lyman & Bonner. He registered on the hotel books as an American engineer. In looking about Montreal, his attention was drawn to the consideration of the problem of how Montreal could be reached by water from Quebec without the assistance of horses and oxen to draw the boats against the heavy current up to the city. The boats then occupied two weeks on the round trip. They were owned by John Molson, ancestor of the celebrated Molson family of Montreal.

Mr. Bronsdon discussed the probabilities that he would be able to surmount the difficulties of navigation with Mr. Molson; the result was that they entered into an agreement by which the former contracted to build a powerful steamboat which should breast the current unaided. To their great joy, the boat named the "Swift Shore" was a success, and Mr. Brons-

don had the proud triumph of seeing her come up to the very city, the pioneer of many of her kind. His success in this important undertaking brought him the acquaintance and recognition of the leading men of Montreal. He found no lack of business opportunities. Many of the best Government buildings of Montreal were erected by Joseph R. Bronsdon.

Soon after his arrival in the city, he organized a fire brigade, which is still in existence, and in which he served for over 30 years without compensation. He was called in recognition of this service, "The Fire King."

He was engaged in the construction of the first wharves in the harbor, in 1832, and these yet remain.

During the Rebellion of 1837–8, his military training and knowledge enabled him to offer his services to the Government as military instructor. He was the only man at hand who was capable of directing cavalry manœuvres, and he acted in that capacity until the arrival of instructors from England.

At the opening of the Grand Trunk R. R., Mr. Bronsdon was sent as a delegate to Boston to take part in the celebration of the completion of the road. He made an excellent speech, which was well received. He was spoken of by the press as a "Boston boy, who is now one of the fathers of Montreal, and a most useful and enterprising citizen." He did not dispose of his portion of his father's Boston estate until the year 1844. He was an alderman for more than 13 years. He belonged to the order of Free Masons, of which he was an esteemed brother. At the time of his death, he had become one of the foremost citizens of Montreal.

NOTE. Mr. Bronsdon furnished plans and valuable suggestions for the construction of the wharves on the water front of Buffalo, which were adopted by the parties in charge of that enterprise.

(**796**) SARAH ANN BRONSDON[6] (JOSEPH R.[5], BANT[4], JR., BANT[3], BENJ.[2], ROBT.[1]).

She was b. Mar. 7, 1818, in Montreal, Can.; m. Sept. 26, 1844, William Melville HALL, of an old and wealthy Irish family. He was b. in Ross Castle, Lakes of Killarney. He d. June 21, 1855, in Montreal.

Three Children:

(806) i. *Richard Bronsdon*[7] *Hall*, b. July 19, 1845; m. in 1870, Janet Wylie, who was b. May 26, 1845. They have one son:

(807) i. *William Melville*[8] *Hall*, b. in Montreal, Jan. 30, 1872, and m. Annie M. Swan of Saratoga, N.Y., June 11, 1896.

(808) ii. *Elizabeth Martha*[7] *Hall*, b. June 25, 1847; m. June 20, 1867, Thomas Montgomery. Mrs. Hall, the mother, and Mrs. Montgomery res. together in Montreal.

Seven Children, b. in Montreal:

(809) i. *William Bronsdon*[8] *Montgomery*, b. Mar. 29, 1869; d. Dec. 30, 1879.

(810) ii. *Elizabeth Ethel*[8] *Montgomery*, b. Nov. 7, 1870; m. June 20, 1898, by Canon Ellegood at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Mr. Frederick St. George Stroud, son of Alderman Stroud of Montreal. Mrs. Stroud d. 1900, and the funeral was held Oct. 13, at the church where she was m.

Two Children:

(811) i. ————, ————[9] *Stroud*, b. Mar., 1899.
(812) ii. ————, ————[9] *Stroud*, b. Oct. 8, 1900.

(813) iii. *Mabel Lillian*[8] *Montgomery*, b. Dec. 11, 1871; m. J. Ross Dobbin of Montreal.
(814) iv. *Thomas Hall*[8] *Montgomery*, b. Oct. 29, 1873.
(815) v. *Alice Maude*[8] *Montgomery*, b. Sept. 19, 1875.
(816) vi. *Norman Hall*[8] *Montgomery*, b. Oct. 13, 1884.
(817) vii. *Dorothy Hall*[8] *Montgomery*, b. Aug. 30, 1894.

(818) iii. *Jane Newman*[7] *Hall*, b. 1849; d. May 2, 1894; m. Angus McIntosh.

Children, b. in Montreal:

(819) i. *Lillian Mary*[8] *McIntosh*, b. —— —, ——
(820) ii. *Alice Estelle*[8] *McIntosh*, b. —— —, ——
(821) iii. *Angus*[8] *McIntosh, Jr.*, b. —— —, ——

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(805) Joshua Lawrence Bronsdon[6] (Joseph R.[5], Bant[4], Jr., Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

He was b. in Montreal, Can., Jan. 27, 1835; m. June 7, 1860, Katherine Walton Herbert, dau. of John Winchester and Katherine (Ray) Herbert. She is a descendant of Barbara Heck, the foundress of Methodism in the United States and Canada. Mrs. Bronsdon was. b. in Montreal, July 7, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bronsdon res. in Toronto, Can., at 1716 Spadina Avenue. They have had ten children, the first five b. in Montreal, the remainder in Toronto.

(822) i. *Joseph Herbert Bronsdon*[7], b. Nov. 11, 1861; m. May 23, 1888, Harriet Hartley of Belfast; four children:

(823) i. *Herbert Hartley Bronsdon*[8], b. Apr. 19, 1889.
(824) ii. *Violet Armstrong Bronsdon*[8], b. Oct. 8, 1891.
(825) iii. *Ella Mary Bronsdon*[8], b. June 6, 1893.
(826) iv. *Edith Ruth Bronsdon*[8], b. Feb. 20, 1900.

(827) ii. *Elizabeth Loring Bronsdon*[7], b. Apr. 7, 1864; m. William Henry Smith, b. in Toronto, Can., Aug. 16, 1860. They res. in Toronto.

Children:

(828) i. *Henry Bronsdon*[8] *Smith*, b. Dec. 5, 1886.
(829) ii. *Mabel Herbert*[8] *Smith*, b. July 28, 1890.
(830) iii. *Nora Holgate*[8] *Smith*, b. June 12, 1893.
(831) iv. *Elizabeth Bronsdon*[8] *Smith*, b. Dec. 25, 1896.

(832) iii. *Amy Bronsdon*[7], b. May 8, 1866; d. May 10, 1866.
(833) iv. *Ella Herbert Bronsdon*[7], b. June 27, 1867.
(834) v. *Catherine Beatrice Bronsdon*[7], b. Sept. 25, 1868; d. Sept. 9, 1869.
(835) vi. *Lawrence William Bronsdon*[7], b. Feb. 2, 1871; m. July 10, 1894, at Miamiburg, O., Cora Rice of Tooley, W. Va. She was b. Jan. 30, 1873.
(836) vii. *Thomas Bronsdon*[7], b. Oct. 22, 1872.
(837) viii. *George Ernest Bronsdon*[7], b. Oct. 26, 1876.
(838) ix. *Charles Livingston Bronsdon*[7], b. Nov. 22, 1878.
(839) x. *Edith Gertrude Bronsdon*[7], b. July 13, 1880.

(287) William Bronsdon[4] (Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

[See also (B 16) Part II.]

(287) William Bronsdon[4] was the youngest son of (196) Bant and Elizabeth (Box) Bronsdon of Boston. He was b. Feb. 11, 1761; bapt. at King's Chapel, Boston, Mar. 10, 1762; m. Ruth Rich of Truro, Mass., about 1786, and d. at Phillipston, Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 3, 1831. His wife d. June 25, 1828.

Children, one b. at Truro, the others in Gerry (Phillipston after 1812), Mass.:

(840) i. *Jane Bronsdon*[5], b. May 3, 1787; d. Oct. 15, 1869; m. Benj. Lamb. See below.

(841) ii. *William Bronsdon*[5], *Jr.*, b. May 10, 1795; d. May 31, 1856. See below. Seventeen children. He was thrice m.: first, Dorcas Doane; second, Phebe Lewis; third, Martha Holt.

(842) iii. *Elizabeth (Betsey) Bronsdon*[5], b. Sept. 10, 1798; d. May 8, 1882; m. Wm. Lacy. See below.

(843) iv. *Rebecca Dennis Bronsdon*[5], b. Jan. 18, 1805; d. Feb. 3, 1871; m. Feb. 10, 1846, Ezekiel Cutler (second wife) of Lower Waterford, Vt. No children.

(844) v. *Hannah Lewis Bronsdon*[5], b. Aug. 29, 1807; d. July 18, 1891. She was very useful, and beloved by her friends.

Biography.

(287) William Bronsdon followed the family bent and became a sailor. He was captain of a whaling ship. His wife, Ruth Rich, was the daughter of a Cape Cod sea captain, Thatcher Rich of Truro. (See Rich family, Appendix.) There is a period of eight years between the births of their first and second children. Some time during these eight years Captain Bronsdon purchased land in Gerry (now Phillipston) and, in company with friends and neighbors from the Cape, removed to that place, but did not relinquish his seafaring life for several years after. In Gerry the family attended the Methodist Church and Rev. Joseph Estabrook was their pastor.

Both Capt. Bronsdon and his wife were greatly respected and beloved. His grand-daughter, now living, states that he was fond of children, and that he made a pet and companion of her in his loneliness after the death of his wife. He was a lover of nature, also; and when, at sunset, they walked up on "Baldwin Hill," the inspiration of the beautiful outlook would cause him to sing for joy some grand old hymn. He had a very fine tenor voice, and its music has dwelt in the memory of his little grand-

daughter until now she herself is aged. The habit of the sailor was strong, and he would often walk the house as though on the deck of a ship, and on stormy nights he would say to the children: "O, the poor sailors are having a hard time to-night!" In stature Capt. Bronsdon was small.

The farm was mostly managed by Capt. Bronsdon's only son, who lived at home with his wife. With Capt. Bronsdon was also living Paschal S. and Anne L. Bronsdon, the children of his deceased brother, Bant Bronsdon[4], Jr., of Boston. Their home life was very happy, and it was a blow to both father and son when the wife of each one died within a period of two weeks. In a short time William Bronsdon, Jr., married again, and his second wife wishing to remove to Athol, Mass., the home in Phillipston was left in charge of Rebecca and Hannah Bronsdon, daughters of Capt. Bronsdon; the children of the first wife of William Bronsdon, Jr., were also left with their grandfather and aunts.

Capt. William Bronsdon was a member of the order of Free Masons. He died in Phillipston.

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(840) Jane Bronsdon[5] (William[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(840) Jane Bronsdon[5] was the oldest child of (287) William[4] and Ruth (Rich) Bronsdon, and was b. May 2, 1787, in Truro, Mass. She m., 1807, Benjamin Lamb, who was b. Feb. 23, 1782, and d. Apr. 16, 1854. Jane Bronsdon[5] d. at Phillipston, Oct. 15, 1869, where she and her husband had resided nearly all their lives. They were respected and beloved for their upright and excellent qualities. She was industrious, prudent, and deeply religious. She was noted for her housewifely skill.

Children:

(845) i. *Sophronia*[6] *Lamb*, b. Feb. 15, 1808; m. David F. Lamb; d. Apr., 1888, at Phillipston — a worthy daughter of a worthy mother. She left no children.

(846) ii. *Ruth Rich*[6] *Lamb*, b. May 15, 1810; d. May 27, 1891; m. Amos S. Cummings; ten children. See below.

(847) iii. *William Jackson*[6] *Lamb*, b. May 11, 1813; d. Jan. 7, 1895; m. Augusta L. Cummings; eight children. See below.

(848) iv. *Eli Brigham*[6] *Lamb*, b. Feb. 11, 1816; d. Aug. 13, 1891; m. first, Charlotte Woodward; second, Caroline R. Ball. See below.

(849) v. *Eliza Jane*[6] *Lamb*, b. July 2, 1818; d. Apr. 30, 1873; m. Jairus Gilbert; five children. See below.

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(846) Ruth Rich[6] Lamb (Jane[5], William[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

She was the second child of (840) Jane (Bronsdon) and Benjamin Lamb of Phillipston; b. May 15, 1810; m. Amos S. Cummings, and d. May 27, 1891. They were exemplary Christians and zealous in the cause of temperance. They have numerous descendants.

Children, ten in number, all b. in Phillipston; two d. in infancy:

(850) i. *Charles*[7] *Cummings*, b. Mar., 1825; m. Mary Ann Cummings.
(851) ii. *James A.*[7] *Cummings*, b. Jan. 30, 1830; d. Sept. 14, 1876; m. Althine Bryant.
(852) iii. *Jason G.*[7] *Cummings*, b. Oct. 18, 1835; d. May 23, 1869; m. Frances J. Lamb.
(853) iv. *Joel Doane*[7] *Cummings*, b. July 28, 1837; m. Hattie E. Thompson.
(854) v. *Amelia E.*[7] *Cummings*, b. July 31, 1842; d. Aug. 29, 1872; m. Martin Richardson.
(855) vi. *Sumner G.*[7] *Cummings*, b. Feb. 12, 1846; m. first, Antha Johnson; second, Sarah T. Gore.
(856) vii. *Sarah E.*[7] *Cummings*, b. Sept. 14, 1848; m. Geo. M. Caldwell.
(857) viii. *Davis L.*[7] *Cummings*, b. Jan. 20, 1851; m. Martha J. Cudworth.

Charles, Jason G. and Joel G. Cummings were soldiers in the War of the Rebellion.

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(847) William J.[6] Lamb (Jane[5], William[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

He was b. May 13, 1813; m. Sept. 15, 1833, Augusta L. Cummings. He d. Jan. 7, 1895, and she d. Jan. 29, 1895, at Winchendon, Mass., their home. He served in the 34th Regt., M.V.M., in the Civil War.

Ten Children (all m. and have numerous descendants):

(858) i. *Wm. H.*[7] *Lamb*, b. Oct. 9, 1834; served in the 53d Regt., M.V.M.; m. Frances Whitcomb.
(859) ii. *Amos S.*[7] *Lamb*, b. Nov. 19, 1836; m. Dolly R. Brown.
(860) iii. *Frances J.*[7] *Lamb*, m. Jason Cummings; second, Chas. M. Bates.
(861) iv. *Adelphia B.*[7] *Lamb*, m. Geo. B. Townsend; second, David Goddard of Orange.
(862) v. *Climena M.*[7] *Lamb*, b. July 6, 1848; m. Henry F. Ward.
(863) vi. *Ezra Carter*[7] *Lamb*, b. Jan. 1, 1853; m. first, Martha Sawtelle; second, Nettie Sherwin.
(864) vii. *Abbie Loretta*[7] *Lamb*, b. July 26, 1856; m. Freeman T. Ward.

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(848) Eli Brigham[6] Lamb (Jane[5], William[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Eli B.[6] Lamb was b. Feb. 11, 1816; m. twice and d. Aug. 13, 1891.

Five Children; three by first wife, Charlotte Woodward, whom he m. Sept. 5, 1838; two by second wife, Caroline R. Ball, whom he m. Mar. 28, 1853:

(865) i. *Ruth A.*[7] *Lamb*, b. July 20, 1839; m. Leander W. Lamb.
(866) ii. *Martha C.*[7] *Lamb*, b. Mar. 25, 1843; m. Nathan S. Day.
(867) iii. *Fannie M.*[7] *Lamb*, b. May 6, 1846; m. F. W. Knapp.
(868) iv. *Lucy J.*[7] *Lamb*, b. Mar. 11, 1855; m. J. E. Amidon.
(869) v. *Luke R.*[7] *Lamb*, b. Apr. 30, 1863; m. Carrie Chipman.

Eli B.[6] Lamb has many descendants.

(849) Eliza Jane[6] Lamb (Jane[5], William[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

(849) Eliza Jane Lamb, fifth and youngest child of (840) Jane (Bronsdon) and Benjamin Lamb of Phillipston, Mass., was b. in Phillipston, July 2, 1818; m. Nov. 21, 1835, Jairus Gilbert, who was b. Nov. 6, 1806, and d. Dec. 14, 1864. She d. Apr. 30, 1873, having m. John Dunn.

Five Children (by first husband):

(870) i. *Mary Jane*[7] *Gilbert*, b. May 13, 1838; m. Jan. 1, 1861, Nathan W. Holden of Worcester, who was b. Oct. 11, 1837, and d. Aug. 5, 1893. Mrs. Holden res. in North Brookfield, Mass. One daughter:

(871) i. *Mary Elizabeth*[8] *Holden*, b. Aug. 27, 1865; res. in Worcester.

(872) ii. *Hannah*[7] *Gilbert*, b. Jan. 29, 1841; m. —— —, ——, Charles M., son of Mary B. (Peckham), b. Sept. 6, 1815, and Charles H. Perry, b. Jan. 17, 1804, and m. Apr. 20, 1835. Mrs. Perry d. Feb. 1, 1866, and Mr. Perry m. second, Nellie M. Garfield, and d. May 22, 1897.

Children by first wife, two in number:

(873) i. *Flora A.*[8] *Perry*, b. Nov. 5, 1859; m. Jan. 25, 1881, William Forsyth. They have had four children:

(874) i. *Rena E.*[9] *Forsyth*, b. at Ashland, Sept. 11, 1883.
(875) ii. *Blanche E.*[9] *Forsyth*, b. at Worcester, Oct. 9, 1887.
(876) iii. *Flora M.*[9] *Forsyth*, b. at Worcester, Oct. 10, 1889.
(878) iv. *Charles W.*[9] *Forsyth*, b. at Ashland, Aug. 29, 1894; d. Jan. 9, 1896.

(879) ii. *Warren H.*[8] *Perry*, b. Feb. 15, 1862; d. Aug. 18, 1864.

(880) iii. *David Henry*[7] *Gilbert*, b. Mar. 18, 1845; m. Jan. 6, 1865, Ann Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. and Rose Hancock of Dublin, Ire., and d. Aug. 10, 1882; Mrs. Gilbert m. second, E. P. Kelley, and res. in Oxford, Mass. Children, Warren H.[8], Mary J.[8], Alicia F.[8] (d. young), Estella A.[8] (d. young).

(881) iv. *George Perley*[7] *Gilbert*, b. Mar. 22, 1848; m. in 1868, Jennie Hawes. Res. in Worcester. Seven children, all living but one:

(882) i. *Annie M.*[8] *Gilbert*, m. L. O. Woodcock.
(883) ii. *Ella S.*[8] *Gilbert*, m. J. E. Stevenson.
(884) iii. *Flora E.*[8] *Gilbert*, m. G. D. Mansfield.
(885) iv. *Franklin P.*[8] *Gilbert*, b. Nov. 22, 1877.
(886) v. *Wm. W.*[8] *Gilbert*, d. young.
(887) vi. *Geo. L. C.*[8] *Gilbert*, b. May 20, 1887.

(**841**) William Bronsdon[5], Jr. (William[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

m. first, 1817, Dorcas Doane.
second, 1829, Phebe Lewis.
third, 1840, Martha Holt.

(841) William Bronsdon[5], Jr., was the second child and only son of (287) Capt. William[4] and Ruth (Rich) Bronsdon of Phillipston (Gerry, before 1812), and was b. at Phillipston, May 10, 1795, and bapt. by the Methodist minister, Rev. Joseph Estabrook, July 5, 1795. He d. at Athol, May 31, 1856. His first wife, Dorcas, was b. at Eastham, May 14, 1797, and dau. of Thankful (Mayo) and Capt. Jesse Doane, her parents being among those who came from Cape Cod at the same time that the Bronsdons settled in Gerry. Dorcas d. in Phillipston, July 11, 1828, when her sixth child was two weeks old. She was a refined and delicate woman, and like a sunbeam in her home. She and her husband's mother d. within a period of two weeks, leaving Capt. Bronsdon and his son widowers, and several small children motherless; they were cared for by William's sisters, Rebecca and Hannah. The baby died. William Bronsdon m. second, Phebe Lewis At the time, he was carrying on his father's farm. Miss Lewis was from Athol, and in a few months after their marriage they removed to that place, leaving the four children of the first wife with their grandfather Bronsdon and their aunts. Phebe (Lewis) Bronsdon d. about 1836, leaving three children; and William m. third, Martha, dau. of Arethusa (Hagar) and Ebenezer Holt of Athol, who was b. Apr. 2, 1817, and was consequently 22 years younger than her husband. She had eight children, making in all the family of William Bronsdon, Jr., to number seventeen children, the first seven b. in Phillipston, the other ten in Athol, Mass. Children were:

(888) i. *Henry Knowles Bronsdon*[6], b. 1818; d. young.
(889) ii. *Henry Knowles Bronsdon*[6], b. Mar. 7, 1820; d. Feb. 28, 1842 (named for his mother's twin brother). He was a very promising young man.
(890) iii. *Elizabeth Ann Bronsdon*[6], b. Nov. 17, 1821; m. Sidney Pushee.
(891) iv. *Lysander Bascom Bronsdon*[6], b. Sept. 3, 1823; m. twice. See below.
(892) v. *Thankful Amelia Bronsdon*[6], b. Aug. 3, 1825; m. twice. See below.
(893) vi. *Dorcas Sophia Bronsdon*[6], b. July 27, 1828; d. April, 1829.
(894) vii. *William Lewis Bronsdon*[6], b. Nov. 28, 1829; d. Aug. 12, 1874. See below.
(895) viii. *Sumner Morse Bronsdon*[6], b. May 3, 1832; m. See below.
(896) ix. *Eleanor Bronsdon*[6], b. 1835; m. Calvin Barnes; d. May, 1858; one child.

(897) x. *Susan Rebecca Bronsdon*[6], b. Feb. 27, 1841; d. Dec. 25, 1860; single.
(898) xi. *William Tingley Bronsdon*[6], b. Oct. 25, 1842; d. Apr. 9, 1893. See below.
(899) xii. *Arethusa Bronsdon*[6], b. Oct. 25, 1844; m. W. J. Rogers. See below.
(900) xiii. *Jane Bronsdon*[6], b. Nov. 2, 1845; d. Sept. 6, 1846.
(901) xiv. *Jane Bronsdon*[6], b. May 25, 1847; m. Chester T. Houghton. See below.
(902) xv. *Henry Harrison Bronsdon*[6], b. Oct. 2, 1850; m. See below.
(903) xvi. *Lilla Maria Bronsdon*[6], b. Sept. 13, 1853; m. Greenwood. See below.
(904) xvii. *George Washington Bronsdon*[6], b. Feb. 22, 1856; d. Dec. 18, 1857.

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(890) Elizabeth Ann Bronsdon[6] (William[5], William[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

She was the third child of (841) William and Dorcas (Doane) Bronsdon, b. Nov. 17, 1821; m. at Phillipston, July 2, 1845, Sidney Abram Pushee, who was b. at Lyme, N. H., Aug. 20, 1822. He was a soldier in the Civil War, 25th Mass. Regt.; d. at Lyme, N. H., Jan. 30, 1887. His funeral and burial were at Worcester, Mass., in Hope Cemetery, just forty-two years from his wedding day.

Three Children; only one, Emma A.[7], b. Dec. 25, 1854, is living.

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(891) Lysander Bascom Bronsdon[6] (William[5], William[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

He was b. Sept. 3, 1823; m. first, Mary E. Thompson, who d. Feb. 11, 1859; m. second, Mrs. Phebe (Humeston) Thompson, his wife's sister-in-law, and also the step-daughter of his sister, Thankful Amelia. He was a whole-souled and lovable man, very hospitable. Mrs. Humeston lived with him and kept his books. He was a builder. He d. in consequence of a paralytic shock, and was cared for by his sister in his last days. He had no children and had been a widower for many years.

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(892) Thankful Amelia Bronsdon[6] (William[5], William[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

She was b. Aug. 3, 1825; m. first, Mar. 17, 1853, Rev. Warren Cooper of Suffield, Conn. He d. at Springfield, Mass., Mar. 25, 1864. He united with the Baptist Church at Suffield when 12 years old. His widow m. 1866, Bishop Humeston, who d. —— —, ——. Mrs. Humeston res. in Baldwin-

ville. She has collected the records of nearly all the descendants of her grandfather, William Bronsdon[4], thus meriting their and our gratitude.

Child:

(905) i. *Amelia Sophia*[7] *Cooper*, b. at Keeseville, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1854; m. at Holyoke, Mass., Milan Nary. Their dau., Leona A.[8], m Joseph A. Dunbar of Athol and d. in one year, leaving son:

(906) *Maurice Goodrich*[9] *Dunbar*, b. —— —, 1891.

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(894) William Lewis Bronsdon[6] (William[5], William[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

He was the son of (841) William Bronsdon, Jr., and his second wife, Phebe (Lewis), and was b. in Phillipston, Nov. 28, 1829. His parents removed to Athol when he was an infant. He m. at So. Vernon, Vt., Nov. 24, 1852, Abigail Walker Holt, the sister of his father's third wife. He was a blacksmith, and lived at Athol; later, removed to the West. He d. Aug. 12, 1874, and his widow m. Mr. Henry M. Burgess, and res. in Minneapolis. She revisited her home in New England in 1898.

Children, all b. in Athol, Mass:

(907) i. *Flora Bronsdon*[7], b. July 24, 1854; m. at Ripon, Wis., Sept. 18, 1872, Almon K. Pepper, who was b. July 30, 1851, at Rushton, Pa., and d. from an accident at Sheboygan Falls Depot, July 17, 1893.

Four Children:

(908) i. *William Henry*[8] *Pepper*, b. Oct. 29, 1873; m. Meda Whittemore.

(909) ii. *Charles Almon*[8] *Pepper*, b. June 7, 1875; m. Alma Russell.

(910) iii. *James Aurin*[8] *Pepper*, b. Apr. 21, 1878.

(911) iv. *Mabel Clare*[8] *Pepper*, b. Nov. 20, 1879.

(912) ii. *Frank Aurin Bronsdon*[7], b. May 4, 1855; m. Nov. 2, 1880, Rosa, dau. of John B. and Regula Kundert, who emigrated from Switzerland to America. They res. at Mantonville, Wis., and Mr. Bronsdon carries on blacksmithing and carriage repairing as his father formerly did.

Children, b. in Mantonville, Wis.:

(913) i. *Frank Elbert Bronsdon*[8], b. Apr. 9, 1883.

(914) ii. *Minnie Regula Bronsdon*[8], b. June 18, 1886.

(915) iii. *Lea Madeline Bronsdon*[8], b. Mar. 16, 1889.

(916) iv. *Ruth Abby Bronsdon*[8], b. July 10, 1892.

(917) v. *Holt Kundert Bronsdon*[8], b. Mar. 5, 1894.

(918) iii. *Herbert Edgar Bronsdon*[7], b. Mar. 10, 1857; d. Dec. 2, 1886, at Mantonville, Wis.; m. Minnie Smith of Oshkosh, Wis., 1884.

(895) Sumner Morse Bronsdon[6] (William[5], William[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

He was b. May 3, 1832, and now, 1900, res. at Berlin, Wis. He m. at Vernon, Vt., Apr. 2, 1853, Miss Jane Bills, who was b. at Brattleboro, Vt., Nov. 22, 1826. They removed from Baldwinville, Mass., to Berlin, Wis., where Mrs. Bronsdon d. Jan. 31, 1856.

One Son, b. in Baldwinville (Town of Templeton) Mass.:

(919) i. *Frederick Sumner Bronsdon*[7], b. Jan. 31, 1856; m. July 26, 1884, Melissa Jane Bradley, who was b. at Farmington, Wis., June 5, 1861. They res. at Auroraville, Wis., where they have a fine dairy farm of 146 acres.

Children, b. at Auroraville:

(920) i. *Ida May Bronsdon*[8], b. Feb. 23, 1887.
(921) ii. *Florence Jane Bronsdon*[8], b. Feb. 27, 1889.
(922) iii. *Frederick Lyle Sumner Bronsdon*[8], b. July 1, 1899.

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(898) William Tingley Bronsdon[6] (William[5], William[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

He was the son of (841) William Bronsdon[5], Jr., and his third wife Martha (Holt), and was b. at Athol, Mass., June 27, 1842; m. at Winchendon, Mass., Jan. 19, 1868, by Rev. Father Moran, Miss Dortha Hingston Abbott, b. Jan. 8, 1843, at Ormistown, Canada East, and dau. of Allen and Barbara (McGill) Abbott. Mr. W. T. Bronsdon served in the 53d Regt., M. V. M., during the Civil War. He was a member of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W. His widow resides at Baldwinville.

Children:

(923) i. *Allen Abbott Bronsdon*[7], b. in Templeton (village of Baldwinville) Mass., Sept. 25, 1869; m. at Keene, N. H., Oct. 17, 1895, by Rev. Mr. De Bevoise, Susie Crosby Abbott, dau. of Relief (Bosworth) and Warren Abbott of Keene, N. H. Mr. Bronsdon is a graduate of Lay College, Revere, Mass., 1895. Was appointed general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and lived at Clinton, Mass., from Sept., 1895, to May, 1897, and at Keene until Sept., 1897. Ordained to Congregational ministry at Oakham, Mass., Dec. 2, 1897.

Child:

(924) i. *William Abbott Bronsdon*[8], b. Nov. 15, 1896, at Clinton.

(925) ii. *Ella Maria Bronsdon*[7], b. Sept. 25, 1869; d. Oct. 21, 1875.
(926) iii. *Bessie May Bronsdon*[7], b. July 6, 1883; res. at home with her mother.

(**899**) Arethusa Bronsdon[6] (William[5], William[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

She was b. Oct. 25, 1844, at Athol; m. Oct. 5, 1861, by Elder Fay, William J. Rogers, who was b. at Wendell, Mass., May 9, 1838, and was son of Artemas Rogers. He was in the 36th Mass. Regt. during the Civil War. He d. July 9, 1837. They have descendants: three children living, George H.[7], Vina B.[7] and Charles F.[7] Rogers.

(**902**) Henry Harrison Bronsdon[6] (William[5], William[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

Henry Harrison Bronsdon[6], son of (841) William Bronsdon, Jr., and his third wife, Martha (Holt), was b. at Athol, Mass., Oct. 2, 1850; m. Oct. 19, 1879, at So. Vernon, Vt., Angelia Aurista Holt, who was b. Dec. 9, 1859, and dau. of Aaron Holt of Athol. Mr. and Mrs. Bronsdon res. at Warwick, Mass. They have five children living:

(927) i. *Eva May Bronsdon*[7], b. Aug. 24, 1880.
(928) ii. *Benjamin Franklin Bronsdon*[7], b. Oct. 27, 1882.
(929) iii. *Lulu Sophia Bronsdon*[7], b. Feb. 23, 1887.
(930) iv. *Ida Belle Bronsdon*[7], b. Feb. 22, 1889.
(931) v. *Annie Angelia Bronsdon*[7], b. June 12, 1892.

(**903**) Lilla Maria Bronsdon[6] (William[5], William[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

She was the sixteenth and youngest surviving child of (841) William Bronsdon, Jr. Her mother was Martha (Holt) Bronsdon. She was b. at Athol, Mass., Sept. 13, 1853; m. Apr. 13, 1876, at Franklin, Mass., Mr. Alonzo S. Greenwood, who was b. —— —, ——, and son of Maria (Adams), b. at Newport, R.I., Sept. 6, 1834, and Seneca A. Greenwood, b. at Southboro, Mass., June 2, 1825. Mr. Greenwood is a mason by trade and res. at Franklin.

Child:

(932) i. *Gilbert Alvin*[7] *Greenwood*, b. Apr. 29, 1879. (Infant daughter died.)

(842) Elizabeth (Betsey) Bronsdon[5] (William[4], Bant[3], Benj.[2], Robt.[1]).

She was the third child of (287) Capt. William and Ruth (Rich) Bronsdon, and was b. in Phillipston (then Gerry), Mass., Sept. 10, 1798; m. May 27, 1829, at Phillipston, by the Rev. Joseph Chickering, William Lacy, merchant, who was b. at Jaffrey, N. H., Nov. 9, 1795; d. at East Jaffrey, N. H., June 20, 1869. She d. thirteen years after, May 8, 1882. Church records of Phillipston give her baptism:

"Nov. 11, 1798. Then was baptized Betsey, daughter of William Bronsdon and Ruth his wife by Ebenezer Tucker."

This Rev. Ebenezer Tucker was a native of Milton, Mass., and an old acquaintance of the Bronsdon family. He was for several years settled in Gerry, but d. in Milton in 1848, aged 84 years.

Betsey was named for her father's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth (Box) Bronsdon, who was always called "Betsey" or "Betty."

Mr. and Mrs. Lacy were a most worthy couple. She was of a social nature and enjoyed visiting and receiving friends. Mr. Lacy was more retiring in manner, but always to be relied upon for upright and faithful performance of duty. Both were favorites in the family and with a large circle of friends.

Children:

(933) i. *James Stone*[6] *Lacy*, b. Mar. 3, 1830; m. July 22, 1856, Dorcas C. Perkins. No children. They res. at East Jaffrey, N. H.

(934) ii. *Sophia Ursula*[6] *Lacy* was b. Sept. 3, 1831; m. at Jaffrey Center, N. H., Jan. 8, 1857, by Rev. Leonard Tenney, to William Wallace Slason, b. June 2, 1818, and son of Francis and Mary (Gordon) Slason of Rutland, Vt. He d. Mar. 12, 1875, as the result of an accident on the railroad at Middlebury, Vt., at the age of 56 yrs. 9 mos. 9 d. Sophia U. Lacy was his second wife. She and her only surviving child res. at East Jaffrey, N. H. She was employed at the East Jaffrey Public Library for eight years; before marriage, was a teacher. She has had many bereavements. Five promising children d. in childhood of diphtheria, and her oldest daughter, a very beautiful young lady, d. suddenly of heart failure.

Children, b. at East Jaffrey, N. H.:

(935) i. *Annette Lacy*[7] *Slason*, b. Jan. 7, 1858; d. Jan. 9, 1890.

(936) ii. *Celia Francis*[7] *Slason*, b. Apr. 12, 1860.

(937) iii. *William Melville*[7] *Slason*, b. Oct. 18, 1861; d. Dec. 23, 1864.

(938) iv. *Ann Maria*[7] *Slason*, b. Sept. 25, 1862; d. Oct. 8, 1862.

(939) v. *Charles Hiram*[7] *Slason*, b. Sept. 27, 1863; d. Dec. 18, 1864.

(940) vi. *Minnie Sophia*[7] *Slason*, b. Oct. 23, 1864; d. Dec. 15, 1864.

(941) vii. *James Lacy*[7] *Slason*, b. Dec. 27, 1865; d. Nov. 8, 1866.

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(843) Rebecca Dennis Bronsdon[5].

She was the fourth child of (287) Capt. William[4] and Ruth (Rich) Bronsdon of Phillipston, Mass., and her bapt. is thus recorded:

"1805, Apr. 7th I Baptized Rebecca Dennis daughter of Capt. W^m Bronsdon. (signed) E. L. Bascom."

She m. Ezekiel Cutler, Feb. 10, 1846, by whom she had no children. She d. at the home of her nephew Lysander, Feb. 3, 1871.

(844) Hannah Lewis Bronsdon[5].

She was fifth and youngest child of (287) Capt. William[4] and Ruth (Rich) Bronsdon of Phillipston, and b. Aug. 29, 1807; d. at Baldwinville, July 18, 1891. She never married. She was a splendid specimen of womanhood, mentally and physically; beloved by all her relatives and friends in an unusual degree. She was looked up to and her advice sought on all occasions. She continued to visit her Bronsdon relatives in Eastern Massachusetts until her uncles and aunts passed away, and new generations had arisen to whom she was a stranger. One is yet living, Mr. Lewis Bronsdon, b. 1814, who recollects that she frequently came to Milton in her earlier years. Hannah Bronsdon was the stay of her father in his declining years and survived the longest of his children, dying at the age of 84 years, and is bur. in Greenlawn Cemetery, Baldwinville, Mass., with many others of her relatives.

PART II. — BOX GENEALOGY.

INCLUDES ALSO

STOCKER AND STORY ANCESTRY,

ALSO THE

HOSKINS DESCENDANTS OF JOHN BOX[1].

SILVER BUTTER DISH, KNIFE AND SPOON, THAT BELONGED TO JOHN BOX, Sr., ENGRAVED "B."
SPOON AND PITCHER BELONGING IN THE HOSKINS FAMILY, ENGRAVED "C. H."

PART II.

JOHN BOX, MERCHANT AND ROPE-MAKER.

ELISHA STORY, FATHER-IN-LAW OF JOHN BOX.

ELISHA STORY'S daughter, Lydia, m. John Box, and had daughter, Elizabeth, who m. Capt. Bant Bronsdon[3] (Benj.[2], Robt.[1]), ancestors of the present Bronsdon family. Elizabeth's sister, Lydia Box, m. William Hoskins. (See Hoskins branch.)

Elisha Story is said to have come from England about 1700. He was accompanied by a sister, Sarah, who, later, m. Thomas Dawes. (See Dawes genealogy.) Elisha Story lived where the "Revere House" now stands in Boston. He was a "cordwainer" (shoe-maker). He became a member of the Old South Church in 1705. He m. first, Oct. 17, 1706, by Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, LYDIA, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Emmons, and by her had two sons, both named Elisha. Neither lived but a short time, and the mother d. July 27, 1713, in about a week after the birth of the last one.

Mr. Story then m. second, SARAH, widow of Charles Renouf, or Renough, Oct. 1, 1713, by Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth. They were all members of the Old South Church. Her marriage to Mr. Renouf is thus recorded:

"Sept. 1, 1704 by M[r] Sam[l] Willard, Charles Renouf and Sarah Stocker." She was doubtless that Sarah, b. Dec. 8, 1683, in Boston, whose parents were Samuel and Elizabeth Stocker. Elizabeth being a second wife of Mr. Stocker, who originally belonged in Lynn or Salem, as did also the Renouf family. The widow Renouf had two children — Clement, b. about 1705, and Rebecca.

Children by Mr. STORY were:

i. *Sarah Story*, b. Sept. 8, 1714; d. young.
ii. *Elizabeth Story* } b. Mar. 3, 1717–8; d. young.
iii. *Elisha Story* }
iv. *Lydia Story*, bapt. (?) Mar. 26, 1718–9; m. John Box. (See Box family).
v. *William Story*, b. Apr. 25, 1720; d. at Marblehead, Nov. 24, 1799; m. first, Elizabeth Marion, Aug. 13, 1741, three children; m. second, Joanna Appleton, May 14, 1747, seven children; third, Abigail Marshall, Feb. 29, 1776, no children.

Mr. Story d. Sept. 20, 1725, aged 42 years, and Mrs. Story d. June 28, 1741, aged 58 years. She was left with two children, aged 7 and 5 years, besides her children by her first husband.

The Story Homestead.

"Jan. 29, 1710. Allowance to Build. To Elisha Storey to Erect a Timber building for a Dwelling house of 39 foot length 18 foot width and 17 foot stud on his land abutting on Cambridge Street in Boston to stand with one end thereof fronting the s^{d} street in the room and stead of an Old building of about the same length there now Standing which was formerly the Dwelling House of M^{r} Jeremiah Fitch dec^{d} which he intends to Demollish." (See 29th Report of Boston Rec. Commissioners.)

The following Will was important in its bearing upon the fortunes of John Box:

WILL OF ELISHA STORY.

[See Suffolk Probate.]

I Elisha Story of Boston in New England being in good health of body and of sound mind and memory praised be God therefor considering the frailty of my Body and uncertainty of my life Do make and ordain this my present last Will and Testament in manner and form following. That is to say first and principally I Commend my soul unto the Hands of Almighty God hoping for pardon and remission of all my sins through the alone merits Death and Passions of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and to inherit Eternal Life and my Body I committ to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executors herein named And as touching such Temporal Estate it hath pleased God to bestow upon me I Give Devise and Dispose thereof in manner as followeth, First I will that all my just debts and Funeral Charges be paid and Discharged

Item I Give and Bequeath unto my loving Wife Sarah Story the one third part of all my estate here in Boston Reall and Personal for and during the terme of her natural life with the use and Improvement of my whole estate while she do Continue my Widow for her Comfortable subsistence and for bringing up my Children and Furthermore I Give and Bequeath unto s^{d} wife her heirs and assigns forever all that my lot of lands in Nottingham in the Province of New Hampshire with the whole Proprietie Priviledges and Appurtenances thereunto in anywise appertaining the which lot is Number Thirty-Six in Fish Street.

Item. I Give and Bequeath unto my Wife her two Children she had by her former Husband to wit: Clement Renouf and Rebecca Renouf and their heirs forever all that my other Lot in s^{d} Nottingham number fourteen drawn in the name of Clement Renouf with the whole Proprietie Priviledges and Appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining which shall be equally divided between them two, share and share alike, the which Lot is in North Street.

All my Estate Real and Personal whatsoever lying and Being in Boston afores^{d} I Give and Bequeath unto my own Children to be Equally Divided

among them as they Respectively shall come to Lawful age or marriage Day always reserving unto my Wife their Mother her thirds aforesaid during her natural life.

And I do hereby nominate and appoint my said Wife with my loving brother Thomas Daws to be the Executors of this my last Will & Testament.

In Witness whereof I have Hereunto set my Hand and Seal the Sixth Day of January in the year of our Lord God One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-three.

(signed) Elisha Story (seal)

In presence of John Smith, Mary Hart and John Cole.

The will was probated Sept. 30, 1725.

Division of Story Estate.

A Warrant to Divide was Issued by Hon^{ble} Josiah Willard Dec. 31, 1743. (See Vol. 36, No. 5138, Suffolk Probate.)

"Elisha Storeys Real Estate Division."

"Suffolk ff We the Subscribers being chosen and Appointed by the Hon^{ble} Josiah Willard Esq^{r} Judge of Probate &c to make just and equal division of the Real Estate whereof Elisha Storey late of Boston in County of Suffolk decd siezed in fee situated in Boston aforesaid between his son William Storey and his daughter Lydia Box in equal moyetys pursuant to his last Will as by the Warrant to us directed bearing date the thirty-first day of December last, present reference thereto being had, may fully approve.

Now therefore we the subscribers pursuant to the said Warrant to us directed as aforesaid went on and to the said Estate whereof the said Elisha Storey dyed siezed and after deliberate and mature consideration had We do proportion and sett off the same in manner and forme following That is to say We assign and set off to the said William Storey only son of the s^{d} Decd as his full proportion of the estate of his late said father the rear parts of the Dwelling House wherein he now dwells with the kitchen next thereto adjoining and land under the same situate in Cambridge street so called in said Boston beginning at the middle of the Front door and running upon a straight line to M^{r} Benjamin Fitchs land bounded easterly by a passage-way of six feet hereinafter by these presents set off to lye in common and there measuring thirty-three feet six inches more or less westerly by M^{r} Andrew Elliotts land and there measuring thirty-three feet six inches more or less and Northerly on the front part of said Dwelling House hereinafter by these presents set off to the said Lydia Box and there measuring eighteen and one-half feet more or less as also being that piece or parcell being the front part of the land belonging to said House bounded as follows Northerly in the front on Cambridge street so called and there measuring fourteen feet more or less, easterly on M^{r} Storeys land and there measuring twenty-one feet one inch more or less Southerly on land hereafter set off by these presents to Lydia Box and there measuring fourteen feet more or less and westerly on the passageway of six feet wide as aforesaid and there

measuring twenty-one feet one inch more or less with the free and uninterrupted use and privilege of the well and pump and the Passageway from the Gate to the Pump and we so assign and set off to the said Lydia Box only daughter of the said Decd. as her full proportion of the real estate of her said Father the front part of the said Dwelling house running from the street upon a straight line to Mr Benjamin Fitchs land . . . . And we also assign and set off the stair case leading from the Front door to the Garret to lye in common for the free and uninterrupted use and improvement of the said William Storey and Lydia Box their heirs and assigns and that the Gate Front Door and Stair case Well and Pump be kept in repair equally by both parties And we the subscribers do unanimously agree and make this our Report of the Division and Partition of the House and Land aforementioned according to our best skill and judgment.

In Testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals to these Presents this Twelfth Day of January Anno Domini One Thousand and Seven hundred and forty-three and in the seventeenth year of his Reign.

In presence of	(Signed)	Willm Downe	and a seal.
Thos. Fleet		Stephen Boutineau	" " "
Nathll Thwing.		Jacob Parker	" " "
		Joshua Blanchard	" " "
		Thos. Foster	" " " "

William Story, after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth (Marion), mortgaged his end of the house to John Box for £435 and removed to King Street (State), where he was living as a Crown officer when the mob attacked his house and sacked it, destroying his papers, etc. John Box bought the interest of William in the Story property, July, 1746, for £750. Mr. Story resigned his office as "Deputy Register of the Court of the Admiralty" in August, 1765.

William Story has illustrious descendants, one of whom has been enshrined in the Hall of Fame by name — Chief Justice Joseph Story, one of the best known citizens of the United States in times past. His son was William Wetmore Story, who achieved marked distinction as poet and sculptor.

Mr. Robert Marion Pratt has extensive Story Family records. His grandmother, Mrs. Eliza (Story) Pratt, was daughter of Dr. Elisha Story of Marblehead, the noted patriot. William Story died in Marblehead at the home of Dr. Elisha Story, his son.

John Box[1], "Rope-maker."

[His daughter Elizabeth m. Capt. Bant Bronsdon[3], and they are the ancestors of the present Bronsdon family. The wife of John Box was Lydia Story; see Story.]

(B 1) John Box[1], whose family belonged to the English gentry, was b. in 1697 in London. He first appears in America to our knowledge in 1730 at Charlestown, where he asked for a settlement, and, soon after, as the husband of Lydia Story, dau. of Elisha, in Boston. By a reference to the preceding article on Story family, it will be seen that he acquired a part of the Story homestead through his marriage to Lydia. Her mother resided with them, dying in the summer of 1741, and a few months later, William Story, who had also made one of their family, married and commenced housekeeping in a part of the house. William's wife, was a remarkably gifted and intelligent woman, and tradition says that Mrs. Box was very proud of her brother's choice. For Lydia (Story) Box's birth and parentage, see preceding pages.

Children of John and Lydia were:

(B 2) i. *Elizabeth Box*[2], b. ——, 173 —; m. Capt. Bant Bronsdon. (See Bronsdon genealogy.)
(B 3) ii. *John Box*[2], bapt. Oct. 5, 1737; m. twice; d., 1799.
(B 4) iii. *Lydia Box*[2], bapt. Mar. 4, 1738–9; bur. Sept. 11, 1743.
(B 5) iv. *Elisha Box*[2], bapt. Apr. 11, 1740; bur. Sept. 11, 1743.
(B 6) v. *Ann Box*[2], bapt. Mar. 14, 1741–2; bur. Sept. 18, 1743.
(B 7) vi. *Lydia Box*[2], bapt. Apr. 24, 1745; m. William Hoskins. (See below.)
(B 8) vii. *Sarah Box*[2], bapt. Oct. 28, 1747; m. Amos (?) Davis.
(B 9) viii. *Ann Box*[2], bapt. Nov. 22; bur. Nov. 27, 1749.
(B 10) ix. *Mary Box*[2], bapt. —— —, 1757; bur. Dec. 30, 1799.

John Box has descendants through his daughters, Elizabeth and Lydia, only. As the children of Lydia (Mrs. Hoskins) are equally related to all the Bronsdons, they and a portion of their descendants are included in this work, having been compiled by Mrs. William Gay Waitt (b. Eleanor Hoskins) for this Genealogy.

Mr. Box engaged in business as a rope-maker. In 1743, he borrowed of Joseph Smith "266 good Spanish milled dollars" to extend his business. He purchased of Ebenezer Storer, in 1755, a piece of land on "Bacon" Hill, 110 feet long by 77 feet wide. (See book 87, leaf 15, Suffolk Deeds.)

In the *Boston Weekly Newsletter* of June 11, 1741, we find: "Last Saturday night about one o'clock a Fire broke out at the Ropewalk of Mr Box which consumed his store-house wherein was a considerable quantity of Hemp & Yarn and sundry Barrels of Tar. The fire was extinguished with much Difficulty, the Damage is computed at about £2000."

The merchants of those days met with frequent and serious reverses.

The land on "Bacon" Hill was purchased in the name of "Box & Austin," which fixes 1755 as an approximate date of the formation of the partnership. In 1758 more land was acquired of Timothy Prout on George (Hancock) Street (see book 91, leaf 164, Suffolk Deeds). In 1760 they purchased extensively on George, Garden and May Streets (see book 94, leaf 46, 119, 258).

Rope-making formed one of the principal branches of industry in the old Colony days. "Gleaner" (Nathaniel Bowditch), a writer of local history, states that there were fourteen rope-walks spinning all at once for a period of sixty years in Boston.

Box & Austin did business largely as merchants, especially in the importation of cordage and other articles used for purposes of navigation, which were procured from abroad. They supplied vessels of the British Navy as well as the merchant marine, which were sent to the Port of Boston to be refitted by this celebrated firm. They had a sail loft at the North End where sails were cut and fitted. Their warehouse and office was on King Street, and narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1760.

The rope-walks were bounded northerly by Myrtle Street. Belknap (Joy) Street runs through their site. During the British occupation of Boston they were used as stables by the British cavalry. The land, before development, belonged to Judge Elisha Cooke and was known as Cooke's Pasture. Box & Austin's rope-walks between Myrtle and Pinckney Streets had a length of 361 feet. Another rope-walk of theirs separated Hancock Street from the Hancock estate by a width of 24 feet. On the corner of Hancock (then Turner) and Derne Streets Mr. Box erected a mansion-house, also other buildings on Hancock Street.

His partner, Mr. Austin, was born in 1716, and was consequently much younger. He was traveled and educated and took a conspicuous part in public affairs. The dress of a gentleman of that day was very striking. Mr. Austin is described in a large white wig, scarlet roquelot, and carrying a gold-headed cane, and similar articles of apparel are noted in John Box's inventory. The rope-walks finally became the property of a Mr. Cade and were burned in 1794.

Mr. Box is sometimes referred to as "Major," but we have found no evidence of military life on his part, although his brother was a naval commander in Egypt under Nelson.

In the records of King's Chapel (corner of School and Tremont Streets, Boston) we find numerous Box records; but the marriage of John Box and Lydia Story, also the birth of their oldest child, Elizabeth (who m. Capt. Bronsdon), are missing, lost, probably, when the books took a hurried flight with the royalist rector, Mr. Caner, to Nova Scotia. All the succeeding children and grandchildren are recorded. Mr. Box purchased pew No. 91

in the gallery, Mar. 19, 1734, for £20. This indicates that he was already married at that time, as young single men did not become pew-owners ordinarily. He was vestryman in 1741, 1742, 1745, 1764, 1765, 1774; Warden, either senior or junior, from 1746 to 1754, inclusive.

"Mar. 30th 1755, Easter Monday it was voted that the Thanks of the Congregation be given Mr John Box for his long and Good service as Warden of this Church." (Church records.)

He acted as sponsor, with Mrs. Box and others, to various infants in baptism. For instance:

"1751, July 3. Infant Henry Caner, John Box and Ann Caner, sponsors."

"1750, July 8. Infant Mary Phillips, daughter of John & Ann Phillips. Mr. Box sponsor."

"—— —— —— Infant James Gordon. John Box, sponsor." (K. C. records.)

He gave towards rebuilding the present chapel two hundred pounds "Old Tenor," and later one hundred pounds "for its finishing"; also he contributed three pounds and three shillings towards the purchase of the organ. He was present at the

"Ceremonies Attendant upon Laying the Corner Stone of King's Chapel.

"Between the hours of 10 and 11 in the Forenoon the Rev. Mr Caner accompanied by Mr Gordon, Mr Box and Mr Grayton were observed to go down School Street together on their way to His Excellency's House as was then generally conjectured and at about 11 the Procession began accordingly from the Province House.

"First His Excellency Our Governour (Shirley) with the Rev. Mr Caner at his right and Rev. Mr Blackwell at his left hand proceeded. Then the Church Wardens (Mr Box & Gordon) vestry, &c. followed by about 25 couples of the Principal Friends.

"When the Procession came to the Church Yard his Excellency supported by the two Chaplains descended the Trench where the stone which was dedicated to God was laying at the North East corner of the Church with the Inscription upwards which was then immediately turned by the workmen downwards in the Sacred place prepared for its Reception.

"On this Stone the Governour knocked four times with a mason's trowel (just the number of raps Archbishop Laud gave the door of St. Catherine's Creed Church at his memorable consecration of it). Some devout expressions were then dropt by his Excellency and Chaplains.

"The Governour then ascended the ladder and this part of the ceremony being ended the company in the same manner they walked from the Province House entered the King's Chapel where was a sermon very properly delivered by Mr Caner from the text: The God of Heaven He will prosper us therefore we His servants will arise and build. A Hymn of Praise concluded the solemnity."

Extract from "The Annals of King's Chapel" (published 1896 by Mr. Foote).

"The convincing proof of the real character of the teaching and influence of the church is given by the character of the persons composing it. After almost a century and a half we can clearly discern that many of them were held in marked respect and honor . . . not merely receiving lip service on account of their wealth and office, but trusted with an exceptional confidence. Such names as those of John Box . . . in business . . . which testify not only to the social character, but to the moral and religious tone of the church."

Dec. 4, 1746. John Box as Warden signed the "Request of the Proprietors of King's Chapel to the Rev. Henry Caner" to be Rector of said Chapel.

March 4, 1747. John Box as Junior Warden of King's Chapel signed the Petition of the Rev. Henry Caner and his Wardens for more land to enlarge the Church.

(See Records and Annals of King's Chapel for many references to John Box.)

Mr. John Box was one of the Hon^{ble} Body of Gentlemen who visited the Public Schools July 1, 1763. Other gentlemen were Mr. Hancock, Jas. Burden, Andrew Oliver, Rev. Mr. Cooper, Dr. Chas. Chauncey, etc. They reported the schools all in very good order. (See Boston Town Records.)

The autograph of John Box is reproduced in the Boston Memorial History. In a Masonic poem he is characterized as short in stature.

John Box a Free Mason.

He was a prominent and active member of the Masonic Order, which he joined July 23, 1740. He was present at nearly every meeting of St. John's Grand Lodge, Boston, until just before his death in 1774. He held important offices in the Lodge. His name occurs repeatedly in the records which have been published under the direction of the present Grand Recorder, Mr. Sereno D. Nickerson, who has courteously afforded us every proper facility in obtaining knowledge of John Box and John Box, Jr., who was also a member of the same Lodge.

The Archives of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts contain the earliest Masonic Records now known to be in existence on this continent, dating from 1733. These records contain a reference to Benjamin Brimsdon (Bronsdon), who became a member in 1741. He was son of Benjamin Bronsdon[2] (Robt.[1]) and was a "mariner," and, it is said, finally resided permanently in England; also to William Bant, who was a prominent Mason (see his life in Appendix) and Thomas Milliken, whose oldest daughter married David Vallette, and William Haskins, son-in-law of John Box, Sr.

Dec. 1773. Bro^{r} Box was a Pall-holder at the funeral of M^{r} Robert Jenkins. It was very cold weather.

In February, 1774, he was present at Col^{o} Ingersoll's with the brethren on special matters. (See Rowe's Diary.)

In the Autumn of that year he died, Oct. 31, 1774. Mr. Rowe thus speaks of his funeral:

"3 Novem^{r} 1774. Thursday afternoon I attended the Funerall of Brother Box and was a Bearer together with James Pitts Esq, D^{r} Gardner, M^{r} Chandon, M^{r} Henderson Inches and M^{r} Gilbert Deblois. it was a handsome funerall. The Free masons walked in proper form."

No. 1021 of Edes and Hill's *Boston Gazette* also printed the following obituary:

"Oct. 31, 1774, died of a consumptive disorder and on Thursday, Nov. 3 was decently interred M^{r} John Box aged 75 (77) years who was for upwards of 40 years an eminent rope maker in this town. He was a man of a fair unblemished character, strictly just in his dealings, a Constant attender of Divine worship, several years in turn a Warden of King's Chapel and one of the Vestry. An assistant and promoter in rebuilding that Church.

"He was no meddler in politics yet a well wisher to the publick welfare. He loved order and condemned too great a stretch of power, much esteemed by his worthy acquaintance and by the public in general. He was a tender affectionate husband and parent.

"The Ancient and Honourable Society of Free Masons conducted his body to the burial place in token of a tender regard to their worthy deceased brother.

"He has left a widow and several children of adult age to mourn the loss of a Husband and Parent."

He is interred in his family tomb under King's Chapel. It is No. 14, and the fourth from the front (Tremont Street) on the School Street side. There are twenty tombs under the Chapel. For plan and owners in 1813, see diagram in "Annals of King's Chapel." Over the Box tomb is the inscription, "John Box, B. Haskins."

The memory of John Box has been kept alive in the Bronsdon family by certain circumstances connected with his estate, which was for many years in dispute. Until 1839 the Bronsdon heirs were claimants for the estate of their uncle, John Box, Jr., on Beacon Hill, Boston. Owing to a provision in the Will of John Box, Sr., the younger Box found himself unable to provide even for his widow, who was one of the Ervings of Boston, and the Bronsdons maintained and cared for her until she died, in 1814. Owing to the litigation concerning the estate, the whole was lost to the heirs.

It passed into the hands of prominent persons in Boston, who, by assuming the taxes, acquired a title which was confirmed by the State Legislature in 1839.

A few years ago our attention was attracted by an announcement in the *Boston Evening Transcript* by Miss Elizabeth Trott of Niagara Falls, N.Y., that among her father's papers were original documents relating to the early Box and Hoskins estates. After some correspondence, an old certified copy of the Box Will was presented to (526) Margaret Emmeline Parker, a great-great-great-granddaughter of John and Lydia (Story) Box, and other papers relating to the Box and Hoskins families were given to Mrs. Eleanor (Hoskins) Waitt.

Will of John Box, of Boston. (Copy.)

[See Suffolk Probate, book 74, leaf 178.]

In the name of God Amen. I John Box of Boston in the County of Suffolk and Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Rope maker, being weak in Body but of Sound Disposing Mind and Memory Do Make and Declare this my last Will and Testament in manner following to wit. First relying on the Wisdom and Benignity of Almighty God, I Commend my Soul to His intire disposal not doubting through the Merits and Passion of Jesus Christ I shall receive a full Remission of all my sins and an Admission into the joys of Eternal life. My Body I commit to the earth to be decently buried at the Discretion of my executors hereinafter named: —

Touching my worldly estate my Will is that all my Debts and funeral charges be paid in a convenient time after my decease.

Item. I give Devise and Bequeath to my Beloved Wife Lydia one third part of all my real estate to hold the same for and during the term of her Natural life and in case Fire or other casualty should destroy any part of the said third part of my Real Estate then my Will is that my said Wife be allowed a comfortable Subsistance out of the Residue of the said third part of said estate and I hereby authorize and impower my said executors to make sale of any part of the same for that purpose.

Item. I give to my said Wife all my Plate and Household furniture my Gold Watch & seals my Negro girl Dinah and my Horse & Chaise to her and her heirs forever.

Item. I Give to my Daughter Elizabeth Bronsdell (Bronsdon) widow of Bant Bronsdell late of said Boston deceased the sum of five shillings I having provided for her during my lifetime is the reason of my giving her only that sum.

Item. I Give and Devise to my son John two thirds of my moiety of the Rope walks improved by myself in Company with Benjamin Austin Esq^{r} together with two thirds of all my Right Title and Interest to the land under and about the same including the Tar House & the proper utensils of said Ropewalks and all the Appurtenances of the same to hold to him and his heirs forever also I Give to my said Son all the Right Title and Interest in my two negro men Hamilton and Tom Also my other negro man London and my Will further is that my said son Have and Receive a quarter part

of the Moyety of the neat balance that shall be found due to myself and my co-partner Benjamin Austin Esq[r] upon the settlement of our Company's Books & Receipts of such Balance.

Item. I Give and Bequeath to my daughter Lydia Wife of M[r] William Hoskins of Boston aforesaid, Merchant, one moiety or half part of all the Residue of my Real Estate wherever the same may be found not herein before disposed of To Have and To Hold the same to Her and her heirs forever also the other half part of all the Residue of my Personal Estate not herein before disposed of whether in action or possession.

Item. I Give to my Daughter Sarah Five shillings her conduct haveing merited my Displeasure is the reason for giving her that sum only.

Item. I Give and Devise to my Daughter Mary the other Moiety and half part of all the Residue of my Real Estate wherever the same may be found not herein before disposed of to Have and To Hold to her and her heirs forever also the other half part of all the Residue of my Personal Estate not herein before disposed of in action or possession and my Will and Intent is that my said Daughter Lydia and my said Daughter Mary have equal shares and proportions of my Real and Personal Estate.

Item. I Give to my Good Friend and Co-partner Benj[a] Austin Esq[r] Ten pounds which I request his acceptance of to Purchase a Suit of Mourning. This sum with the Two sums of Five shillings herein before given to my Daughters Elizabeth & Sarah I order my Executors to pay out of my personal estate.

Item. At the Decease of my said Wife I Give and Devise that part of my Real Estate herein before given to my said Wife during her Natural Life (unless before sold for her comfortable support) to my three children John, Lydia and Mary to hold to them and their heirs forever as Tenants in common and not as joint tenants and in case either of them should die before my said Wife his or her portion to go to his or her heirs of his or her Body lawfully begotten and in default of such heirs to the survivor or survivors of said three children, John, Lydia & Mary, in Equal Proportions and I hereby appoint my said Wife and my said son John & my son in law the said William Hoskins the Executors of this my last Will and Testament.

In Witness whereof I have Hereunto set my Hand and Seal this Twenty eighth day of September Anno Domini one thousand Seven Hundred & seventy four and in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)

John Box (and a seal)

Signed, sealed, Published and Declared by the said Testator as and for His Last Will & Testament in Presance of us who at His Request in His Presance and in Presance of each other have subscribed our Names as Witness thereto.

The words of His or Her Body lawfully begotten were interlined before signing and sealing.

Benj[a] Hichborn
Perez Morton
Winthrop Gray

Suffolk ss. The above written Will being presented for Probate by the executors therein named, Benj[a] Hichborn, Perez Morton, & Winthrop

Gray made Oath that they saw John Box the subscriber to this Instrument sign and seal and heard him publish and declare it to be his last Will and Testament & that when he so did he was of sound disposing Mind & Memory according to these Deponents best discerning and that they set to their Hands, &c. as Witnesses in the said Testators presence Boston, Nov. 4, 1774.

F. Hutchinson, Jud. Probate.

A true coppy Attest J^no^ Colton, Reg^r^.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay } Suffolk ss

To Mess^rs^ Ezekiel Lewis, Sam^l^ Downe & Jacob Cooper all of Boston. in the county aforesaid Greeting: You are hereby appointed and impowered to take an inventory of and according to your best skill and judgement truly and justly to apprize in Lawful money of this Province all the Estate whereof John Box late of sd Boston, Ropemaker, died seized in the aforesaid county and you are to make return of the Warrant with your doings thereon unto the Probate Office in the same county as soon as conveniently may be.

Given under my Hand the 4^th^ Day of November, A.D. 1774.

J. Hutchinson, Ju Prob.

1775 }
Jan^y^ 13 } Inventory of the Estate of Mr. John Box, Late of Boston, Ropemaker, Deceased, as appointed by us the Subscribers. (We have omitted the valuation, as unimportant in detail.—Eds.)

In the Front Room.

1 Large Black Walnut Table
1 small " "
1 Round Mahogany "
1 square Tea "
20 cups, 20 saucers.
2 bowls. 2 teapots
1 Looking Glass.
6 walnut chairs
6 leather bottom chairs
1 pr. Anjirons
1 brush
10 pictures, maps.
10 painted pictures
3 Mahog^ny^ Waiters
10 Wine Glasses
3 Delph Dishes
11 plates, china Bowl
1 P^r^ Decanters. 2 Beakers.
2 Wash basons
1 p^r^ Butter Boats
6 coffee cups. 1 coffee mill
2 Tea Chests

In Closet.

1 Prospective Glass.
1 Dutch Saw
1 hand saw
1 Lanthorn
1 Pruning Knife.

In Closet & Escratore.

3 vols	Tillotson's Works	£1 : 00 : 0
1 "	Nicholson's "	2 : 0
6 "	Sharp's Sermons	12 : 0
3 "	Cardinal Wolsey	6 : 0

4 Table Cloths
10 p^r^ Sheets
19 pillow cases
6 napkins.

Middle Room.

1 Large Maple Table
1 Looking Glass crackt
6 old Leather Chairs
1 Table, broke.

6 Straw bottom[d] chairs
1 old Desk*
1 Bible
Andjirons and Tongs.

Kitchen.

8 Pewter Dishes
13 Plates, 6 Basons & Porringers.
1 Brass Pot
3 Brass Kittles.
1 D° Skillet. 1 Dripping Pan
3 Iron Pots. 2 Sauce Pans
1 Dish Kittle. 1 Cleaver
1 P[r] Cast Andjirons
1 P[r] Andjirons wrot iron
Shovell & Tongs
copper tea kettle
gridiron and Toaster
2 Tramells 1 Scimmer
1 Fender.
6 Brass Candlesticks
1 Jack, 1 Spit.
1 Table 1 pr Bellows
Horse and Folding Board.
1 "X cut" Saw.

In Front Chamber.

1 old Table
3 straw chairs

In Entry Chamber.

3 old Chairs
3 p[r] Flat Irons

In Middle Chamber.

1 small glass
1 case draws.

In Chamber.

1 Looking Glass & Table
1 case Draws
Easy chair & cushion.
8 Straw Chairs
Tongs & Andjirons. Bellows.
jute curtains & rods.
1 Bed Stead, feather bed
bolsters. pillows. blankets
1 quilt 2 Blankets.

Silver viz[t].

1 Punch Shaiver
1 Porringer
1 Tankard 1 p[r] castors
1 Cann, 1 p[r] Salts
6 large Spoons & 6 Tea Spoons
Tea Tongs
1 Tobacco Box. 88½ oz.
2 pr. candlesticks.
2 doz. hard metal plates
1 doz Ivory handle knives & forks
1 p[r] Snuffers
1 double Pewter Tea Kittle
2 hatts 2 wigs
2 handkerchiefs 9 shirts
Tin Ware — Brass Scales
1 warming pan
1 p[r] white hose
1 counter pain
4 flannel waist coats
Clasps.

Apparel.

4 close body[d] coats
2 Jackets
2 p[r] Breeches
1 Red Surtout ("Scarlet Roquelot")
1 chest
Fustian coat, waistcot & Breeches.
8 ruffled Shirts
7 p[r] Hose
1 Lambs Skin Surtout
1 Green Banyan
1 Gold Watch.

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3 Neagro's Cribs & Beding.
1 Negro Girl nam[d] Dinah
1 Chaise Horse.
1 Chaise.
A Pew in Kings Chaple
1 Small Rope walk
1 House & Land formerly Mr. Messinger's
½ house & land in Cambridge Street. (the other half is Mrs. Box's maiden estate)
1 Negro boy nam[d] London
1 " " " Pompey

* The term "old" applied to furniture implied that it was brought from the mother country.

In Company
(with Mr. Austin)

Negro fellow Tom
" " Hamilton
A rope walk & land £300
Utensils thereon
Tar House & Land
Mansion House improv^{d} by Mr. Box £300
A smaller house & Land adjoining
A Brick Store and ½ store.
A Farm in Nova Scotia and Some Stock.

NOTE. The Nova Scotia property cannot be identified, although researches have been made at Halifax, N. S., and in the Province of New Brunswick.

[ADVERTISED IN THE *Independent Chronicle*, AUG. 19, 1779.]

TO BE SOLD.

"That pleasant and Agreeable Situated Mansion House formerly occupied by M^{r} John Box, decd. laying on George Street (now Hancock) West Boston Northward of Beacon Hill with the gardens 91 feet deep and 71 feet wide also the following buildings &c. viz. One small tenement near said Mansion House one large Brick store with a good cellar and a lot of land to the same 45 feet fronting on George Street and 91 feet deep. Seven house lots of land fronting on the same line each measuring 40 by 91 feet. For terms apply to BENJ^{A} AUSTIN Esq."

There was a small cabin in the rear which was occupied by the negro slaves, Tom, Hamilton and London. The site of the Box estate is now occupied by the State House.

EXTRACTS FROM DEEDS IN SUFFOLK REGISTRY.

"I, Lydia Box of Boston, widow of John Box, Ropemaker, in consideration of 10^{s} money by me received of Jon^{a} Loring Austin and Benj. Austin, Jr., both merchants of Boston and for other valuable considerations do hereby grant, release and quit claim unto said "men" all my estate, right, title and interest of and in that parcel of land situated and being at the westerly part of Boston together with the dwelling houses and all other buildings thereon, it being bounded and measuring as follows Westerly on George Street 464 ft. 6 in. northerly on land of the heirs of John Spooner 91 ft. easterly on a passageway 371 ft. northerly again partly on said passageway and partly on land of Jos^{h} Ridgway 42 ft. easterly again on land of Thos. Hudson 55 ft. southerly on Beacon Hill 115 ft. 9 in. easterly again on Beacon Hill 24 ft. 8 in. and southerly on land of the heirs of Capt. John Henderson as also all my right &c in the piece of land of 24 ft. fronting on George Street and measuring 270 ft. which my late husband John Box and Benj. Austin purchased of Benj. Harrod and formerly improved as a Rope-walk. Also another piece of land 120 ft. long and 89 ft. wide which my said husband and said Austin formerly improved for a yard and tar house. All of which pieces of land are particularly described in a Deed this day executed by the said Austin and my children John Box, Lydia and William Hoskins, and my daughter Mary Box to the said Jona. Loring Austin and Benj. A. Jr.

Before me BELCHER NOYES, J. P.
Oct. 16, 1783."

The deed referred to gives boundaries of rope-walk as follows:

"Easterly on George (Hancock) Street, 24 ft.; southerly on land of the heirs of John Box and is a part of the 44 ft. purchased by the late company of the heirs of Elisha Cook viz. Benj. Harrod and his wife, measuring 270 ft.; westerly on land of Jeremiah Wheelwright 24 ft. and northerly on Garden Street measuring thence in a straight line to George Street 270 ft. also another parcel of land at said westerly part of Boston bounded as follows: northerly on May Street, so called, 120 ft. 2 in. westerly on a lot of land of the heirs of Jeremiah Allen Esq. 89 ft. southerly on a piece of land formerly leased of Jeremiah Wheelwright and improved for a ropewalk by the late Co. of Box & Austin there measuring 120 ft., easterly fronting Garden Street and running northerly to May Street 88 ft. 2 in."

Mrs. Box returned to the Story Homestead after the sale of the Beacon Hill residence. Her husband being dead, she gave up her large pew in the gallery and bought pew No. 18, down stairs, which is at the right hand aisle as one enters King's Chapel. Sundry of her descendants have found pleasure in attending service at the Chapel (which is now Unitarian) and occupying Lydia's pew. The interior of the Chapel is very quaint and suggestive of the past. The records give:

"Prior to the Evacuation of Boston by the British persons occupied the following pews who did not depart — In the South Aisle, No. 17, John Box Jr. — No. 18. Mrs. Lydia widow of Major Box."

There were no services during the war, and the Box family then attended Trinity Church.

Tradition says that our ancestress was strongly British in her sympathies, but on account of the high esteem enjoyed by her late husband, John Box, she was not molested. For some years she was unable to attend church on account of the infirmity incident to age. She objected strongly to the change in the liturgy of King's Chapel, with the natural conservatism of age. Her daughter Mary remained single and cared for her mother, who died Mar. 9th, 1788, aged 70 years, and was buried from Trinity Church, Mar. 12th.

Extract from Will of Lydia Box.

[See Suffolk Probate, Book 87.]

"Item. I give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Mary Box as she has been with me since my Husband's Decease and taken Great Care of me, all the Residue and Remainder of my Estate both Real and Personal with my Plate and gold watch and seal, likewise the front end of my House in Cambridge Street and my pew in y^e^ Kings Chapple Church to be holden by her, her Heirs and Assigns forever. and I do hereby nominate and appoint my said Daughter to be Sole Executrix of this my Last Will and Testament

hereby Revoking making null and void all former and other Wills by me Heretofore made Declaring this and no Other to be my Last Will and Testament.

"In Witness whereof I hereunto set my Hand and Seal the twenty third day of February Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty four.

signed & sealed. LYDIA BOX.

"Published and Declared by the said
Lydia Box in presence of us:

NATH[L] HENCHMAN, sworn.
MARGARET HENCHMAN, absent.
PENELOPE PELHAM, sworn."

This Will was presented for Probate, Mar. 25, 1788. Appraisers appointed, Jacob Cooper, Charles Williams and Job Prince. The Inventory amounted to £134:16:1, and includes:

"13 pictures
1 crow colored paduasoy gown
1 mantua silk gown
3 silk gowns
Black sattin cloak
Silver Shoe Buckles
4 old portraits
3 gold rings
gold Sleeve Buttons
Black Silk Gloves
Gold and silver glasses
Bible & Prayer-book and other books

Half a house on Cambridge Street"

The Box Bible is in Stoughton. (See John Bronsdon's Family.)

An old-fashioned pin set with pearls and marked L. S. (Lydia Story) has been preserved by one of Lydia Box's descendants. Mrs. Waitt has a chair of Lydia's. Jacob Cooper, one of the Appraisers, was a cousin to Mrs. Box.

(B 2) ELIZABETH BOX[2] (JOHN[1]).

m. Capt. BANT BRONSDON, Sen.

ELIZABETH BOX was the oldest child of John and Lydia (Story) Box, and was b. about 1733–4 (?); m. 1750. Elizabeth's marriage to Bant BRONSDON — see No. (196) in Bronsdon Genealogy, Part First of this volume — is proved by the Will of her father, John Box, even did not positive knowledge of it exist in the Bronsdon family. Their first child's birth gives approximately the date of their marriage. These records were preserved in the Bronsdon family, but were lost about fifty years ago. Capt. Bant Bronsdon, the husband of Elizabeth Box, died while absent on a voyage, according to the family tradition, before 1774 (about 1765), and Elizabeth died before 1790. She resided near her father in a house belonging to the Box estate on Beacon Hill. Her name appears with her husband in Suffolk Deeds, book 88, leaf 19–20.

Their Children were:

(B 11) i. *John Box*[3] *Bronsdon*, b. in Boston, May 21, 1751; bapt. as "John Brunsden" at King's Chapel, Sept. 8, 1751; m. Aug. 9, 1774, Miss Abigail Baker of Stoughton, Mass., and settled in Milton, Mass., where he d. Feb. 22, 1823, and she d. June 18, 1827. He served in the Revolutionary War in defence of the seacoast, and at Dorchester Heights. He had twelve children. (See p. 100.)

(B 12) ii. *Sarah Bant*[3] *Bronsdon*, b. ——, 1753; m. April, 1777, Capt. Samuel Curtis of Boston. They res. on Pitts Street, Boston, where he d. about 1800 and Mrs. Curtis d. 1826, and is bur. at Copp's Hill; survived by two grandchildren named Brooks. (See p. 98.)

(B 13) iii. *Rebecca*[3] *Bronsdon*, bapt. at King's Chapel, April 30, 1755; m. by Rev. Peter Thatcher, Sept. 20, 1787, Joseph Dennis, a sea captain. They lived in Boston on Salem Street and on Clark Street, where Mrs. Dennis d. Oct. 14, 1826. Capt. Dennis d. in Milton, Mass., July 20, 1830, aged 78. They are bur. in the Bronsdon tomb, No. 1 "Old Ground," Copp's Hill, Boston. They left one dau., who d. single. (See p. 94.)

(B 14) iv. *Benjamin*[3] *Bronsdon*, bapt. Oct. 23, 1757, at King's Chapel; settled at Milton, Mass.; m. first, Jan. 15, 1786, Salley Kneeland of Roxbury, who d. July 4, 1791; and m. second, Apr. 24, 1796, Martha (Patty) Farrar at Royalton, Mass. Benjamin Bronsdon (known as Capt. Bronsdon) d. at Milton, Apr. 28, 1830, and Mrs. Martha Bronsdon d. Jan. 30, 1835. Children, two by the first wife, three by the second. (See Bronsdon Gen.) Mr. Bronsdon served in defence of the seashores and at Dorchester Heights in the War of the Revolution. (See p. 155.)

(B 15) v. *Bant*[3] *Bronsdon, Jr.*, was bapt. at King's Chapel, Jan. 30, 1760. He remained in Boston, and m. first, 1782, Mary ————, who d. Mar. 25, 1784, aged 24 years; m. second, Nov. 10, 1785, Deborah Jackson. He d. at his home in Leverett Street, Boston, Apr. 11, 1799, and Mrs. Deborah Bronsdon d. June 12, 1801. Children: one by the first, seven by the second wife. (See p. 160.)

(B 16) vi. *William*[3] *Bronsdon*, b. Feb. 11, 1761; bapt. Mar. 10, 1762, at King's Chapel. He was captain of a whaling ship. He m. at Truro about 1786, and removed to Gerry (Phillipston), Worcester Co., Mass. Mrs. Ruth Bronsdon d. June 25, 1828, and Mr. Bronsdon d. Nov. 3, 1831, at Phillipston. Children, five in number. (See p. 192.)

(B 17) vii. *Elizabeth*[3] *Bronsdon*, bapt. Sept. 5, 1764; m. Sept. 29, 1781, Moses Archer of Boston; lived on Adams Street. Has descendants who have not been traced. (See p. 94.)

(B 3) John Box[2], Jr. (John[1]).

He was b. in Boston and bapt. at King's Chapel, Oct. 5, 1737; m. first, Lydia ————; second, by Rev. Simeon Howard, Nov. 5, 1786, Deborah Erving, who was a relative of Mr. John Erving of Boston, and a member of the North Church. John Box, Jr., appears to have had several children, all sons and all named for himself.

Bapt. at King's Chapel.

(B 18) 1764 *John Box*[3], Infant of John Box Jr. & Lydia. Sponsors, Frances Shaw & Eliza: Sims

(B 19) 1765 *John Box*[3], Infant of John Box Jr. & Lydia. Sponsors, John Box Jr. & Lidia Box

(B 20) 1766 *John Box*[3], Infant of John Box Jr. & Lydia. Sponsors, John Box Jr. & Lidia Box

(B 21) 1766 *John Box*[3], Infant of John Box Jr. & Lydia. Sponsors, John Wheatly & Mary Jackson

(B 22) 1767 *John Box*[3], Infant of John Box Jr. & Lydia. Sponsors, Susanna Banirck & Elizth Leddell

(B 23) 1768 *John Box*[3], Infant of John Box Jr. & Lydia. Sponsors, John Box Jr. & Lydia Box

(B 24) 1770 *John Box*[3], Infant of John Box Jr. & Lydia. Sponsors, Chas. Wilcocks, proxy for Rich: Quince & Sarah Box

(B 25) 1772 *John Box*[3], Infant of John Box Jr. & Lydia. Sponsors, Lydia Box & Sarah Box

(B 26) 1773 *John Box*[3], Infant of John Box Jr. & Lydia. Sponsors, John Box Jr. & Lydia Box.

These are copied from King's Chapel Books. None of the children survived. The first wife, Lydia, died, and the melancholy procession of little Boxes ceased. John Box, Jr., m. second, Miss Erwin, as above, and there were no children.

In his youth, 1747, John Box, Jr., attended the Boston Latin School on School Street. He was at first a ropemaker, later a merchant. In 1755 he was one of the Wardens at King's Chapel. In 1776, when King's Chapel was closed, John Box, Jr., went to Trinity Church with his mother and sisters.

In the same year he was appointed a Clerk in the Commissary Department in the American army. Joseph Trumbull was Chief of Commissary and William Hoskins his Deputy, and in April, 1779, Mr. Hoskins made an application to Congress for pay due John Box (Jr.) for service rendered.

An extract from a letter written by William S. Miller, dated June 26, 1775, may refer to John Box, Jr.:

"Rhode Island Camp. I have a Room that I live in, in Company with Coll Church, Major Shearburn, Adjutant Box & Adjutant Bradford, all in the same Room." (See Hist. Gen. Coll. Vol. 14, p. 164.)

He was one of the executors of the Will of his father. He is said to have been a kind-hearted and agreeable gentleman. He and his wife Deborah were beloved by his sister Elizabeth Bronsdon's children, and when a widow, alone and in poor circumstances, "Aunt Debby" was cared for in the home of Mrs. Samuel Curtis, oldest daughter of Elizabeth (Box) and Capt. Bant Bronsdon. He was, like his father, an active and prominent member of the Masonic Order. She d. of palsy, Aug. 18, 1814, and John Box, Jr., d. April, 1799, of "decay" (consumption). They are interred in Tomb 14, King's Chapel.

The Descendants of Lydia, Daughter of John and Lydia (Story) Box, and Wife of William Hoskins, Esq., of Boston.

Compiled by Mrs. Eleanor H. (Hoskins) Waitt (see B 135*)*
for the Bronsdon and Box Genealogy.

(B 7) Lydia Box[2] (John[1]).

She was bapt. Apr. 24, 1745; d. Oct. 28, 1814; m. June 12, 1764, William Hoskins, bapt. Jan. 4, 1736, d. May 30, 1786.

Children:

(B 27) i. *John[3] Hoskins*, bapt. King's Chapel, Apr. 17, 1765; d. in Boston, May 31, 1765.
(B 28) ii. *William[3] Hoskins, Jr.*, bapt. King's Chapel, July 23, 1766; d. in Cuba, 1824.
(B 29) iii. *John Box[3] Hoskins*, bapt. King's Chapel, Dec. 14, 1768; d. in Isle of France before 1824.
(B 30) iv. *Richard Quince[3] Hoskins*, bapt. King's Chapel, Apr. 16, 1770; d. in Boston, July 12, 1825.
(B 31) v. *Lydia[3] Hoskins*, bapt. King's Chapel, Nov. 20, 1771; d. in Boston, 1790.
(B 32) vi. *Hannah[3] Hoskins*, b. 1772; d. ———
(B 33) vii. *Henry[3] Hoskins*, bapt. King's Chapel, Jan. 8, 1773; bur. Jan. 29, 1774.
(B 34) viii. *Susanna[3] Hoskins*, bapt. King's Chapel, Nov. 25, 1774.
(B 35) ix. *Henry[3] Hoskins*, b. 1776; d. Wiscasset, Maine, Feb., 1804.
(B 36) x. *Charlotte[3] Hoskins*, b. 1777.
(B 37) xi. *Susanna[3] Hoskins*, bapt. King's Chapel, Jan. 8, 1778; d. in Dedham, Mass., Dec. 18, 1863.
(B 38) xii. *Charles Chauncey[3] Hoskins*, bapt. First Church, Nov. 7, 1779; d. in Newport, R.I., June 13, 1813.
(B 39) xiii. *Nancy[3] Hoskins*, bapt. First Church, June 23, 1782; d. in Boston, Sept. 20, 1785.
(B 40) xiv. *Thomas Bulfinch[3] Hoskins*, bapt. Second Church, Aug. 7, 1785; bur. in Boston, May 1, 1791.

Biography.

(B 7) Lydia Box, sixth child and third daughter of John and Lydia (Story) Box, was born in Boston in 1745. There are no records from which to glean knowledge of her youthful days before her marriage, but doubtless she received the usual education given to daughters of wealthy parents.

Perchance she attended one of the fashionable boarding schools, or may have received at home her instruction in the "arts and graces" required to be taught girls at that time. They were never expected to go beyond the "three R's" in solid learning, but all the accomplishments were necessary, as dancing, singing, playing upon either the harpsichord, spinnet, or virginals, speaking French, embroidering both in silks and crewels, making wax work, and painting. At an early age her "Sampler" must have been begun and weary hours spent in learning hemming, hem-stitching, and the plain but necessary needlework. In addition to these, she must have been taught all the arts of the accomplished housewife and the thorough ordering of a household. All these she probably had well learned when, at the age of nineteen, "in the leafy month of June," she was wedded to her ardent and handsome wooer, William Hoskins, a prosperous young Boston merchant, by the Rev. Henry Caner. No one has preserved her wedding ring, but doubtless it had engraved upon its inner surface one of the following "posies" so common at the time: "Two Made One. By God Alone;" "God Decreed Our Unity," or "This in Love Joins Our Hearts to God Above;" no wedding ring being considered complete unless it bore one of these or similar mottoes.

The new home that awaited this young couple was on Clark Square, now North Square, in Boston, then one of the most fashionable quarters of the town. The house stood nearly opposite that of Paul Revere, and was a fitting abode for one so young and fair, being furnished with every luxury and comfort within the limits of the young man's fortune. Even a chaise was hers, built by the fashionable chaise builder, Adino Paddock. Very few of these quaint, uncomfortable-looking vehicles were then in Boston, only ninety-eight being in Boston in 1796. To be the proud possessor of one, must have been the compensation for the discomfort of riding in it. For one year, at least, life's cup of happiness was full of joy and pleasure for this young couple, during which time they added many new friends to their already large circle. The true value of some of these — Dr. Joseph Warren, Dr. Thomas Bulfinch, John Hancock, John Rowe, Mr. Joseph Barrell, Mr. Thomas Boylston, Joseph Green, Esq., and William Story, with others — was proved to them when the days of trouble came. These began in 1765, and arose like a thunder-cloud in a clear sky. The first was the loss of their infant son and first-born child, John, who only blessed them with his presence one short month; the second, the loss of their fortune. Bravely did this little woman bear her trials, surrendering her fondly cared for possessions to satisfy the creditors of the husband whose heavy failure was brought upon him by the misfortunes of others. Their home remained to them, and here they dwelt until the stormy days of the Revolution burst upon the country and Boston was besieged. Then, with their six children

and Mrs. Box, they fled to one of the surrounding towns. The devoted husband at once entered the service of his country. After the evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, came the first long parting of this fondly attached couple, the husband going with the Army to New York. In the following September Lydia goes on to Stamford, Conn., where she received many short visits from her husband, who flew to see her at every opportunity that offered. Separation seems to have been the one thing these married lovers could not endure. During this time the children remained "in the country," under the care of their Grandmother Box. The next month, October, Lydia is again settled in Boston, but not in the old home, the husband having previously "written his friend Mr. Webb" (probably Joseph Webb) "to Hire a Genteel and Convenient House for him, and Collect his furniture, scattered about among his different friends, and assist his little family to enter it from the Country." This house must have been in the vicinity of the present Court and Hanover Streets, as her husband's letters are addressed "to Mrs. Lydia Hoskins, near Concert Hall," this building standing upon the corner of those streets. In March, 1777, she makes her husband another visit, this time in Hartford, probably remaining there through the Summer, as there is a break in the letters of that length of time. Her home still continued near Concert Hall, and in that house four of her children were born, Henry, Charlotte, Susanna and Charles Chauncey, who was named for Boston's then celebrated divine. In 1779 William Hoskins retires from his military service and returns to Boston, and later is employed by his former friend and protector, John Hancock, by whom he is sent to England in 1783 as Hancock's trusted agent. In that year the husband is again enabled to purchase a home for his family. This was in Creek Square, and stood near the block of brick houses built by Gov. Hancock after the war. In this house their last child, Thomas Bulfinch, was born on August 7, 1785. In the early part of that year the husband again leaves his dear wife and journeys to Philadelphia, in regard to his claim for services against the Government. His last letter from there is dated April 26, 1785.

From these letters to his wife, which breathe the most ardent devotion, and are so full of anxious solicitations in regard to her health and personal welfare, has been gleaned a great part of the knowledge of the life of Lydia and her family during the years between 1776 and 1786. It is easy to perceive that even the distance that separated these two, did not interrupt the ever watchful care and attention of the husband to the most trivial details of the household in Boston. He is constantly sending to her, at every opportunity, flour, pork, wine, "bier," ham and tea, and advising her where to procure such other articles as she may find necessary. To his children he sends clothes, shoes, books and toys, with "buckels" for the

boys' knee breeches and shoes. Indeed, nothing seems too slight a matter for him to care for, if it is for her comfort and convenience. (Copies of a few of these letters will be found at the end of this slight sketch of their lives.)

The reunion of this family, once more in their own home, is but of short duration. "The King of Terrors" (to whom the husband refers in one of his letters) "makes the Breach," and this loving husband and devoted father is "taken home," in the prime of his life, on May 30, 1786, he being then but fifty years old. During their twenty years of wedded happiness, fourteen children were born; of these, eight lived to reach maturity, and the descendants from six of them are many at the present time (1901); some in France, also, probably, in the Isle of France (Mauritius), and in thirteen, *at least*, of the United States. Left a widow at forty, with nine children and "but a small remnant of their early fortune," Lydia's outlook for the future seemed dark indeed; but as "each cloud has its silver lining," so the faithful friends of her youth lightened her heavy burden, Mr. Conmerais and Mr. Joseph Barrell taking the two elder sons. Each strove to fill, by their tender care, the place of a father. Nevertheless, much trouble, sorrow and suffering were endured by her, as this quotation from a letter of hers will explain: "On the 30th of May 1786 the friend and partner of my life expired, leaving me nine children, the eldest twenty years old, the youngest nine months only, and but a scanty subsistence for them. By the assistance of the Great Ruler of the Universe and Events, who heard my prayers and petitions, who received the offerings of a weeping mother, and remnant of a dying father. It was He who encouraged my industry and gave me assistance from earthly friends. Joined to the scanty interest of my husband's property, I brought the major part of my family to mature age." As soon as her two eldest sons were able, they settled upon their "good mother" an annuity. Until 1799 Lydia remained in Boston; "then being sick, dejected, and viewing my circumstances desperate, also being urged and advised by my old friends Dr. Bulfinch and Thomas Pemberton, and youngest son Charles, to go to board, the latter obtained a place for me in the country (Dedham) from which my expenses were diminished and I was enabled in time to pay those just debts I was obliged to contract." Her youngest daughter (Susanna) went with her, and together they resided there until 1804. At that time her youngest son, Charles Chauncey Hoskins, returned from a three years' sojourn in Europe, and decided that it was his duty to support and care for his mother's declining years. Again turning to this letter of hers to John Winslow, James Robinson and Jesse Putnam, Esquires, in which she relates so much of the trials of her life in her own quaint way, we find the following account of the result of that decision: "About this time (1804) my youngest son returned from sea and found me

involved in difficulties and distress, and in the bloom of youth he sacrificed the brilliant prospects before him, gave over the idea of returning to Europe, to the arms of his elder brother, his patron and father by adoption. He dispersed the storms arising around the hoary head of his aged mother, though much to his injury do I say it, yet, for my happiness he fixed his abode at Newport, where, with him and his amiable spouse, I enjoyed peace, happiness and tranquility." In 1810, for some unknown reason, she left the home of this son, who had done so much for his beloved mother, and went to Dedham, to the home of her daughter Susanna, wife of Reuben Guild of that town, and remained with her during the rest of her life.

In the Autumn of 1814 Lydia was seized with typhoid fever, the force of which her enfeebled frame was not able to withstand, and on October 28th she rejoined her beloved husband, for whom she had sincerely mourned twenty-eight years. She was the last of the children of John and Lydia Box. Her body was placed beside that of her husband in the Box tomb under King's Chapel. She left no Will, and two years after her death Mr. Theron Metcalf of Dedham was appointed her administrator, who, to settle the estate, caused all of her effects to be sold at auction. In the Records of the Probate Court at Dedham can be found her Inventory and also a list of the articles sold, with the names of the purchasers.

Portraits of William and Lydia Hoskins are in the possession of one of their great-grandchildren, Thomas Henry Hoskins, M.D., of Derby, Vermont. These were given to him by their grandson, William Hoskins Guild, the son of their daughter Susanna. The artist is unknown and the pictures are unfinished. From out one frame the fair face of Lydia in her youth shines forth. Her chestnut hair is drawn back from her face, arranged slightly à la Pompadour over a high forehead, underneath whose brows shine dark blue eyes. The face is inclined to oval, the nose straight, and the mouth sweet but firm. Around her slender throat are wound strings of pearls, the same jewels, in pear shape, depending from her small ears. Evidently the artist intended to have white drapery arranged about her sloping shoulders, but ceased his work at this point, only roughly sketching it in. From out the other frame looks the noble and handsome face of her devoted husband. His stalwart shoulders support a finely shaped head crowned with dark brown hair, which is brushed smoothly back from a broad forehead, with arching black eyebrows, from under which look forth large, soft, dark brown eyes. The face is clean shaven, showing the beautiful mouth with its firm chin, and above them a long, finely-formed nose. A coat of Continental blue with brass buttons, with high waistcoat of the same blue, and brass buttons, each having a narrow standing collar; over these are turned a narrow band of white linen with a black stock, comprises his attire. Nobility and purity of character are shown in every lineament of his face, and reveal the fine spirit of this man who sacrificed so much for his country.

To her daughter Susanna, Lydia left one of her most valued possessions, a miniature of Washington. This became the property of Susanna's only son and child, and is now owned by Mr. Charles Hoskins Guild of San Francisco, Cal. It is not known in what manner it came into the family. Mr. Guild writes in regard to it: "I have no idea how it came into the possession of the family. I have a paper dated Boston, Dec. 17, 1859, signed by my father, Wm. Hoskins Guild, Sr., and attested by Rembrandt Peale, which says that the miniature of Gen. Washington is probably a copy by Col. Trumbull of the portrait by Levi Peale painted in 1776." The Guild family also inherited Lydia's diamond ring, a few pieces of jewelry and mahogany furniture, a glass tumbler or flagon, and a pair of scissors which were bought in at the auction for *three dollars!* The miniature has had its adventures, as the following notices, taken from a paper of 1786, bear witness:

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD!

Stolen from the house of the subscriber of Friday the 16th inst between the hours of four and nine P. M. A Miniature Picture of the Illustrious General Washington set in gold a pair of Silver Shoe Buckels, marked L.B. (square) two Stone Rings and a number of Small articles. Whoever will give information of the Theif or Theives that they may be brought to Justice and the Articles recovered shall be entitled to the Above Reward.

LYDIA HOSKING.

SENTENCE OF THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT,
Sept. 23, 1786.

Mary Stone to pay Lydia Hoskins 13 pounds 4 shillings, pay a fine of 20 shillings to the uses of the Commonwealth, pay costs, stand committed etc. If unable to pay 13 pounds, 4 shillings, to be sold for two years.

In the year 1800 Mary Box, sister of Lydia Hoskins, died, and her property, amounting to $1600, was equally divided between her (Mary's) surviving sisters, Mrs. Hoskins and Mrs. Davis.

In the possession of one of the great-grand-daughters of Lydia is a mahogany chair, only fourteen inches high, in which, tradition saith, this little mother nursed and tended all her children. Its shape is like that of the chairs of that period, square in back and in seat, with the centre piece of the back carved. On the cushion of its seat, before it came into the present possessor's ownership, was a worked canvas cover, done by her own fair hands. Would that some scrap but remained, that a copy could be worked from it.

Of necessity, this story of the life of Lydia Hoskins is but fragmentary; but it is hoped that sufficient can be gleaned from its perusal to give her descendants the material with which to fashion a mental picture of herself, her life, and her surroundings, and may all who can trace their

lineage to her, copy her in all those traits of character that have endeared her to us, and caused us to reverence more and more the women who were the mothers of our country.

Extracts from a few of the letters of William Hoskins to his wife:

New York, 8th *Sept*r., 1776.

My Dear Lydia.

I wrote you two letters which I hope you have received, as they will inform you how much Impossible, to my grief I could not have the happiness of setting out to see you, it gives me great Concern — however I am determined at the Close of this week to come, be the Consequence what it may. I am glad you find a convenient Lodging, take great Care of yourself, dont take too much of the Evening Air, as at best you are of a Slender Constitution. When we shall depart for King's Bridge I know not, this I know, that so long as any Troops are in the City I must Continue and I am Sure they will Continue untill the City is Bombarded, then we may retreat to the upper part of this Town . . . . I shall take care of myself for your sake and I hope you in return will do the same for my sake. . . . . Had I have known that the City would have been held, I would not have parted with you. But it was from my Tender Regard for your Safety, this you must be well assured of and that no other motive could have prompted me to submit to a Solitary Life, one day to me is now like a whole week. I hope I shall see the time when there will be no more Parting of us untill Death shall divide. . . . . I believe I have wrote sufficient for Sunday morning therefore conclude myself as I ever desire to. Your most Tender and Very Affectionate Husband

Wm Hoskins, Addressed to

P. S. I send you two bottles of Strong bier. Mrs. Lydia Hoskins, at Stanford To be left at Mrs. Farris's next Fitch's Tavern.

New York, *Sept*r. 10, 1776.

My Dear Lydia.

I have just received from Johny (John Box, Jr.) pr young Storey a Handkerchief containing two Shirts and two Stocks. Johny Informs me this week you intend for King's Bridge. I desire no such Stopages among a Body of Soldiers. But if you come that you proceed immediately for the City. Bring my Watch Coat a little Tea for yourself while you Tarry, some Stockings for me, linnen sufficient for yourself and Secure the Lodgings against your return. It is very probable I may return with you, as every Day looks more gloomy. You would be Surprised to see the City now. Most Every Inhabitant has left it. But when you are in it I may not be so Dull. I would have you proceed as far as within Twenty miles of the City first day, and lodge at the Tavern where we lodged at, get

the Landlady to admit one of the Maids of the House to Lodge in the Room for Company, then rise Early next morning, proceed to the City, which you may obtain by Dinner Time. . . . . Give orders if anything should Happen in your absence that the things you leave Behind be Transported to some Safe Place. Take an Inventory of what you leave Behind. I am My Dear Your Ever Loving and Most Affectionate Husband.

Wᴹ Hoskins.

Order a Box Trunk or Chest to be made, put up all the things you have, or rather leave Directions with Mrs. Farris to do it for you in your absence. Notwithstanding what I have Wrote about your Coming, if you apprehend any danger you may go to Fairfield and apply to the Revᵈ Mr. Elliot, Late of Boston who will, or may, accommodate you with part of his House.

Addressed To Mrs Lydia Hoskins, at Stanford
To be left at Mrs Farris Next to Fitch's Tavern.

New York, *Sept.* 13, 1776

My Dear Lydia.

I desire that you will not by no means set out for this place by reason of a Battle Daily Expected.

I am Your Tender Husband

Wᴹ Hoskins.

Addressed same as before.

Congress Bridge, New York, *Oct.* 13, 1776

Honor'd Parent.

I wrote you pr Mr Palfrey, Since which I have nothing very particularly to write you. I design for Boston please God, in about four or five weeks. I wrote Mr. Webb to Hire a Convenient House for me and Colect my furniture and assist my little family to Enter it from the Country on Condition the Pox is Warned from Your Town, which hope is by this, as my stay on my arrival Cannot Exceed four Days. Should be obliged after he has procured me a Genteel House fit for my Wife and family you will see that all things are Conveniently orderd. I have wrote Mr. Pierce on the Subject of restoring my furniture lent him, Into Mr. Webb's hands, to be deposited in the House. My Wife is well and in a Reputable family nine miles from hence and I have always, since her taking board there, been happy in seeing her Each Night. But at this time my Worthy Friend the Commissary General has taken a Tour to Connecticutt and Constituted me in his stead during his Absence which upon Rules of Duty I am to obey orders Issuing from Head Quarters, that prevent my visiting her as usual. I Hope in God I shall see You the time I Before mentioned. My love to Polly (Mary Box), Mrs. Carnes, Mr. & Mrs. Gaines. Believe me to be Most Unfeindly Your Dutifull Son

Wᴹ Hoskins

P. S. I suppose as Johny (John Box, Jr.) has abundance of leisure he writes you often.

Addressed to Mrs. Lydia Box at Boston
Near Revᵈ Dr. Howard's Meeting House.

HARTFORD, *Feby* 11th 1777.

My Dear Lydia.

I presume yesterday was your day of Tryal. I Could wish from the sincerity of my Soul I was with you But private Interest, Affection & Concern may give way to Public duty's, let them be ever so sacred. I wrote you of the 9th this month under Cover of a letter to Messrs Williams & Bell and near of this time Expect you have the perusal or Read to you. I desired them Gentlemen to furnish the family with some London porter & Malaga Wine, But whatever you may occasion send them a line to furnish you. I desired they would procure you a Large pease Ladle & one dozen of Table Spoons & hope you will be furnished from them of those family Necessarys. Colo. Trumbull sets out for Boston about this day from Lebanon. I shall write that Gentleman Soon. if you are so ill as not to attend a visit I pray your directions to Mrs. Wallis that She Entertains him Consistent with his Caracter. you will put master Bill to his pen & paper and Dictate a letter to me at least once a Week. I am Very Affectionately Your Tender Husband.

WM HOSKINS.

Augt 1st 1777

My Dear Lydia.

This morning p Post I was favored with your refreshing letter. . . . As to my Coming Home I have drawn up a plan which I believe will answer (if affected) you may see me rather sooner that at present you Expect. You know I am pretty Flustery and my Love to you is so Rivited that Barrs & hardly the barriers of the Grave would keep me from you long. . . . I send you Cloth for the Boys Coats by the Next Conveyance. Remember my Love to Mrs Wallace acquaint her it was not for want of pure affection I did not take a Cordial leave of her. When I beheld you filled with the greatest anxiety at our departure, it was Enough to fill any heart that regards a Tender Wife, but I dare not think more. Keep yourself pure. Let your Love and Virtue manifest a proof of the marraidge Covenant Shortly we shall Embrace & by the blessings of Heaven never more to part untill the King of Terrors shall make the Breach. Consolate yourself with the Offsprings God has graciously given you, with an adition at suitable times to Heaven, which will be time well spent & procure the direction of our Great Master thro this transitory state. My Love awaits the Children. Let me hear from you Every Post as it is all the Comfort I can at present expect or Enjoy from you (Hard Fate). I am with every expression of Tenderness and Love Your Affectionate Husband

WM HOSKINS.

P. S. Johny will leave my chaise, but I would have him keep at our house until he hears from me. You will take a turn round the Square with him and Harry as long as he stays. dont take the evening air.

Addressed Mrs. LYDIA HOSKINS Boston. Care of Mr. Bell.

Hartford *Augt* 24, 1777.

My Most Dear Lydia.

Your letters this day I received acknowledging mine to you the last post. I am happy in hearing you are well as also the family. I have sent you 1250 Dollors (Inclosed) pr the Post as to the Pork & Flour you shall soon have it. Silvia's Conduct will induce me to take measures that will render her servitude more lasting than I intended, not in my family. I shall return in about Sixteen Days. My preparitions for you upon another visit to this Jewell place and all other things must be Referred untill the Blessed day of your Company. . . . . I am my Dear with undisguised Truth Your Tender & Affectionate Husband

Wm Hoskins.

P. S. Twelve Hundred Dollars on Interest
and Fifty Square Dollars for your further Support.

Addressed To Mrs Lydia Hoskins, Boston, P Post.

The slave Sylvia mentioned in this letter lived in the Hoskins, Box and Bronsdon families until her death; thus the threat to dispose of her was never carried out. She married another slave, Jerry Derrie. In 1814 she received her freedom. She died in Milton, where she and her husband were caretakers upon the Curtis mansion. They had a daughter, Sylvie, who lived with John Box, Jr., and after his death went as the maid of his widow to the Curtis home. She lived with different members of the family until her death in Milton, at the age of forty-four.

Philadelphia 10th *March*, 1779.

My Dear Lydia.

I am Richly happy in Receiving your Dear Letter from the office this day under the 22rd February. I almost dispaird hereing from you. You hope I dont make my Tarry to May. be assured it is far from a pleasure to be absent so Long but I find it necessary to attend and accomplish the business I Came here Upon. Congress yesterday appointed a Committee to Act & Determine Upon my affairs. I suppose their Report will soon be made, that I must Settle and Close all accounts on our Line, therefore it will be necessary to Attend the Settlement in this State before I proceed to the Eastward. I have purchased a Silver Chain for your Sizers & another for a pin Cushing which I shall send you by the first good opportunity. As it is out of my power at present to send you a load of flour Let Billy call on Mr. Thomas to purchase and send what you may want for our Family Use. I have been very low in Spirits Since I left you but receiving your Letter I can pronounce myself now perfectly well. I had the honour to be & dine with our Massachts Delegates from whom I received and was Entertained becoming their Great Caracters with kindness. I shall improve the next opportunity & write you more clear and explicit about my affairs. Our sons Johny and Billy's Letters I have Received & shall answer them at

Leisure. My love to them, a Token or Conformation of Which shall be signified soon if I can find an article in this City suitable to their Taste.

I am Very Tenderly Your Affectionate Husband,

Wᴹ Hoskins.

You must excuse the incorrectnes of this as I am in a hurry, bad pen and Drought of Ink. Addressed

To Mrs Lydia Hoskins, Near Concert Hall, Boston.

pr Express.

Philadelphia, *March* 15, 1779.

My Dear Wife.

I wrote you a few days since acknowledging your favours, since which I have made no further progress in favour of my affairs which now lay before Congress, tho' I hope in my next to be able to inform you, as also, when 'tis likely I may leave this very disagreable City for my Native home & dear family. It is truly surprising that every necessary of life cannot be obtained for rather more than as much again in this place as they are sold at Boston. the paper currency is daily depreciating and I fear, if the War Continues one Year longer whether it will purchase anything, unless Authority adopts methods to retrieve it Credit. We have a flying report the Enemy are about leaving New York, but as Reports are so Common I can hardly Credit anything. I shall write you by all opportunities. My love to the family. Believe me to be your Constant and Faithfull Husband Wᴹ Hoskins.

Addressed To Mrs Lydia Hoskins near Concert Hall, Boston, pr Express.

Philadelphia *April* 13, 1779.

My Dear Lydia.

I wrote you two letters the last week & then desired you would not write me again as I expect to Sett off for Boston at least in Ten Days. I had the pleasure of your favours last Evening by Post, also one from Son Jack and your brother Johnny. I am making application for his Wages for public service and will do what is in my power to get it. The Reason of my long stay here is owing to matters of much more importance before Congress than my affairs. My love to the family and all friends, with Duty to Mother. I am Your Very Tender and Affectionate Husband

Wᴹ Hoskins.

Addressed To Mrs Lydia Hoskins, Near Concert Hall, Boston, pr Express.

New York, *April* 2ⁿᵈ 1785.

My Dear.

This acknowledges your letter by post Importing your health & our family. I Confess it gave me much pleasure. I am now making some advances towards settlement of my affairs but the Connections of them will lead me to Philadᵃ the next week from whence you will hear from me.

I would not have you write me again, as I may go beyond Phil[a] and they miss me, though I am yet Undetermined. I have Inclosed to Jack two small gold rings, a Watch for him delivered Mr. Fayerservice Care also some of my old linnen as by list below, which I have no manner occasion for & may serve the Boys. I shall again write Under Cover to His Excellency (Gov. Hancock). If I should meet with anything deserving your Acceptance when at Phil[a] I shall purchase it. This City is made up of a miserable set of parsimonious Wretches which I am sick of as well as the place itself. My Love to all our Connections. I am my Dear Wife Your Tender Husband

W[m] Hoskins.

Addressed To Mrs Lydia Hoskins, Boston.
To be left at Mr. Sever's Store near the State House.

New York, 26[th] *April* 1785.

My Dear Wife.

Your Letter of the 30[th] of March I took from the post office yesterday and am glad to hear from you and that the Children are well. I long to see you and hope to leave this City for that purpose in about a fortnight. My affairs are not yet settled and believe I shall be obliged to leave them in Care of a friends hand. I sent to the care of Mr. Welch (the miller) Ten Bottles of the Best Hyson Tea, from Philad[a] pr Capt Hinkley, 7 pound and 3 half pound nice bottles. I also sent pr Mr. Welch a wire machine which I suppose he has got. you will send for the Tea and use it. you speak of the want of money. you must remember, I desired when you wanted you would send to His Excellency for Some on account of the Ballance due to me. I know you might have it for sending. . . . . I dont Expect above one Opportunity more of writing before I leave this. In the meantime you will follow my Rule, Exercise Patience and Believe me Your Faithfull and Very Affectionate Husband

W[m] Hoskins.

Addressed To Mrs Lydia Hoskins, Boston.

This is the last of the thirty-nine letters of William Hoskins to his family of which the compiler has any knowledge. Could their replies be found, how much of the family history comprised in them might be revealed to the descendants of these most deeply attached ancestors.

(**B 28**) William[3] Hoskins, Jr. (Lydia[2], John[1]).

He was bapt. July 23, 1766; d. in Cuba, —— —, 1824; m. —— —, 1796, ——— — ——— of Bordeaux, France.

Children:

(B 41) i. *John[4] Hoskins.*
(B 42) ii. *Aurora[4] Hoskins.*
(B 43) iii. *Caroline[4] Hoskins.*
(B 44) iv. *Laura[4] Hoskins.*

Biography.

William Hoskins, Jr., was the eldest son of William and Lydia Hoskins and was born in the house in Clark Square, Boston. He was educated at the best schools of the town, as in his father's letters to his mother mention is particularly made about "Master Bill's schooling." The father's watchful care extended over both wife and children. Very few of his letters but contain some allusion to "Billy and Johnnie" and plans for their welfare. It is inferred that, before his father's death, he was employed by him, immediately after he entered the counting-house of Mr. Connerais and soon became his partner, the firm being Connerais & Hoskins, Merchants, Long Wharf. In 1795 William Hoskins went to France, and presumably the partnership was dissolved, as another is formed that same year in Bordeaux, France, with a Mr. Grey, the firm being Grey & Hoskins. In 1796 his brother, Richard Quince Hoskins, writes to an uncle "that his brother William is married to a French Lady." At the close of the 18th or commencement of the 19th century he comes to Boston to arrange his mother's business affairs. When these are completed he again sails for France, but not before he had settled an annuity upon her, that he may feel sure she is properly cared for. If he visited her again before her death, it is doubtful. No record of his wife or family is known to be in existence in America, although they are said to have corresponded with their aunt, Mrs. Reuben Guild, and her descendants may be able to give the desired information. At one time he invested a small part of the remains of his father's property in the Ohio Land Company, formed by Rufus Putnam, and a town bearing the name of Hoskinsville is situated upon a part of that land. For whom the town is named is not known. In 1824 William Hoskins sailed from Bordeaux to Cuba to attend to the affairs of his plantations upon that island. Here he contracted a fever and died. Tradition says that his son John came to America and settled in New Orleans, La., but nothing is really known in regard to any member of his family.

(B 29) John Box[3] Hoskins (Lydia[2], John[1]).

He was bapt. Dec. 14, 1768; d. before 1824; m. second, Catherine Girard of Bordeaux, France, sister of Stephen Girard. First wife's name unknown.

Children (by first marriage):

(B 46) i. *John Joseph[4] Hoskins*, b. Jan. 15, 1799; d. Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 23, 1876.

(B 47) ii. *Lydia[4] Hoskins*, b. —— — ——; m. Antoine Titan.

Biography.

John Box Hoskins was born in the house in Clark Square, and presumably attended the same schools as his brother William. In 1786, after the death of his father, he was forced to seek employment at once. This was most generously offered him by Mr. Joseph Barrell, one of his father's firm friends since the days of the Sons of Liberty and other kindred associations, to which both belonged. Not only did Mr. Barrell take John Box Hoskins into his counting-house, but he opened for him the doors of his stately home upon Pleasant Hill. This beautiful home, of which no longer even a trace remains, was situated where, until a few years ago, stood the numerous buildings of the McLean Asylum, in Somerville, Mass. Probably few homes, at the close of the 18th century, were more magnificent than this. Its architect was Charles Bulfinch, and it was pronounced an ideal country-seat. The house stood upon a slight elevation, one side of which was washed by the waves; terraces extended around the house, adown which flights of stone steps led to the beautiful lawns below; fish ponds filled with gold and silver fish, dove-cotes, and greenhouses in which were to be found the rarest plants procurable, were scattered around the grounds. In the rear of the house were the stables, coach-houses and poultry yards, while upon the shore stood the boat-house from which Mr. Barrell, in pleasant weather, was rowed over to Boston in his elegant barge by his liveried boatmen. Long avenues leading to the house were bordered by elm and poplar trees, which survived the owner and his home, shading, ere they were ruthlessly cut down, many of the unhappy inhabitants of the Asylum that took the place of this hospitable home. For ten years John Box Hoskins remained in the counting-house of Mr. Barrell, who, becoming one of the owners of the historic ship "Columbia," gave, on the second voyage, the position of ship's clerk to young Hoskins, under the command of Capt. Gray. It was on this memorable voyage that the great river of the Northwest was discovered, and to John Box Hoskins fell the honor of assisting Capt. Gray to plant our flag upon its shore and giving to the river the name of their ship, "Columbia." This ceremony concluded, they proceeded to place coins under the roots of a giant pine, and, in the name of the United States of America, took possession of that part of our country now known as the States of Oregon and of Washington.*

On his return from this memorable voyage, he entered into partnership with one of Mr. Barrell's sons under the name of Barrell & Hoskins, Merchants, Codman's Wharf, Boston. A few years later, when his brother William returned to France after his visit to his mother, he went with him, taking also his two children, John Joseph (whose name combined his own

*Note. For a full account of this memorable voyage, see an article by the late Rev. Edward G. Porter in the *New England Magazine* of June, 1892.

and that of his generous benefactor) and Lydia. Of the mother of these two children, no records have as yet (1901) been learned. Bordeaux seems to have been the home of both these brothers, though, from his letters, John Box must have occasionally visited Paris and other places. While in Bordeaux he marries, second, Catherine, daughter of Pierre Girard and sister of the generous benefactor of the city of Philadelphia and founder of Girard College. In Girard's Will, written after the death of John Box Hoskins, he leaves an "Annuity of four hundred dollars to his sister Catherine, widow of John Box Hoskins, who died in the Isle of France." This was where his daughter Lydia, who married Antoine Titan, had made her home. When John Box Hoskins died is not known, but his estate was administered upon in Boston, July 26, 1824.

(B 46) JOHN JOSEPH[4] HOSKINS (JOHN BOX[3], LYDIA[2], JOHN[1]).

He was b. Jan. 15, 1799; d. Jan. 23, 1876; m. Nov. 7, 1822, HANNAH FREEMAN Baker of Newburyport, b. Dec. 10, 1802, d. Dec. 7, 1879.

Children:

(B 48) i. *Hannah[5] Hoskins*, b. Jan. 15, 1826.
(B 49) ii. *John Thomas[5] Hoskins*, b. Apr. 30, 1827.
(B 50) iii. *Joseph[5] Hoskins*, b. Nov. 3, 1829.
(B 51) iv. *Charles Williams[5] Hoskins*, b. June 23, 1831; d. Mar. 2, 1886.
(B 52) v. *Mary Elizabeth[5] Hoskins*, b. Nov. 28, 1833.
(B 53) vi. *Georgina[5] Hoskins*, b. Sept. 7, 1837.
(B 54) vii. *Sarah Frances[5] Hoskins*, b. Oct. 6, 1842.
(B 55) viii. *Isaac Henry[5] Hoskins*, b. Nov. 20, 1846; d. Feb. 22, 1854.

(B 48) HANNAH[5] HOSKINS (JOHN JOSEPH[4], JOHN BOX[3], LYDIA[2], JOHN[1]).

She was b. Newburyport, Jan. 15, 1826; m. Nov. 4, 1847, Isaac POOR of Newburyport, b. Oct. 8, 1825, d. Apr. 5, 1899.

Children:

(B 56) i. *Mary Spiller[6] Poor*, b. Feb. 6, 1849.
(B 57) ii. *Isaac[6] Poor*, b. Apr. 27, 1852.

(B 56) MARY SPILLER[6] POOR (HANNAH[5], JOHN JOSEPH[4], JOHN BOX[3], LYDIA[2], JOHN[1]).

She was b. Feb. 6, 1849; m. Apr. 10, 1867, Andrew Parker LEWIS, b. Jan. 19, 1843.

Children :

(B 58) i. *Mary Parker*[7] *Lewis*, b. July 1, 1867.
(B 59) ii. *Anna Poor*[7] *Lewis*, b. July 11, 1868.
(B 60) iii. *Georgiana Frances*[7] *Lewis*, b. June 14, 1872.
(B 61) iv. *Caroline Josephine*[7] *Lewis*, b. Sept. 29, 1876; m. June 27, 1900, Zennie Duroy Willis, b. Dec. 25, 1877.
(B 62) v. *Isaac Poor*[7] *Lewis*, b. Mar. 12, 1879.
(B 63) vi. *Luella*[7] *Lewis*, b. Nov. 27, 1880.
(B 64) vii. *Arthur E.*[7] *Lewis*, b. Jan. 28, 1883.
(B 65) viii. *Edward E.*[7] *Lewis*, b. Mar. 23, 1885.
(B 66) ix. *Willard Russell*[7] *Lewis*, b. Nov. 28, 1892.

(B 57) Isaac[6] Poor (Hannah[5], John Joseph[4], John Box[3], Lydia[2], John[1]).

He was b. Apr. 27, 1852; m. Dec. 31, 1874, Mary Spearing Gilman, b. Nov. 26, 1854.

Children :

(B 66*a*) i. *Sarah Moody*[7] *Poor*, b. Mar. 20, 1876.
(B 67) ii. *Henry Gilman*[7] *Poor*, b. June 5, 1886.

(B 50) Joseph[5] Hoskins (John Joseph[4], John Box[3], Lydia[2], John[1]).

He was b. Nov. 3, 1829; m. Feb. 21, 1867, Augusta Marden, b. Mar. 3, 1847.

Children :

(B 68) i. *Charles H.*[6] *Hoskins*, b. Oct. 15, 1868; d. Feb. 18, 1869.
(B 69) ii. *Augusta*[6] *Hoskins*, b. Feb. 16, 1870; d. Mar. 1, 1870.
(B 70) iii. *Josephine*[6] *Hoskins*, b. Oct. 1, 1871; d. Aug. 10, 1872.
(B 71) iv. *Elizabeth J.*[6] *Hoskins*, b. May 1, 1874; d. Feb. 23, 1884.

(B 52) Mary Elizabeth[5] Hoskins (John Joseph[4], John Box[3], Lydia[2], John[1]).

She was b. Nov. 28, 1833; m. Dec. 25, 1856, Benjamin F. Hamilton, b. Feb. 16, 1843, d. Mar. 10, 1873.

Child :

(B 72) i. *Josephine*[6] *Hamilton*, b. Aug. 10, 1858; m. June 17, 1878, Freeman Hersey, b. Sept. 10, 1857.

Children:

(B 73) i. *Frank*[7] *Hersey*, b. May 6, 1879.
(B 74) ii. *Gertrude*[7] *Hersey*, b. Aug. 16, 1882.

(B 54) Sarah Frances[5] Hoskins (John Joseph[4], John Box[3], Lydia[2], John[1]).

She was b. Oct. 6, 1842; m. Oct. 1, 1862, Charles Hale Collins, b. Sept. 8, 1834, d. May 14, 1870.

Child:

(B 75) i. *Charlotte Hale*[6] *Collins*, b. July 29, 1864; m. Jan. 17, 1880, Walter Ross Bradbury, b. Sept. 21, 1862, and had:

(B 76) i. *Edith Ross*[7] *Bradbury*, b. July 22, 1880.
(B 77) ii. *Frank Hale*[7] *Bradbury*, b. Apr. 30, 1883.
(B 78) iii. *Wilbert Stewart*[7] *Bradbury*, b. Dec. 13, 1884; d. Sept. 3, 1886.

(B 30) Richard Quince[3] Hoskins (Lydia[2], John Box[1]).

He was son of (B 7) and b. Mar. 17, 1770; d. July 12, 1825; bur. Mt. Auburn; m. Mar. 15, 1801, Jane Gardner Knight, b. Dec. 9, 1778; d. Feb. 28, 1853.

Child:

(B 79) i. *Jane Gardner*[4] *Hoskins*, b. May 2, 1802; d. Apr. 5, 1881; m. first, May 21, 1820, Hezekiah Hodges of Dedham; m. second, Aug. 30, 1860, Nathaniel Waterman of Boston, b. 1804, d. of phthisis, Feb. 3, 1866, bur. Mt. Auburn.

(B 32) Hannah[3] Hoskins (Lydia[2], John Box[1]).

She was b. —— —, ——; d. —— —, ——; m. first, James Melanen or McClellan; m. second, William Bird, "cordwainer."

Children (by first marriage):

(B 80) i. *James*[4] *Melanen* or *McClellan* (no further record).

(By second marriage):

(B 81) ii. *Lydia Hoskins*[4] *Bird*, b. Oct. 12, 1798; d. Aug. 17, 1869; m. Feb. 3, 1825, Joseph Redding.
(B 82) iii. *Elizabeth B. A.*[4] *Bird*, b. 1806; d. July 19, 1846; m. Oct. 30, 1827, Henry Taylor, b. Jan. 6, 1805, d. Dec. 13, 1880.

Children:

(B 83) i. *Sarah Elizabeth*[5] *Taylor*, b. 1828; d. Aug. 13, 1855; m. Henry Peabody and had:

(B 84) i. *Charlotte*[6] *Peabody*, b. 1849; d. May 30, 1865.

(B 85) ii. *Richard H.*[5] *Taylor,* b. 1831; d. Mar. 1, 1836.
(B 86) iii. *Daniel Coit*[5] *Taylor,* b. Apr. 22, 1833; m. May 11, 1856, Eliza Larrabee, b. Aug., 1838, and had four children:

(B 87) i. *Henry W.*[6] *Taylor,* b. May 6, 1857; m. May 8, 1881, Clara B. Blaisdell, b. Feb. 19, 1862. Their children are:

(B 88) i. *William D.*[7] *Taylor,* b. Feb. 9, 1882.
(B 89) ii. *Louis W.*[7] *Taylor,* b. Dec. 12, 1884.

(B 90) ii. *Lucy B.*[6] *Taylor,* b. June 24, 1859.
(B 91) iii. *Ida L.*[6] *Taylor,* b. Aug. 27, 1865; m. 1892, J. Harry Lomas, b. Sept. 28, 1849, and had:

(B 92) i. *Clara E. S.*[7] *Lomas,* b. Feb. 4, 1893.

(B 93) iv. *Daisy V.*[6] *Taylor,* b. Aug. 2, 1869; d. Feb. 18, 1893; m. Dec. 30, 1890, Frank Browning.

(B 35) Henry[3] Hoskins (Lydia[2], John Box[1]).

He was son of (B 7) and b. ——, 1776; d. Feb., 1804; m. ——, 1798, Abigail Whittier, b. in Wiscasset, Me., 1778, d. Oct. 18, 1864.

Children:

(B 94) i. *James Whittier*[4] *Hoskins,* b. Apr. 28, 1799; d. June 5, 1833. See below.
(B 95) ii. *Henry Box*[4] *Hoskins,* b. Dec. 22, 1801; d. Mar. 3, 1876. See below.
(B 96) iii. *A daughter.*

Biography of (B 35) Henry Hoskins.

He was ten years old when his father died. Three and a half years later his mother apprenticed him to the firm of Thomas & Andrews, Printers and Publishers, at 45 Newbury Street, Boston, until his majority in 1796, when he went to Wiscasset, Me., and formed a partnership with J. N. Russell (formerly of the firm of Jos. N. & John Russell, Printers, Quaker Lane, Boston) for the purpose of establishing a newspaper called *The Wiscasset Telegraph,* the first one printed in Maine. The word "telegraph," now so common, was unknown until 1792, when M. Chappe invented one that was used in France, and in 1796 two were in use in the Admiralty Office in London. Evidently these were two progressive young men! A perfect copy of this paper is in possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston. There are four pages, each 12 by 18 inches, of four columns each. The heading is in Roman letters; underneath is a motto,

"The Wilderness shall bud and blossom like the rose," followed by the announcement, "Printed and published by J. N. Russell and H. Hoskins, corner of Main and Fore Streets, Wiscasset. No. XV, Vol. I. Saturday March 11, 1797 [1 doll. 75 cts. per annum]."

In the first column is the farewell address of the Vice-President of the United States to the Senate, after his election to the Presidency; the next contains Congressional news, followed by "A Communication from an Inhabitant of Maine" in regard to the separation of Maine and Massachusetts. The second page contains the Report of the Massachusetts Legislature, Domestic News from Philadelphia, and the announcement that "The Empress of all the Russias the Great Catherine is dead." There is news from "The Havannah," also an account of the birthday celebration of George Washington, President of the United States. The paper was discontinued soon after the death of Mr. Hoskins (1804).

In 1766 Capt. Ebenezer Whittier, father of Mrs. Hoskins, removed with his family from Haverhill and purchased land in Pownalborough (a part of which is now Wiscasset). He built the famous old "Whittier Tavern and Stage House," which stood until after 1830. It was burned and a second house erected upon its site called the "Hilton House" (for Col. Hilton, second husband of Abigail Hoskins), which is now standing, and its landlord is a direct descendant of Capt. Whittier.

Capt. Whittier was Town Clerk of Wiscasset for many years. In 1787 he represented his district at the General Court in Boston, and was Postmaster of Wiscasset from 1790 until his death, in 1810. His wife, Elizabeth Merrill, was b. at Amesbury, Mass.

(B 94) James Whittier[4] Hoskins (Henry[3], Lydia[2], John Box[1]).

He was son of (B 35) and b. Apr. 28, 1799; d. June 5, 1833; m. Oct. 7, 1821, Eliza Adams, b. Dec. 12, 1805, d. Jan. 1, 1851, at Bangor, Me.

Seven Children:

(B 97) i. *Tryphosa*[5] *Hoskins*, b. June 4, 1823; d. May 3, 1901, at Bangor, Me.; m. Dec. 9, 1851, Jonas Parlin Wyman, b. Sept. 4, 1820.

Child:

(B 97*a*) i. *James Hoskins*[6] *Wyman*, b. Feb. 1, 1853; d. young.

(B 98) ii. *Abigail Hilton*[5] *Hoskins*, b. Jan. 6, 1825; d. at Bangor, Me., Oct. 5, 1868; m. June 12, 1855, Henry Noyes, b. Nov. 14, 1818, and had two children, b. in Bangor:

(B 99) i. *Fannie Hoskins*[6] *Noyes*, b. Feb. 19, 1856.
(B 100) ii. *William Henry*[6] *Noyes*, b. May 6, 1857; m. Aug. 30, 1883, Carrie White, who was b. at Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 5, 1862. Their children:

(B 101) i. *Etta Gertrude*[7] *Noyes*, b. June 9, 1884.
(B 102) ii. *Henry Clifford*[7] *Noyes*, b. Sept. 14, 1885; d. Apr., 1889.
(B 103) iii. *Ida Mabel*[7] *Noyes*, b. Sept. 22, 1888.

(B 104) iii. *Eliza*[5] *Hoskins*, b. Sept. 7, 1826; m. July 27, 1856, Timothy Cole of Winterport, b. Mar. 14, 1825, d. May 7, 1883. Their children:

(B 105) i. *George Hoskins*[6] *Cole*, b. Mar. 12, 1860; d. Dec. 12, 1862.
(B 106) ii. *Alice M.*[6] *Cole*, b. Aug. 29, 1862; d. at Bangor, Me., July 13, 1887; m. June 28, 1886, Clinton H. Spencer.

(B 107) iv. *Mary Green Jewett*[5] *Hoskins*, b. Mar. 29, 1828, at Wiscasset, Me.; m. Dec. 31, 1848, Edwin Colburn of Bangor, Me., b. Aug. 26, 1823. Their children:

(B 108) i. *Eliza Ella*[6] *Colburn*, b. Nov. 1, 1850; m. Apr. 9, 1873, Gilman Charles Crane of Bangor, Me., b. Oct. 2, 1835, d. Apr. 19, 1889. They had two children:

(B 109) i. *Alice Mary*[7] *Crane*, b. Nov. 18, 1874.
(B 110) ii. *Helen Frances*[7] *Crane*, b. Jan. 6, 1876; m. Nov. 1, 1900, Charles Howard Nason, b. Aug. 11, 1875, in Bangor, Me.

(B 111) ii. *Edwin James*[6] *Colburn*, b. May 15, 1855, at Bangor, Me.; m. Jan. 3, 1883, Gertrude L. Ridley of Glenburn, Me., b. May 10, 1858. They have had seven children:

(B 112) i. *Bessie C.*[7] *Colburn*, b. Oct. 21, 1883.
(B 113) ii. *Walter O.*[7] *Colburn*, b. Feb. 22, 1886.
(B 114) iii. *Marie L.*[7] *Colburn*, b. Aug. 2, 1888.
(B 115) iv. *Harry E.*[7] *Colburn*, b. May 26, 1892.
(B 116) v. *Vera G.*[7] *Colburn*, b. Sept. 18, 1893.
(B 117) vi. *Ralph F.*[7] *Colburn*, b. May 18, 1895.
(B 118) vii. *Ruth E.*[7] *Colburn*, b. Mar. 26, 1899.

(B 119) v. *James Henry*[5] *Hoskins*, son of (B 94), was b. Nov. 15, 1829.
(B 120) vi. *Susan*[5] *Hoskins*, dau. of (B 94), was b. Jan. 2, 1832; d. July, 1855.

(B 121) vii. *Preserved Brayton Mills*[5] *Hoskins*, son of (B 94), was b. July 23, 1833, at Bangor, Me.; m. May 20, 1861, Annie J. Wilson of Newcastle, Me., b. Dec. 2, 1839.

Children:

(B 122) i. *Alice Eliza*[6] *Hoskins*, b. Aug. 22, 1862, at Newcastle, Me.; m. Nov. 5, 1884, Alphonso Perkins Alderman, b. Mar. 2, 1853, d. Mar. 14, 1891. Their children:

(B 123) i. *Ethel Maria*[7] *Alderman*, b. Nov. 6, 1889, at Hartford, Ct.

(B 124) ii. *Brayton Alphonso*[7] *Alderman*, b. Nov. 1, 1890.

(B 125) ii. *Bertha Ladd*[6] *Hoskins*, b. Mar. 29, 1865, at Providence, R. I. Is a physician and res. in Brookline, Mass.

(B 126) iii. *Helen Foster*[6] *Hoskins*, b. Oct. 3, 1867, at Providence, R. I.; m. Sept. 19, 1897, Louis Winthrop Thompson of Avon, Ct., b. June 20, 1862. Res. at Hartford, Ct.

Child:

(B 127) i. *Dorothy Claire*[7] *Thompson*, b. Aug. 20, 1900.

(B 128) iv. *Ernest James*[6] *Hoskins*, b. July 30, 1870, at Hartford, Ct.; m. June 17, 1896, Frances May Thompson of Avon, Ct., b. May 28, 1873, and has Herbert Wilson[7] Hoskins, b. May 3, 1897, and Wm. Alvah[7] Hoskins, b. Mar. 28, 1899.

Biography of (B 94) Rev. James Whittier[4] Hoskins.

Rev. James W.[4] Hoskins, the record of whose descendants precedes this sketch, was the eldest son of (B 35) Henry and Abigail (Whittier) Hoskins, and was born in the old Whittier Tavern, Wiscasset, Me. His father died when James was five years old; but little is known of his early youth. Although bred a Congregationalist, he adopted early the Universalist faith, and at 22 years of age was preaching that doctrine. He was a "fellowship minister" until he was ordained on Oct. 6, 1830. He was elected Standing Clerk of the Maine Universalist Convention at its organization, in 1828, which office he retained for many years. Rev. Wm. A. Drew, editor of the *Gospel Banner*, in 1855, thus writes of him:

"Mr. Hoskins was a close student, and one of the best Universalist ministers Maine ever had. He was the best judge of character we ever knew. His eye was sharp like that of an eagle, and he could almost dissect the soul of any man he saw, and decide upon his worthiness. Duty

was his supreme law, and in its discharge he would sacrifice everything earthly. He died of pneumonia after a three days' illness, while pastor of the Universalist Society at Bangor, in 1833, at the age of 34 years, living and dying a full believer in universal salvation."

(B 95) Henry Box[4] Hoskins (Henry[3], Lydia[2], John Box[1]).

He was son of (B 35), and was b. Dec. 22, 1801; d. Mar. 3, 1876; m. Oct. 26, 1826, Mary Green Jewett of Hallowell, Me., b. May 21, 1808, d. in Boston, Apr. 21, 1892. Three children:

(B 129) i. *Thomas Henry*[5] *Hoskins*, b. May 14, 1828, at Gardiner, Me.; m. first, 1845, Mary Reed; m. second, May 14, 1863, Mrs. Caroline Amelia Strong of Keyport, N. J., b. Jan. 3, 1840, d., in Boston, Mar. 12, 1864; m. third, Nov. 12, 1864, Melanie Agatha Strong of Georgia, Vt., b. Oct. 24, 1839. His biography follows that of his father. See below.

Five Children:

(B 130) i. *Mabel Catherine*[6] *Hoskins*, b. Oct. 12, 1865; m. June 16, 1890, in Dorchester, Rev. Junius Bascom Spiers, b. Dec., 1862, at Ream's Station, Va. They have had five children, four of whom are living:

(B 131) i. *Alice Frances*[7] *Spiers*, b. Apr. 27, 1891, at Savannah, Ga.

(B 132) ii. *John Worcester*[7] *Spiers*, b. Aug. 9, 1892, at Derby, Vt.

(B 133) iii. *Dorothy Jewett*[7] *Spiers*, b. Nov. 1, 1893, at Portland, Me.; d. May 13, 1895.

(B 134) iv. *Thomas Junius*[7] *Spiers*, b. Mar. 12, 1896, at Derby, Vt.

(B 135) v. *Eleanor Mabel*[7] *Spiers*, b. Aug. 2, 1897, at Derby, Vt.

(B 136) ii. *Charles Henry*[6] *Hoskins*, b. Oct. 17, 1866, at Newport, Vt.

(B 137) iii. *William*[6] *Hoskins*, b. Jan. 15, 1869, at Newport, Vt.

(B 138) iv. *Mary*[6] *Hoskins*, b. Oct. 10, 1870, at Newport, Vt.

(B 139) v. *Alice*[6] *Hoskins*, b. Aug. 28, 1878, at Newport, Vt.

(B 140) ii. *Catherine Frances*[5] *Hoskins*, second child of (B 95), was b. Sept. 14, 1832, at Windsor, Me.; d. Oct. 31, 1865, at Boston; bur. at Mt. Auburn; m. at Gardiner, Me., Dec. 1, 1852, Charles Carroll Evans of Boston, b. Sept. 17, 1831, in Portland, Me., d. in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1889.

Five Children, all b. in Boston:

(B 141) i. *Mary Hoskins*[6] *Evans*, b. July 12, 1855; m. June 6, 1876, at Gardiner, Me., David Henry Darling of Wakefield, Mass., b. May 13, 1845, at North Adams. Res. at Rye, N.Y. Their children are six in number, all b. at Wakefield:

(B 142) i. *Robert*[7] *Darling*, b. July 1, 1877.
(B 143) ii. *Katherine Evans*[7] *Darling*, b. Sept. 15, 1878.
(B 144) iii. *Eleanor Louise*[7] *Darling*, b. Feb. 4, 1880.
(B 145) iv. *Louis*[7] *Darling*, b. July 26, 1883.
(B 146) v. *Margaret*[7] *Darling*, b. Sept. 26, 1886.
(B 147) vi. *Gladys*[7] *Darling*, b. Feb. 13, 1891.

(B 148) ii. *William Carroll*[6] *Evans*, b. July 11, 1858; m. July 11, 1883, Gertrude Chamberlain Emery of Montpelier, Vt., b. Dec. 20, 1857. They have two children.

(B 149) i. *Catherine Mary*[7] *Evans*, b. July 23, 1887, in Chicago, Ill.
(B 150) ii. *Doris Rebecca*[7] *Evans*, b. June 9, 1893, in St. Paul, Minn.

(B 151) iii. *Henry Hoskins*[6] *Evans*, b. Apr. 21, 1861; d. Apr. 24.
(B 152) iv. *Charles Hoskins*[6] *Evans*, b. July 22, 1863; m. Apr. 23, 1896, Lena Thomas of Kote, Japan, b. Apr. 12, 1870, in Australia.

(B 153) iii. *Eleanor Hyde*[5] *Hoskins*, third child of (B 95) was b. Dec. 22, 1842, at Gardiner, Me.; m. first, Apr. 13, 1864, Irving Stearns Hunt of Boston, b. 1835; m. second, Mar. 17, 1885, William Gay Waitt, Esq., of Boston, b. Feb. 28, 1855, at Pittston, Me.

Biography of (B 95) Henry Box Hoskins.

Henry Box Hoskins, second son of (B 35), was born in the old Whittier Tavern, Dec. 22, 1801. He was three years old when his father died. Nothing definite is known of his early days, but it is supposed that he lived with his grandfather Whittier, at least until his mother married, and possibly afterward. He was given the education common to the boy of the time; first the "Dame School," and later under Master Quimby, who was a famous school-master of that town for many years. He used sometimes to tell of carrying his mother's foot-stove to the cold meeting-house, and how cold he was himself sitting beside her.

At the age of fifteen he began to support himself, and at nineteen he was a clerk in the office of Hon. Robert Hallowell Gardiner of Gardiner, Me. Four years later he was appointed agent of his employer and given full charge of his estate, which embraced the greater part of Gardiner. This was a responsible position, and that he ably filled it is proved by his retaining it for fourteen years. During that time, besides attending to small details of the business, he superintended the building of a hotel large and imposing for those days — the Evans House, which still stands. Across the beautiful Cobbosseecontee he built five stone dams and upon its shores erected a brick paper-mill, with several saw-mills. Last, but not the least of his labors, was the superintendence, under the architect's supervision, of the erection, in 1836, of a fine granite mansion house for his employer, which was named "Oaklands," and to-day is one of the finest specimens of Elizabethan architecture in the United States. In his tireless energy he spared neither himself nor his workmen. *Thoroughness* was his lifelong motto. In 1838 he entered into a partnership with a son-in-law of Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Francis Richards. They took the paper-mill built for Mr. Gardiner, and under the name of "Richards & Hoskins," built up a business that had no equal in the country for the honesty of its work and the high grade of its paper, not a sheet of which was allowed to pass from the machines to the packing rooms that had within or upon it a speck or flaw of any kind. Mr. Hoskins continued in this mill after the death of his partner, taking first one and then another of Mr. Richards' sons into partnership. In 1865 he retired from active business; but preferring, as he said, "to wear out rather than rust out," he accepted the Treasurership of the Gardiner Savings Institution, which, under his judicious management, grew into the flourishing condition that demands and owns its own building, and enjoyed the confidence of the community at large. Mr. Hoskins retired from this position, on account of failing health, in 1875.

He was honored by many positions of public trust, all of which he nobly filled. After Gardiner was incorporated as a city, he served in both branches of its Government, and also as the City Treasurer. In 1859 he was elected its Mayor, and repeatedly declined renomination. To his State he was ever loyal, and his voice was heard within the walls of the State House. Only his age and deafness prevented his joining the army during the Civil War.

In a biographical notice of him were these words: "Mr. Hoskins was a thoroughly honest man and his character was above reproach. There is not a man in town but will regret his decease." What better epitaph could a man have from those with whom he had mingled for fifty years!

He was debarred from many pleasures in his later years by an increasing deafness, in compensation for which he busied himself with his books.

He was a man of strong intellect and very decided opinions, a gentleman of the old school, devoted to his wife, family and home. He was interested in agriculture and horticulture, and strove to have the best the earth produced. Some of his happiest hours were spent in his garden, the fruits of which he delighted to share with his friends. On his grounds he planted trees of rare varieties imported from Europe. From the Congregational faith of his mother, he returned, on leaving his home with her, to that of his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, who were all members of the Episcopal Church. In that faith he continued until 1836, when he, with his wife, adopted the doctrines of Swedenborg, in which he was a firm believer to the end of life and one of the leaders in the New Church, as he had been in everything he embraced. This was his nature; he did not choose to lead, but was forced to it by the strength that was in him, he being by nature retiring and unassuming.

He was broad-minded, ever open to receive what was new. This made him one of the first in the State to introduce the practise of homeopathy. He was an indulgent father, and the welfare of his children was always his first concern.

On Oct. 26, 1826, he was married to Mary Green Jewett of Hallowell, Me., in Christ Church, Gardiner, by Rt. Rev. George Griswold. Their home was marked by hospitality. A quotation from the historian of Christ Church, Gardiner, may not be out of place here. "The genial hospitality of Mr. Hoskins' home, with the kindly courtliness of Mrs. Hoskins, was long among the greatest charms of Gardiner's society."

Mr. Hoskins died of paralysis, March 3, 1876, six months before the completion of fifty years of wedded life. His funeral was from his beloved home, and was attended by both branches of the City Government — all the noted men of the town, and many from adjoining towns. Among his sincerest mourners were the operatives of his old mills, many of whom had cause to remember that generous hand in time of trouble. The mills were shut down, both as a mark of respect to one who had made for them both name and fame, and to allow the attendance of the operatives.

The Savings Institution passed the following resolutions:

"*Whereas:* Lamenting the death of Hon. H. B. Hoskins, the former Treasurer of this Institution:

"*Resolved:* That in the death of Mr. Hoskins this Institution has lost one who, being one of the founders of the Institution and having been intimately connected with it during its whole existence, having filled the offices of Trustee, President, and Treasurer, has proved himself one of its warmest and ablest friends and has discharged the duties of his several offices with great fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of the Institution.

"*Resolved:* That all our relations with him proved his noble, manly purposes, his thorough unswerving faithfulness, his unflinching integrity and his true friendship.

"*Resolved:* That although he has entered into his rest, we derive great consolation from the fact that, in all his relations of life, it may with propriety be said, not only was his work done but that it was well done; and that he has left a record of fidelity and honesty invaluable to those who survive.

"*Resolved:* That all business of the Institution be suspended the day of the burial, that the several officers thereof may pay their last respects to the deceased.

"*Resolved:* That these Resolutions be entered on the records of the Institution and a copy be sent to the family of our late associate, with our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement."

This record cannot be closed without brief mention of the beloved wife. She was the daughter of Jesse and Rebecca (Hammond Green) Jewett, and was born at Bowman's Point, then a part of the town of Hallowell, Me., and her entire life, with the exception of its last twelve years, when she resided in Boston, was spent in that town and in Gardiner, Me. Celebrated for her beauty in early life, she preserved much of it until her death. Though but of medium height, so queenly was her bearing that all named her tall, and at eighty-five she stood as erect as at eighteen. Under the tuition of such women as Lydia Maria Child and Miss Lucretia Bancroft, a sister of the famous historian, she developed a mind far in advance of the feminine intelligence of her time. Study was her delight, and long after middle life, she took up and perfected herself in the French language. She was an adept in the art of letter writing, and the year before her death, she sent over two hundred letters to her family and friends. Despite her intellectual tastes, she well fulfilled the words of Holy Writ, and "looked well to the affairs of her household." She was a generous benefactor to the poor of the town.

With her husband, she was a sincere believer in the doctrines of Swedenborg. The following is an extract from a notice written by one of her young friends: "Our dear old friend went to sleep after she had spent a long course of nearly eighty-six years on this earth, and passed into that other world, towards which she had looked with calm faith and trust. Her old age was indeed a wonderful gift, and made a crown of a most inspiring life. It had the unusual characteristic of cheerfulness through many friendships. Although the friends of her youth had died, she had not turned her face sadly to her past and refused to be comforted, but had held out her hands warmly to new friends, to the children and the grandchildren of her former mates, so that to the end she was surrounded by loving faces."

Years ago, before women thought of going to college, and even before they thought it quite womanly to spend much time in study, she read and thought, striving to reach her own conclusions upon important questions of life. Her home in Maine was long a social centre. Mrs. Hoskins died at the residence of her son-in-law William Gay Waitt, Esq., 15 Wheatland Avenue, Dorchester, Mass., April 21, 1892, and was buried beside her husband in Gardiner, Me.

Biography of (B 129) Thomas H.[5] Hoskins.

Thomas Henry[5] Hoskins, M.D., was born in Gardiner, Me., May 14, 1828, and was educated in the schools of that town until the age of 16, when he was sent to the private school of the late Joseph William Jenks, LL.D., of Dorchester, Mass. Here for a year he devoted his attention to the natural sciences. The following year he entered the counting-house of his father; this he soon left for that of a wholesale druggist in Boston. In 1849 he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he entered the Medical Department of the Louisville University and graduated with high honors in 1860. A few years later he established himself in his profession in Boston, his specialty being diseases of children. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and also of the Boston Society of Medical Observation. For several years he was one of the physicians of the Boston Dispensary, and in 1864 was appointed a Health Warden of the city. His tastes were literary and he soon took up journalism, being on the staff of the *Boston Courier*, also contributing to medical journals. In 1866 he had a severe fall upon the icy pavements of Boston, which obliged him to resign his practice. In the same year he removed to Newport, Vt., and engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits, his special work being the introduction into Canada and northern New England of the famous iron-clad apple trees; of these he had on his extensive farm in Derby, Vt., three hundred varieties, comprising more than fifteen hundred trees. Upon this work will his fame rest. He here continued his literary labors, editing and contributing to various agricultural papers and magazines. He was Vice-President of the American Pomological Society and also of the American Horticultural Society of Vermont, and was often lecturer before these and other organizations. Failing health obliged him to resign all and every department of his beloved work, a trouble of the brain forever obscuring his brilliant intellect.

(B 37) Susanna[3] Hoskins (Lydia[2], John Box[1]).

She was dau. of (B 7) Lydia (Box) and William Hoskins, was b. in 1778; bapt. Jan. 8, 1776; d. Dec. 13, 1863, in Dedham; m. Dec. 30, 1804, Reuben Guild (widower) of Dedham, b. Aug. 18, 1762, d. Sept. 10, 1848.

Child:

(B 154) i. *William Hoskins*[4] *Guild*, b. May 6, 1805; d. Sept. 20, 1879, in Boston; m. first, June 19, 1828, Sarah Glover of Boston, b. Oct. 26, 1808, d. Oct. 9, 1859; m. second, Sept. 18, 1860, Susanna R. Lucas, b. 1831. He had one child by each marriage:

(B 155) i. *William H.*[5] *Guild*, Jr., b. Apr. 26, 1838; d. Feb. 27, 1870; m. July 24, 1860, F. Albertina Harrington, b. 1840, and had:

(B 156) i. *William H.*[6] *Guild*, 3d, b. May 1, 1861; d. 1888 or 1889.

(B 157) ii. *Charles Hoskins*[5] *Guild*, b. July 10, 1861; m. Sept., 1890, Ella Francis Mann, b. May 21, 1863, and have:

(B 158) i. *Henry Johnson*[6] *Guild*, b. Aug. 21, 1891, in Boston.

(B 159) ii. *Charles Francis*[6] *Guild*, b. Nov. 22, 1895, in Bangor, Me.

(B 38) Charles Chauncey[3] Hoskins (Lydia[2], John Box[1]).

He was son of (B 7) Lydia (Box) and William Hoskins, and b. in Boston, Nov. 2, 1783; bapt. at the First Church, Nov. 7, 1783; d. at Newport, R. I., June 12, 1813; m. May 12, 1805, Sarah, dau. of John L. Boss of Newport, R. I., b. Feb. 17, 1787, d. June 5, 1874. Four children, whose records follow the biography of their father.

Biography of (B 38) Charles C. Hoskins.

Charles Chauncey Hoskins was the youngest surviving son of William and Lydia Box Hoskins, being but three years old at the death of his father. He was named for Boston's celebrated divine, who was also a warm friend of the family. After his father's death, William Hoskins took this baby brother under his especial care; and after settling in his foreign home, he sent for him, and intended to share his home with him. The financial troubles of the dearly loved mother caused a return to America of her youngest son, who realizing the duty he owed to her, gave up all idea of returning to France. Shortly after his return, he married Sarah, daughter of John L. Boss of Newport, R. I., in which place he settled, and made a home for the mother, and was to her "the staff of her old age." Three years before his death, at the early age of thirty, the mother went to Ded-

ham, leaving her son all the family silver of her own and of her father's that she had retained during her many vicissitudes. This silver descended to his daughter Caroline, who died unmarried, she in turn leaving it to the daughter of her oldest brother, John Grey Hoskins, Mrs. Milo J. Weller of Fort Bragg, Cal., in whose possession it now is.

The second son of Charles Chauncey Hoskins died unmarried at the age of 22. Like so many of the family, the sea was his home. On returning from a long voyage, his ship was wrecked within sight of home, and he was drowned.

(B 161) John Grey[4] Hoskins (Chas. C.[3], Lydia[2], John Box[1]).

He was the son of (B 38) Charles Chauncey Hoskins, and was b. Aug. 13, 1806; d. Nov. 22, 1848; m. Apr. 7, 1835, Mary M. Gorton of Corning, N.Y., b. Jan. 7, 1820. Four children, whose records follow the biography of (B 161).

Biography of (B 161) John Grey[4] Hoskins.

John Grey[4] Hoskins, eldest son of Charles Chauncey and Sarah (Boss) Hoskins, was born in Newport, R. I., Aug. 13, 1806, and died in Dexter, Mich., Nov. 22, 1848, of consumption. He was studiously inclined. He entered college and there prepared himself for the duties of a priest of the Episcopal Church, but just before his ordination he was seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs, which obliged him to relinquish his chosen profession. From this time he made the West his home, never returning to Newport. He became a Professor of Languages and taught in schools and colleges. In 1835 he married Miss Mary M. Gorton of Corning, New York, who still survives him (1901), living with her daughter, Mrs. Milo J. Weller, of Fort Bragg, California.

(B 162) i. *Mary E.[5] Hoskins*, b. Feb. 21, 1836; d. July 16, 1855.
(B 163) ii. *Charles G.[5] Hoskins*, b. June 17, 1837; d. July 24, 1859.
(B 164) iii. *Caroline Sophia[5] Hoskins*, b. Aug. 9, 1840; d. Apr. 1, 1862. See below.
(B 165) iv. *Martha Ann[5] Hoskins*, b. Aug. 26, 1846. See below.

(B 164) Caroline Sophia[5] Hoskins (John G.[4], Chas. C.[3], Lydia[2], John Box[1]).

She was dau. of (B 161); m. Feb. 14, 1861, George Sherman Beach, b. Nov. 15, 1839, d. Apr. 27, 1886.

Child:

(B 165*a*) i. *Caroline Sophia*[6] *Beach*, b. Mar. 26, 1862; m. Apr. 26, 1882, Arthur Phelps Palmer, b. Feb. 2, 1860. Res. at Sayre, Penn. They have had six children:

(B 166) i. *Ruth Elizabeth*[7] *Palmer*, b. Apr. 22, 1883.
(B 167) ii. *Ethel May*[7] *Palmer*, b. Sept. 6, 1885; d. June 6, 1886.
(B 168) iii. *Leslie A.*[7] *Palmer*, b. Mar. 16, 1887.
(B 169) iv. *Harold Stephen*[7] *Palmer*, b. Dec. 11, 1890.
(B 170) v. *Floyd Beach*[7] *Palmer*, b. Dec. 24, 1893.
(B 171) vi. *Lillian Caroline*[7] *Palmer*, b. May 19, 1896.

(B 165) Martha Ann[5] Hoskins (John G.[4], Chas. C.[3], Lydia[2], John Box[1]).

She was dau. of (B 161); m. July 25, 1866, Milo James Weller, b. Apr. 20, 1834.

Nine Children:

(B 172) i. *John Elwin*[6] *Weller*, b. Dec. 23, 1867; m. Dec. 27, 1893, Helen Stewart, b. Sept. 28, 1874, and has two children:

(B 181) i. *Harriet Lucille*[7] *Weller*, b. July 31, 1894.
(B 182) ii. *Robert Elwin*[7] *Weller*, b. Mar. 25, 1899.

(B 173) ii. *Charles Hoskins*[6] *Weller*, b. May 21, 1869.
(B 174) iii. *Mary Julia*[6] *Weller*, b. Mar. 21, 1871; d. Feb. 15, 1872.
(B 175) iv. *Frank Elmor*[6] *Weller*, b. Dec. 9, 1872; m. Jan. 31, 1894, Lillie Lawrence, b. Mar. 2, 1876.

Child:

(B 182*a*) i. *Irene Frances*[7] *Weller*, b. Jan. 16, 1896.

(B 176) v. *Martha Josephine*[6] *Weller*, b. Mar. 21, 1875.
(B 177) vi. *Caroline May*[6] *Weller*, b. May 17, 1877; d. Oct. 17, 1891.
(B 178) vii. *Cora Vinie*[6] *Weller*, b. Nov. 22, 1879; d. Sept. 8, 1880.
(B 179) viii. *Milo James*[6] *Weller, Jr.*, b. Apr. 13, 1881.
(B 180) ix. *Guy Vere*[6] *Weller*, b. Aug. 21, 1882.

(B 183) ii. *Caroline Elizabeth Raymond*[4] *Hoskins*, dau. of (B 38), b. Nov. 4, 1808; d. Dec. 20, 1891.
(B 184) iii. *Charles Frederic Augustus*[4] *Hoskins*, son of (B 38), b. Sept. 27, 1809; d. Jan. 15, 1831.
(B 185) iv. *Orlando James Boss*[4] *Hoskins*, son of (B 38), b. Sept. 13, 1811; d. Mar. 17, 1870, in Providence, R. I.; m. May 31, 1837, Harriet Jones Farnum of Providence, b. Oct. 30, 1814, d. Feb. 26, 1897.

Child:

(B 186) i. *Charles Chauncey*[5] *Hoskins*, b. Aug. 24, 1845.

Mr. O. J. B. Hoskins became cashier of the Union Bank of Providence, R. I., at the age of twenty-five, retaining that position for thirty-four years.

END OF PART II.

PUBLIC

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

The Bant Family of Boston.

Married, GILBERT BANT and MERCY WHITWELL, Oct. 13, 1687.

Children:

i. *Mary Bant*, bapt. Oct. 20, 1695; d. young.
ii. *Mary Bant*, bapt. Mar. 22, 1691–2; m. Benj. Bronsdon[2].
iii. *Gilbert Bant*, bapt. Oct. 20, 1695; d. young.
iv. *William Bant*, bapt. Feb. 5, 1698–9.
v. *Elizabeth Bant*, bapt. July 13, 1701; d. young.

Capt. Gilbert Bant had relatives in Boston, brothers, sisters, etc., as see the following:

Marriages. John Bant & Sarah Coleman by Rev. Benj[a] Coleman, Jan. 17, 1702.
John Staniford and Mary Bant, Aug. 13, 1705.
John Oliver and Martha Bant, May 8, 1707.
Matthias Bant and Mercy Leasonbee, Nov. 6, 1708.
John Grantham and Martha Bant, Dec. 8, 1690.

The latter Martha may have been a widow and mother of Capt. Bant, who was about 28 years old in 1690. In his will Martha Oliver is spoken of as his sister.

The name of Bant is now extinct as a surname in Massachusetts and, doubtless, throughout the country; but there are many descendants of Capt. Gilbert Bant, as well as of his brothers and sisters. Capt. Bant is ancestor of all the Bronsdons after the second generation.

The Bant family seat was in Cornwall and they were there very early. (The broad sound of a is used in pronouncing Bänt.) Stephen Bant married Blanche Langdon, or Lanyon, of Keverell. She was daughter of John Langdon. Their daughter Jane married William Bligh of Botathan, Cornwall, son of Thomas Bligh of the same, and to them descended the Manor of Bant. (See Herald's Visitation of Cornwall.) Some of the Lanyons were in this country. One Charles Lanyon of the town of Penzance, Cornwall (which is a maritime county in the southwest of England), Merchant, gives a power of attorney thus:

"By vertue of the last Will & Testament of Thomas Lanyon, late of the Citty or Towne of Boston in New England in America, decsd. I do ordain and appoint my Trusty & well respected friend W^m^ Bant of the Citty and Towne of Boston aforesaid to sell and dispose of the estate devised me by said Thomas Lanyon, mariner, Jan. 7, 1737. Signed, sealed and Delivered on Treble sixpenny stampt paper in presence of John Bradford and Arthur Waterhouse." (See Suffolk Deeds.)

The William Bant referred to was son of Capt. Gilbert Bant. The Bants lived first at the "South End of Boston," which in those days meant near the "Church Green," or "Green Lot," at the junction of Summer Street and Blind Lane (easterly part of Bedford Street).

Capt. Gilbert Bant sailed between Boston and London in one of the finest ships then afloat called the "Mehitabel." Her rival was the "America," Mr. William Clark, master. Capt. Bant first acquired a realty in Boston through his marriage to Mercy Whitwell, who owned "half a double house" at the South End of Boston, which she inherited from her father, William Whitwell, mariner. He had been twice married, and had a son by his first wife named Samuel, who was an "Inn Keeper" at the "Sign of the Golden Candlestick," near Elliston's Corner. Mercy was the daughter of the second wife, Mary Whitwell, who, with Samuel, settled the Whitwell estate. The Inventory amounted to £1732 in the year 1684. His dwelling house and land were valued at £320.

Some of the articles in the house were as follows:

"*In the Hall.*—10 leathern chairs & stooles; one sideboard; two tables; two carpets; Looking glass and three flower potts, Brass Andirons."

"*In the Parlour:*—one bed, bolster, pillows & curtain, one trundle-bed and bedding; two chests, glass case; chairs; wicker chairs, stooles and cushions; table; trunks; sea bed; andirons; 6 p^r^ sheets, 3 bolsters, 3 tablecloths and 18 napkins, etc."

Previous to his marriage Capt. Bant had loaned £50 to John Wilkins on the estate occupied by Wilkins' tenant, George Elliston; and, from his shop, called Elliston's Corner. Elliston's Corner is often referred to in ancient documents. It was on Conduit Street (afterward Old Drawbridge Street, and later Ann Street, which became a part of North Street in modern times) and opposite the foot of Cross Street, but it must be remembered that Boston streets were not officially named until 1708. The deeds of this property are in Book 13, leaf 436; also Book 15, leaf 17, extracts from which are as follows:

"On the 13th of January, Anno Domini, one thousand six hundred and eighty nine and in the first year of the Reign of William & Mary, King & Queen over England, Richard Brookes set his hand and seal to a deed which he held from John Wilkins thereby conveying the estate near the Town Dock to Bant, s^d^ Bant having advanced money thereon (£50)."

The property is described as follows:

Wilkins to Brookes. "This Indenture made the twenty-third day of ffebruary, Anno Domini, one thousand six hundred and eighty and five Annoque R R^{s} Jacobi Secundi Anglia et Secundo Between John Wilkins of Bristoll within the County of New Plimouth, Newengland, Pottor, and Anstis his wife on the one part and Richard Brookes of Boston, gunnsmith, on the other, in consideration of the summe of fifty pounds convey to Brookes a Dwelling House and land Scittuate neere the Town Dock now in occupation of George Elliston, Shopkeeper, bounded E. by Joseph Webb, N. by Habbakkuck Glovor, S. by the street that leadeth to the s^{d} Town Dock and W. by land of Eliakim Hutchinson, being formerly Nehemiah Webbs full and cleere part of the Dwelling house and land of his Hon^{d} Father, Richard Webb, decd. and bearing date July 1, 1659, and according to the same is and hath been formerly divided and fenced from Joseph Webbs half of the same house and since by the s^{d} Nehemiah Webb conveyed unto the s^{d} John Wilkins by deed of June 25, 1670, — allow seventy pounds to remain, also four pounds more."

Capt. Gilbert Bant did not live at Elliston's Corner after he came into possession.

In 1693, he added to his homestead at the South End of Boston:

"Gilbert Bant and Wife from Annis Hill, admx., Boston, Green Lot next street southerly part." (Suffolk Deeds, Book 16, leaf 231.) This states that Annis Hill sells for debts of her husband Thomas Hill her estate of Inheritance to Gilbert Bant mariner and Mercy his wife "daughter of William Whitwell late of Boston, mariner, deceased" the same consisting of half a double house at the southerly end of Boston, "butted on the Green lot lying next street, N. W. on Deacon Robert Sanderson, S. E. and S. on house of said Gilbert and Mercy 30 feet for a consideration of £50." "Peaceable and quiet posession and seizon of the house, land and premises was had and executed in the presence of John Walley, Philip Langdon and Thomas Newton. Acknowledged before Peter Sargeant."

In 1695–6, Emma Jepson conveyed her estate of inheritance to Gilbert Bant. This consisted of a piece of land adjoining Bant on the west.

These, with what his wife possessed at time of marriage, completed his estate at the South End of Boston. He continued to reside there until 1708, and there his children were born, Mary (who afterward became the ancestress of all the Bronsdons), having first seen the light when her father had just returned from a voyage.

Extracts from Old Diaries.

When Honorable Waitstill Winthrop was in England in 1683, he records calling on Bant and "found M^{r} Quarles dying there."

Samuel Sewall also mentions Bant:

"Octo^{r} 23^{d} 1688. To Mr. Edw. Hull at the Hat in Hand, Algate, London. This is to enclose Bill of Lading . . . p^{r} the Mehetabel Cap^{t} Bant Commander consigned to yourself. I intend God willing to see you p^{r} the next ship of which M^{r} W^{m} Clark is master."

Lawrence Hammond writes:

"Feb. 10th 1689. This day sailed for London M^{r} Bant & in her S^{r} Edm^{d} Andross late Gov^{r} of Newengland M^{r} Jos Dudley M^{r} Palmer M^{r} Randolph M^{r} West M^{r} Graham & others who are sent home by the King as by his letter arriv^{d} here in Nov^{r} last. They anchored at Nantasket the wind coming Southerly."

"Feb. 15th Cap^{t} Bant with S^{r} Edmund &c is said to sail from Nantasket for London."

From Winthrop's Diary:

"Jan. 26th 1691–2. News came to town by Robert Orchard of Dolberry's . . . . Sir W^{m} Phipps and Gov^{r} Foy taken into France. Quelch and Bant also."

Later, he writes:

"Sabbath March 12th 1692–3 Bant arrives in the America 9 weeks from Isle of Wight."

Evidently, he was not detained in France, although he lost his ship "Mehetabel," and was then master of another vessel, the "America," of which at one time William Clark was master.

Memoranda From Other Sources.

On page 89, Vol. I, Annals of King's Chapel:

"A Memorandum of sure honest and well disposed persons that contributed their assistance for and towards erecting a Church for God's Worship in Boston according to the Constitution of the Church of England as by law established." The list of names includes "Gilbart Bant."

Feb., 1707, "Cap^{t} Gilb. Bant paid fine for chimney being on fire 10 shillings." (Town Records of Boston.)

About the year 1707, Capt. Bant retired from active sea-faring life, and engaged in building a mansion house on Middle, now Hanover Street.

Feb. 7, 1703, he had purchased of Jeremiah Taylor a piece of land on the street leading to Mill Bridge, near the mill pond. (See Book 21, leaf 483, Suffolk Deeds.)

May 8, 1706, he increased his holdings near Mill Creek (afterward Blackstone Street).

The Mansion House, which he erected on this land, was ready for occupancy about the time his daughter Mary married Benjamin Bronsdon, Mr. Robert Bronsdon's son. Doubtless the wedding took place there. (See p. 70.)

This house stood until 1870, and was finally known as the "Blackstone House," having then been a public house for many years, part of the time under the name of the "Mansion House." Although it brings us somewhat in advance of our history of Capt. Gilbert Bant, this seems the place to quote an article from the *Boston Evening Transcript*, which was printed in the edition for April 13, 1870.

It relates to the demolition of the Bant Mansion, and incidentally gives some reminiscences of William Bant, who had inherited the mansion from his father, Capt. Gilbert Bant.

The name of the writer is unknown to us. The article is as follows:

"The further widening of Hanover Street will cause the removal of another of the ancient landmarks of our city — the Blackstone House — situated between Blackstone and Cross Streets. The Philistines have already laid violent hands upon the venerable structure, and in a few days it will be numbered with the things that were. There is no particular interest associated with this building save its antiquity and its former grandeur. From the records, it appears to have been built about the year 1714 by Gilbert Bant, who is described in the deeds as "mariner and merchant" of Boston. The house was an elegant and spacious edifice for those days, built of brick and three stories high, and was elaborately ornamented in front with pilasters, balconies, etc., and in the interior was finished in the highest style of elegance and magnificence, and was undoubtedly a first-class mansion. Mr. Bant died in 1732. In his will this estate was bequeathed to his son William Bant, who was also a merchant. . . . . He was fond of high life and extravagant living, in which he freely indulged, maintaining a splendid establishment of horses and carriages, and a large retinue of servants. He died in 1754. After his death, the estate passed into the hands of his friend and executor, Ezekiel Goldthwait, Esq., who had for seven years occupied the mansion, and maintained the same style of luxurious living. He was considered to be a man of wealth, and for many years his family held high rank among the most autocratic and fashionable circles of the town.

"The estate measured upwards of one hundred feet on Hanover street, and included the land and brick building on the north side. Part of this building was originally the stable attached to the Bant or Goldthwait mansion, and was used as such and for the accommodation of the numerous servants belonging to the establishment. There was also a large garden in the rear of the mansion house extending more than one hundred feet from Hanover street, which was always kept in a high state of cultivation.

"The old staircase is to be removed intact and sold elsewhere, and kept as a specimen of the style of 150 years ago.* Cuff Goldthwait, a slave,

* Note. The balusters are the same as those of the Hancock House and the old Craigie House, in Cambridge. Three kinds of twists on each stair, made of oak wood, and probably carved in England. The purchaser of the old staircase was the late Mr. Greeley Curtis of Boston.

stole money from Mr. Goldthwait, and hid it about the premises, as he declared. He was sold to the West Indies as a punishment, but never revealed the hiding place of the gold, which has been diligently searched for ever since."

There are errors in the foregoing article, one of which is the statement that Mr. Goldthwait occupied the house before the death of William Bant. Mr. Goldthwait lived in a smaller house on the Bant estate at that time.

Capt. Bant having decided to stay ashore, became a merchant of Boston. He was still a ship owner, and imported his wares, some of which he sold from his mansion, as we note by his advertisements in the *News Letter*, a few of which we quote:

"Dry Succots or Pomcittron to be Sold at two shillings a pound at the House of Capt. Gilbert Bant, Middle Street."

"A very likely negro woman aged about eighteen years that has had the Small pox lately arrived who speaks English. To be sold by Capt. Gilbert Bant and to be seen at his house in Middle Street Boston." (*News Letter*, January, 1719, in the "Boston Library" of the Boston Public Library.)

Capt. Bant took part in town affairs, and held various offices. He was elected constable in 1706, but declined, and paid his fine instead of serving.

In the year 1711, he was chosen "Tything-man," and in 1713, 1715 and 1717, he was "Auditor" of the Town of Boston.

"1709. Cap^{t} Gilbert Bant & M^{r} John Indecott possessors of the wharf at foot of Cross Street did consent that the said wharf should be released to the Town of Boston and did sign and seal a quit claim thereof on the back side of Lease." (See Suffolk Deeds for this transaction.)

"Cap^{t}. Bant collected a subscription of £50 which he presented to the selectmen towards widening the Mill Bridge which was carried out." (Town Records.)

Committee on Fortifications.

"Jan. 23, 1718. It was voted that certain persons including Cap^{t} Gilbert Bant and Samuel Greenwood be committee to view and consider the state of the Fortifications of the Towne and report what they think proper to be done thereon and whether they think it advisable that a Battery be planted on the end of the Longe Wharfe, and that the same Committee be Impowered to repair the North Battrey in the most manner they can not exceeding One Hundred and Fifty pounds."

Note. In 1706 the North Battery had been carried out 120 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth. At the October Town Meeting of that year, 1000 pounds were voted for securing and finishing the wharves already begun at Merry's Point, and for the Fortification to be placed there, and also for some additional wharf "to face the Old Wharfe where the Guns formerly stood in order to improve the same."

To Regulate Emigration.

"Nov. 22, 1715. Evan Daviss brought in sick on a ship of which Capt. Gilbert Bant is the owner it is required of Bant to take the care of said Evan and provide him with medicine and subsistance and save the town from that charge."

"Aug. 26, 1720. Cap^{t} Gilbert Bant went Surety for Anthony Underwood who was admitted a new inhabitant." (Town records.)

Additional Landed Property.

"Aug. 13, 1709. John Jepson to Gilbert Bant. Middle Street."
"Nov. 4, 1712. Ship Street. Wharf purchased from Mary Downes." (Book 26, leaf 256, Suffolk Deeds.)

Capt. Bant also purchased land "near Charlestown Ferry" and 400 acres of land at Worcester, in the year 1716. He built two additional houses on Middle Street. His son, William Bant, was master of a ship in 1726. He followed the sea until his father's death in 1732, when he also developed into a Boston merchant and a successful one, like his father before him.

Mrs. Mercy Bant died before her husband and was buried in the Bant Tomb on Copp's Hill, which is on the Hull Street side and now belongs to the heirs of the late Frederic Walker Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln, when asked for the history of the tomb, replied that he did not know how it came into the possession of his ancestor, Amos Lincoln.

Capt. Bant was probably about 70 years old when he died, in November, 1732. His Will is preserved in the Suffolk Probate Registry, and is copied in Book 31, on leaf 187. It bears date 1726.

Will of Capt. Gilbert Bant.

In the Name of God Amen. I Gilbert Bant of Boston in the County of Suffolk, Merchant, being of sound and disposing mind and memory (praised be God for the same) and being desirous to settle that temporal estate that God hath blest me with do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following:

First and principally I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator hoping through the Merits, Death and passion of my Dear Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christ to obtain free pardon and remission of all my sins and my body I commit to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executor hereinafter named and as to my temporal estate I Give and Devise the same as followeth:

Imprimis: my mind and will is that all my just debts funeral expenses and other charges be paid and discharged.

Item: I give and bequeath to my daughter Mary Bronsdon wife of Mr Benjamin Bronsdon of Boston, merchant, Five Hundred pounds current money of the province to be paid her for her own separate use by my executor hereafter named within twelve months of my decease.

Item: I give and bequeath to my grandson Gilbert Bronsdon the like sum of Five Hundred pounds to be put out for him at interest until he shall arrive at the age of twenty one years the interest thereof to be paid yearly for his education at the college at Cambridge and at the age of twenty one years the principal sum to be paid unto him but in case my s^{d} Grandson shall die before he attains s^{d} age then I give and bequeath the s^{d} sum to the next male child of Benjamin and Mary Bronsdon for the education of s^{d} next male child at the College in Cambridge. . . .

Item: I Give and bequeath unto my grandchildren Benjamin, Robert, Marcy, Mary and Bant Bronsdon fifty pounds each of like money when they shall attain the age respectively of twenty one years, or the day of their respective marriages which shall first happen. . . .

But my mind is touching these legacies afores^{d} . . . that whereas my beloved wife Mercy died siezed in fee of a real estate in Boston in her own right without making any alienation thereof and whereas after my death my daughter Mary may be entitled to a childs portion thereof. Now the terms and conditions of the above legacies are that my s^{d} son in law Benjamin Bronsdon and Mary his wife shall within thirty days after my decease execute a sufficient deed whereby they shall for themselves and their heirs and assigns convey and release to their brother William Bant (my executor hereafter named) all their right and inheritance therein or any part of any lands and estates of their s^{d} mother Marcy of which she died siezed in fee and in case my s^{d} son Benjamin Bronsdon and daughter Mary his wife shall not release and convey as afores^{d} then my mind is that I give and devise unto my s^{d} son William Bant the above s^{d} legacies hereby giving to each the sum of ten shillings and my mind is that if there should be no male heir of my son and daughter Bronsdon to take the s^{d} legacy of five hundred pounds but they should all die before their respective ages of twenty one then in that case the legacy shall go to my son William Bant and in case of death before the day of marriage I hereby give the sum of fifty pounds so devised to William Bant my executor forever.

Item: I give to my sister Martha Oliver in case she survive me two hundred pounds.

Item: I give and bequeath to the daughter of my s^{d} sister fifty pounds when she shall attain the age of twenty one otherwise to my executor.

Item: I give to the poor widows of the Old North Church in Boston afores^{d} the sum of fifty pounds of like money.

Item: I give and bequeath to Nicholas Cosens, Matthias Cosens and Matthias Bant each twenty pounds of like money to buy them mourning.

Item: I give device and bequeath unto my son William Bant and his heirs and assigns forever all my houses lands tenements and hereditaments with their appurtenances, moneys, goods, bills, bonds, ships, wares and merchandises whatsoever real and personal.

And Lastly I ordain and constitute and appoint my s^{d} son William Bant my whole and sole executor of this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking all other Wills by me heretofore made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this sixth day of September anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and twenty six Anno Georgii Magnæ Brittaniæ &c decimo tertio.

(Signed) Gilb. Bant (and a seal)

in presence of

Benjamin Elliott, Robert Auchmuty and Joseph Marion. Probated Dec. 1, 1732. Exam^{d} by John Boydell Reg^{r}."

The Bronsdon's heirs refused to accept the conditions of the Will. Gilbert and Robert had died before their grandfather Bant. We do not find that either of the surviving grandsons, Benjamin and Bant Bronsdon, went to the "College at Cambridge." They were educated in England, probably.

There is little to be learned concerning William Bant in the town records. He was chosen Constable in 1726, but at that time was a sea captain. In 1735 he and others signed a petition for a "Township at the Back or Rear of North Yarmouth to be called Gray." He was a Proprietor, but dwelt in Boston. The township had previously been known as New Boston, and was about seventeen miles from Portland, Me.

William Bant continued to reside in the Bant Mansion. In 1754 he died. In his Will he divided his estate between his son, William Bant, who was born 1742, and his nephews and nieces, children of his deceased sister, Mary Bronsdon.

Ezekiel Goldthwait, Esq., was made executor and guardian of young Bant, who inherited from his father his books, plate, half of personal estate (the other half being devised to Benjamin and Bant Bronsdon, nephews), portraits of his father and himself (but his mother's portrait he gave to Mercy, daughter of Mary Bronsdon) and his gold watch. He ordered his entire landed property to be sold and the proceeds divided between William Bant and his Bronsdon relatives. He gave mourning rings to Hon. Josiah Willard, Esq., Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton and Samuel Mather. He released "brother Benjamin Bronsdon" from all claims on account of his or his father's Will.

The Will was witnessed by Benjamin Mulberry, Richard Dana and Alexander Chamberlain, and a codicil was witnessed by John Durham, Joseph Bradford and Richard Dana.

By the courtesy of Mr. John T. Hassam, we are furnished with a copy of his valuable historical contribution entitled "Suffolk Registers of Deeds." On page 27, in a foot-note, Mr. Hassam gives an account of the Bant-Goldthwait Estate, to which the reader is referred :

"The buildings numbered 173–189 Hanover Street stand on the Bant-Goldthwait estate, some 20 feet of which was taken to widen Hanover Street." (See Goldthwait Geneal. for history and portrait of Ezekiel Goldthwait.)

William Bant[3] (William[2], Gilbert[1]).

William Bant[3] was a boy of 14 years when his father died. He went to live in the family of Ezekiel Goldthwait, his father's most valued friend. He married, May 16, 1675, by Rev. Jos. Sewall, D.D., a relative of Mrs. Goldthwait, Miss Mary Anne Lewis, daughter of Ezekiel Lewis, Esq., and grand-daughter of Jonathan Clarke. Mary Anne Lewis had two brothers, one of whom lived in Warren, Rhode Island; the other, Jonathan Clarke Lewis, lived in Boston and was a sea captain. Mr. Bant carried on business as a merchant in Dock Square. The *Boston Evening Post* of Oct. 17, 1774, has his advertisement, as follows:

"William Bant Begs leave to inform his friends customers and others that he has to sell by wholesale and retail at his store fronting Dock Square Boston.

"A General Assortment of English and India Goods suitable for the approaching season the whole of which were imported before the 31st of August last.

"A Great Variety of Cotton, Woolen and Silk Goods to be exchanged for an article more convenient to the advertiser, Cash."

William Bant was a stanch patriot. When 17 years old he joined the "Anti-Stamp Fire Society," which combined politics with service. In 1769 he was one of the "Sons of Liberty." He was on the famous Committee to prevent "Monopoly and Oppression" in 1774. He was a member of the "Independent Company" formed at Boston, Dec. 7, 1776. (See State Archives.) He was also interested in other ways in the public welfare, for we find his name as one of a Committee to Secure Subscriptions for the first street lamps in Boston, in 1774.

Adino Paddock, the Royalist, left William Bant in charge of his affairs when he hurriedly left for Nova Scotia; and, later, proceeded to the Isle of Jersey, where he died in 1804, and is remembered in Boston chiefly in connection with the "Paddock elms," which he set out by the Common.

During the British occupation the Lewis family withdrew to Rehoboth. Mrs. Bant was there with her father. (See Diary of Ezekiel Price.) Mr. Bant was also going and coming between that place and the army on "important business." Ezekiel Price was a cousin to the Lewises.

Extracts from Price's Diary.

"Aug. 8, 1775. At Attleborough. Got to Daggetts at Rehoboth about 11 oclock forenoon. We all visited Mr Bant and lady, Mrs Gray and Ezekiel Lewis. Drank coffee."

"Thursday, Jan. 6, 1776. Mr William Bant called here (Stoughton) on his way to the army &c."

In 1777 John Hancock, in a note to the corporation of Harvard College, speaks of "Mr. William Bant my Attorney in Boston." (Given by Mr. W. G. Brown, in charge of the archives at Harvard University.)

We find mention, in the newspapers of that period, of business transactions in which Mr. Bant was acting for John Hancock, who was at that time in New York attending Congress.

The following extracts from Hancock's letters to his wife explain themselves, and incidentally show in what estimation he held William Bant:

York Town, *Oct.* 18th 1777.

My Dear Dolly.

. . . My present Intention is to leave Congress in eight days but more particulars in my next. I shall hope & desire that you will meet me on the road. I have desired Mr Bant to accompany you in the carriage & when we meet he can take my sulkey and I return with you in the carriage to town. Mr Bant must hire or borrow a servant to attend you on horseback. My dear I hope your health will admit of your coming with me. . . . .

(signed) John Hancock.

Dover within 60 miles of Hartford.
Saturday, one of Clock.
8th Nov. 1777.

My Dear . . . What if you should on Monday set out to meet me on the Litchfield road and then if I am not able to reach Hartford on that day I shall have the satisfaction of seeing you on the road. If you think the ride will be too much for you I would not have you undertake it but I hope you will not ride many miles before we meet as I trust Mr Bant is with you. My Regds to him and my best wishes attend him.

(signed) Yours forever, John Hancock.

William Bant was a member of St. John's Grand Lodge (Masonic) of Boston, the records of which have been published. Under date of Nov. 18, 1769, his name is in a list of eighty or more brethren who were present at a dinner served at the "British Coffee House." He there offered a petition in behalf of "Bror Jona Clarke Lewis who in his passage from Ireland to Boston lost all he had by the Ship's foundering under him and taking to the Boat was after Several Days taken up by a Vessel bound to South Carolina and carried in there;" after due consideration, this business was put over until the "23rd Instant after Dinner." This Dinner on the 23rd of November was nothing less than a part of the celebration incident to the Installation of Grand Master John Rowe.

At the banquet succeeding the procession (a grand affair, enlivened by "Bands of Musick") "after the cloth was taken away and the Tables were

properly covered Bro^r Fitch moved for the Consideration of the Petition of Bro^r William Bant in behalf of Bro^r Jonathan Clarke Lewis referr^d over to this time. When the circumstances of the Affair were made known to the Brethren present it was immediately agreed that a Collection should be made forthwith Whereupon the Grand Secretary carried about a Hat to the Brethren in the Order as they sat and upon returning to his Place found that he had gathered the Sum of Twenty-nine Pounds One Shilling and Four Pence Lawful Money.

"After this Affair . . . the Musick went on till Night when the Hall was finely illuminated by Seventy-two Candles in the Chandiliers and Sconsces and by Nine Large Candles in the Several Lodges Candlesticks." (See Records of the Grand Lodge of Mass., printed by Grand Recorder S. D. Nickerson.)

William Bant did not live to see the close of the Revolutionary War. His health failed to such an extent that he was forced to remove to the country and went to Groton, where some of his wife's relatives were living. There he died, Nov. 27, 1780.

This beautiful and tender tribute to his excellent character was published in the *Continental Journal* of Dec. 14, 1780. The author is unknown, but the enthusiasm of his style suggests Hancock as the writer.

Obituary.

"On Monday the 27^th^ ult. died at Groton after a few days illness in the 42^d^ year of his age William Bant Esq. formerly an inhabitant of this town.

"In this gentleman were united an uncommon assemblage of amiable qualities. In his family he was a most affectionate and tender husband, the kindest master and the most affable and obliging friend. He possessed that share of good nature and ease of manners which rendered him agreeable at the very first acquaintance and by a sincerity — a frankness and generosity of mind he in an unusual degree won the hearts of those who more particularly knew him.

"His actions were regulated by the strictest rules of honour and integrity. He used not to turn aside from beholding the sorrows of those around him. From his table the poor were often supplied with bread and by his purse the wants of the distressed were often relieved.

"He was a zealous friend to the liberties and independence and was much respected in that part of the country where, for the last eighteen months of his life, he has resided.

"His death is a memento of the shortness and uncertainty of human life and should teach us who are the living so to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

"He was taken away suddenly and in the prime of life. This is the consolation left his friends that he did not live unmindful of another state but to those who were connected with him he made the concerns of his immortal part the subject of much conversation.

"His remains were interred the 29th ult. and followed to the grave by a large concourse of people who appeared to be deeply affected on the melancholy occasion.

"It may indeed be said that as in life he was beloved so at his death he is lamented by all who knew him. He has left behind him an amiable widow whose loss is inexpressible and can only be made up by a participation of that good which religion affords."

He left no children to perpetuate his virtues. His widow married at Groton, three years later, the Hon. Caleb Davis, Esq. (See *Boston Gazette* for Sept. 1, 1783.) She lived but a short time, and we find in the *Massachusetts Gazette* of Jan. 16, 1787:

"Died. In this town (Boston) on Friday last (Jan. 12th) Mrs. Mary Anne Davis, Consort of the Hon. Caleb Davis Esq."

Mr. Davis was, in 1780, Speaker of the first Massachusetts House of Representatives.

APPENDIX II.

Ancestry of Abigail Baker.

[Wife of JOHN BOX BRONSDON, see No. (282), of Milton (p. 100).]

Richard Baker[1], the emigrant, arrived in Boston, Nov. 28, 1635, from London, in a "Norsey Barque" called the "Bachelor," which had cleared from Gravesend, below London, Eng., Aug. 18, 1635. He was master's mate, but came with the intention of remaining in the colony. (See Baker Geneal. by Edmund J. Baker, Esq.)

Richard Baker was a man of superior mould and capacity. He had relatives in America who were prosperous and respected. He brought property from England himself. He settled in Dorchester and became influential in church and town matters, achieved wealth, and married into one of the leading families. He was a Proprietor in all town Divisions except the "Great Lots." He drew Lot No. 5 in the Milton (6th) Division, which he sold to S. Trescott. In 1639 Faith Withington was his wife.

Richard Baker was made freeman in 1642; became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. in 1658. Nearly every year from 1642 until 1685 he served as town officer, being Selectman in 1653. In 1668 he was elected Ruling Elder in the church, but declined to serve. He died Oct. 25, 1689, and his wife Faith died Feb. 3, 1688–9.

Faith was the daughter of Henry Withington, a prominent citizen of the town of Dorchester. He came to America in 1636. He was one of the six that signed the church covenant with the Rev. Richard Mather, 23, 6,

1636, and was soon after chosen Ruling Elder, which office he held twenty-nine years. He was a Selectman in 1636 and grantee in public lands in 1637. He also drew "Lot Number 9" in Milton in the Sixth Division, which he sold to Robert Tucker, a noted settler in Milton, who built a house which is still standing, the oldest in Milton, and is of great historical interest to the town. (See p. 175, Milton History.) His first wife was Elizabeth. He died Feb. 2, 1666-7, aged 79 years. His grand-daughter, Hannah Withington, married the son of John Baker[2], who was John Baker[3], Jr.; thus Mrs. Abigail (Baker) Bronsdon is descended from *two* of the children of Elder Henry Withington. (For an account of this descent see below, "Third Generation.") Henry Withington had no children by his second wife, Mrs. Marjorie (Turner) Paul, who was of "Mayflower" descent.

Second Generation. The children of Richard[1] and Faith (Withington) Baker were eight in number. Of these children, John[2], the second child, is the ancestor of Abigail (Baker) Bronsdon's descendants, and was b. Apr. 30, 1643, in Dorchester, and m. Preserved Trott, July 11, 1667.* He lived at Savin Hill. His house was occupied as a barrack for American troops during the siege of Boston. He appears to have been an efficient townsman and served during a succession of years in different town offices. He died Aug. 26, 1690; his wife died Nov. 25, 1711. Preserved Trott was the daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Proctor) Trott of Dorchester, and was born 1646. Her father, Thomas Trott, sailed from Bristol, Eng., May 23, 1635, in the "James." He was made freeman in 1641, and joined the church the same year; Selectman in 1646; bought house and three acres of land, four acres of swamp, and four acres in each of the three divisions; owned fifty acres in all. He drew Lot No. 1 in Sixth Division, Milton, at Pine Tree brook (on Canton Avenue). The Trotts lived on Duncan Hill, afterward Spurr's, now Codman Hill. Thomas Trott was a respected citizen of Dorchester. He died July 28, 1696, aged 82 years (although authorities differ). His wife was Sarah Proctor, died May 27, 1712, dau. of George and Edith Proctor, who came from England and settled in Dorchester. George Proctor was grantee in 1634, 1637 and 1656. He also drew a lot in Milton (No. 2), which he sold to Robert Babcock. He was town bailiff in 1642. The Proctors lived on the northeast side of Meeting-House Hill.

The children of John Baker[2] and Preserved (Trott) Baker were ten in number, of whom John[3], the third child, was born Nov. 25, 1761. He was the ancestor of Abigail (Baker) Bronsdon. He m. Hannah Withington, May 16, 1708. His dwelling-house was situated on "the great country road," so called, now Washington Street in Dorchester. The house was occupied by descendants of John Baker down to a comparatively recent

* Original record of marriage reads: "John Baker the son of M^{r} Richard Baker was married unto Preserved Trott by M^{r} Damfort of Cambridge the 11th day of the 5th mo. called July 1667."

date. The region in the neighborhood was known as "Baker's Plain," and in 1748 the avenue was called "Baker's Lane." John Baker[3] owned extensive farming tracts in the vicinity. He died Oct. 9, 1746; his wife died Apr. 30, 1768, aged 82 years.

The parents of Hannah (Withington) Baker were Capt. John Withington, who commanded the Dorchester Company on the disastrous expedition to Canada in 1690, and his wife, Elizabeth Preston.* Capt. Withington was the eldest son of Deacon Richard Withington (only son of Elder Henry Withington) by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Eliot, brother of the famous "Apostle to the Indians," John Eliot. Philip Eliot's parents were Bennet and Lettice (Agar) Eliot. Hannah (Withington) Baker was born in Dorchester, Dec. 19, 1686.

Children of John[3] and Hannah (Withington) Baker were seven in number. Of these children, the sixth, Elijah[4], born May 14, 1720, was the father of Abigail (Baker) Bronsdon. He married Hannah Puffer of Stoughton, Nov. 29, 1744. He removed to "Stoughtonham," now Sharon, Mass., and settled on the westerly side of that part of the "Bay road" which is the boundary between Sharon and Stoughton. (See History of Canton.) His dwelling-house still stands. Elijah Baker was a Minute Man in the Revolutionary War. He died Nov. 8, 1802; his wife died Apr. 6, 1806, aged 80 years. Hannah (Puffer) Baker was born Oct. 15, 1726.

Puffer Ancestry of Abigail (Baker) Bronsdon.

The original ancestor of the Puffers in America was Matthias Puffer, who was in Dorchester in 1663. He married three times: first, Rachel Farnsworth of Braintree, Mar. 12, 1662, and she, with their oldest son, Joseph, was slain by the Indians at Mendon, where they were then residing. Matthias Puffer built a house on "Blue Hill Plain" in 1690, having purchased 340 acres of land, besides having granted to him 220 acres. Rachel, his first wife, was the ancestress of Abigail Baker. His house stood on the corner of Washington and Blue Hill Streets, where John Davenport's house now stands. His life was an eventful one. (See History of Canton.) He died May 9, 1717. His second and third marriages were in the Everett and Crehore families. His oldest son, John[2], married Mary Holbrook, Oct. 17, 1695; she was probably dau. of John "Holebrook" of Roxbury and his wife, Elizabeth (Hemingway) Holebrook. The Holbrooks descended from Thomas Holbrook, who came over in the Hull Company. He was from Broadway, Essex Co., England.

* Elizabeth Preston, b. 1653; d. Apr. 18, 1714; m. for her second husband, James White, on Feb. 13, 1696, whose first wife was the dau. of Richard and Faith Withington — Sarah, b. 1645.

John Puffer[3], Jr., son of John[2] and Mary (Holebrook) Puffer, was b. Oct. 3, 1698; m. at Boston, Dec. 14, 1725, Abigail, dau. of John[3] and Sarah (Clapp) Vose of Milton, Mass. John Vose[3] was the son of Edward Vose[2], and he of Robert Vose[1], who came from Lancashire, Eng. Robert Vose[1] was b. about 1599 in Lancashire, Eng.; d. in Milton, Mass., Oct. 16, 1683. He was a man of note in the early days. He lived near the junction of Canton Avenue and Brook road. He was one of the three petitioners for the incorporation of Milton. His son, Edward Vose[2], was b. 1636, d. Jan. 29, 1716.

Clapp.

Sarah Clapp[4], who m. John Vose[3], was the dau. of Ezra Clapp by his first wife, Abigail (Pond) Clapp. Ezra Clapp[3] was b. May 22, 1640, in Dorchester; removed to Milton as early as 1667. He lived in the Pond house, next the Rev. Peter Thatcher (see Thatcher's Diary), and was the "true and loving friend" of his pastor. Ezra Clapp d. Jan. 23, 1717. He was the son of Deacon Edward Clapp of Dorchester, Selectman for many years. From the church records:

"The 8th day of the 11th mo. 1664 being the Sabbath day, Deacon Edward Clapp departed this life and now resteth with the Lord there to spend an eternal Sabbath with God and Christ in Heaven after that he had faithfully served in the office of a Deacon for the space of about five or six and twenty years."

Deacon Clapp was the brother of Roger Clapp, who was among the most noted of the early Dorchester settlers. History gives a full account of Roger Clapp's participation for sixty years in matters civil, military and ecclesiastical in town and province.

Pond.

Abigail Pond, who m. Ezra Clapp[3], was probably the dau. of Robert Pond.

All these were ancestors of Mrs. Abigail (Baker) Bronsdon.

The tombstones of John[3] and Abigail (Vose) Puffer, the grandparents of Mrs. Abigail (Baker) Bronsdon, are at Canton, and inscribed as follows:

Here lies buried the Body of John Puffer, who died Jan. 16, 1750, aged 85 y. — m. 6 d.

Here lies buried the Body of Mrs. Abigail, wife of Mr. John Puffer who died Febr 8, 1774, in ye 73d y. of her age

APPENDIX III.

Farrar Ancestry.

[See Mrs. PATTY (FARRAR) BRONSDON (p. 155).]

John[1] and Jacob[1] Farrar, brothers, settled, the first in Hingham in 1635, and in Woburn, 1655. Jacob settled in Lancaster and is the ancestor of the descendants of Mrs. Patty (Farrar) Bronsdon, wife of (285) Capt. Benjamin Bronsdon, who lived in Milton, Mass. Jacob Farrar was an original proprietor of Lancaster in 1653, and was at that time about 30 years old. He had a wife, Ann, whom he married about 1640 and left in England with their four children and half his property until he had prepared a home for them in America. He sent for them, and they arrived in Lancaster in 1658. Jacob Farrar, Jr. (17 years old in 1659), assisted in marking the bounds of the town. (See Lancaster Town Records.) His wife brought £168 7s. with her. During King Philip's War the Indians destroyed Lancaster in 1675. The sons of Jacob, Henry and Jacob, Jr., were killed. One remaining son, Joseph, and a daughter, Mrs. John Houghton, fled to Woburn with their parents to the home of John Farrar; but Jacob did not long survive the terrible disaster to his home and family. He died Aug. 14, 1677, and his widow married John Sears of Woburn.

Jacob Farrar, Jr., who was killed by the Indians, had married, in 1668, Hannah, dau. of George Hayward of Concord; she was born Feb. 20, 1647. She returned to her father's home in Concord after the massacre, and there married, second, Adam Holloway, Apr. 5, 1681, and third, Jonathan Furbush, Jan. 2, 1705–6. She had four sons by Jacob Farrar[2], one of whom, Jacob Farrar, 3d, m. Dec. 26, 1692, Susanna Rediate, b. Dec. 1, 1672; they lived in the north part of Concord, Mass., where he d. Apr. 29, 1722, and his widow d. March, 1738. They had eleven children. The third son was named John and he was b. Sept. 14, 1707; m. 1731, Mary ———. One of his brothers was killed in Lovewell's Fight at Fryeburgh, Me., and another taken prisoner at Fort Miller.

John Farrar's son, John, Jr. (the second son), was b. June 25, 1741; m. Hannah Brown of Concord, Mass., Aug. 13, 1765, and lived in Shrewsbury, Mass. He was a "Taverner" and a Major in the Militia. He d. Jan. 16, 1793. His widow m. Rev. Joseph Lee of Royalton, May 21, 1795. (See *Columbian Centinel*, Jan. 23, 1793, for obituary of Major Farrar.) His daughter Martha (Patty) was b. in Shrewsbury, Aug. 26, 1769; m. at her mother's home in Royalton by her stepfather, Rev. Jos. Lee, to Capt. Benjamin Bronsdon[4] of Milton. (See their history.)

Mrs. Patty Bronsdon was very highly connected; among her near relatives were Chief Justice Farrar of New Hampshire, the last graduate of

Harvard College under the Crown, Prof. Samuel Farrar of Harvard College, Rev. Stephen Farrar of New Ipswich, N. H., Rev. Jos. Farrar of Dublin, N. H., Rev. George Farrar of Easton, her cousin Jonathan Farrar, Lieut. and Commander at the North Bridge, Concord, on the 19th of April, 1775, and several other cousins who were officers in the army, and female cousins who had married among the highest in the land. Mrs. Patty Bronsdon was very beautiful and attractive, and made friends wherever she went. She was much beloved in Milton.

APPENDIX IV.

Mrs. Ruth (Rich) Bronsdon's Ancestry.

[See (287) WILLIAM BRONSDON[4] (p. 192).]

The original American ancestor of Ruth Rich was Richard Rich[1]. The first notice of him is on Nov. 6, 1674, in a deed of land in the old Portsmouth Records. He was a prominent man. He m. Sarah, daughter of Gov. Thomas Roberts, the last Colonial Governor of New Hampshire. Their son, Richard Rich[2], settled at Eastham, Mass., on Cape Cod, and had seven children, the third of whom, Richard[3], m. Anne ——— and settled in Truro. They had nine children, of whom the fourth, b. 1704, m. Ruth Collins. His name was Zaccheus[4] and he had a family of eleven children, of whom the sixth was named Thatcher Rich[5] and was bapt. June 17, 1739; m. Jane Lombard, Apr. 19, 1764, and these were the parents of Ruth (Rich[6]) Bronsdon. Jane Lombard was b. Apr. 12, 1742, and was descended from Thomas Lombard, who came from England to Dorchester in 1630 and later removed to Yarmouth, on Cape Cod. She was descended, also, from Gov. Treat of Connecticut. (See Treat Geneal.) Thatcher Rich was captain of a merchant vessel and made many foreign voyages. His house was in Truro, and is probably yet standing. It is pleasantly located "near the shore on Parment river."

APPENDIX V.

McDuffee Family.

Mrs. Louisa (McDuffee) Bronsdon, who m. (312) Mr. Lewis V. Bronsdon of Milton, Feb. 6, 1844, was b. Apr. 11, 1817, and was the dau. of John and Martha (Doak) McDuffee of Bradford, Vt. The families of both her

parents were of Scotch-Irish descent, and the first we find of the McDuffee name is in a book styled "Memoirs of Scotland."

In Scottish history we trace the McDuffees to Shakspeare's tragedy of Macbeth, where the name was McDuff, and for his services to the King, McDuff was rewarded by the gift of a large tract of land in the county of Fife, together with some other gifts from the crown, and "fee" was added to his name. About the year 1612 they appear in the north of Ireland, where "Matchless Martha" McDuffee saved a quantity of meal during the siege of the city of Londonderry in 1689, and freely distributed it to the starving people. "Matchless Martha" and her husband, John McDuffee, had several children, one of whom, Daniel McDuffee, emigrated to America with his wife and daughter in 1720, arriving safely in Boston, and in the Spring of 1721 settled, with other Scotch-Irish friends, in Londonderry, N.H.

Daniel McDuffee's grandson, John McDuffee, was born in Londonderry, N. H., and when a young man removed to Bradford, Vt., where he owned a large tract of land and a ferry across the Connecticut River. He followed the occupation of a civil engineer, and was a railroad pioneer, and made many surveys for the first railroads in America. John McDuffee was the father of Mrs. Louisa Bronsdon.

NOTE. Mrs. Bronsdon died June 13, 1900, since the above was written.

APPENDIX VI.

Ancestry of Mrs. Lucius B. Marsh (See p. 123).

MANN.

Richard Mann[1] emigrated to America from Cornwall, Eng., before 1644. He settled at Scituate, where he owned an estate at Mann Hill, a beautiful but gentle rise of land bordering the seashore, and known by that name since 1648. It is supposed he m. about 1644, Rebecca ———, when he built his house, as his first child is recorded in 1646. In Feb., 1655, while crossing the pond from his own house towards the farms, he broke through the ice and perished in sight of his friends, who were unable to rescue him.

Second Generation. Thomas Mann[2] m. Sarah ——— about 1668. They had eight children, of whom Thomas Mann[3], b. in Scituate, Apr. 5, 1688, m. Deborah Joy, Dec. 8, 1714. Their son, Thomas Mann[4], was b. Nov. 26, 1717, d. June 29, 1795. He was twice married: first, to Ruth Damon, Dec. 30, 1742, d. 1743; second, to Deborah Briggs, Jan. 10, 1746, d. Feb. 16, 1817. Thomas Mann[4] was a sea captain. He was in the Russia trade, and

was master and part owner of a ship until the War of the Revolution. He resided on the South Shore. He organized a coast guard called the "Committee of Inspection," which was under his command. It was composed of volunteers and rendered important service until the British evacuated Boston, March 17, 1776. He became a wealthy man. His house at Scituate Harbor, where he lived and died respected, is in a good state of preservation to this day.

John Mann[5], son of Capt. Thomas Mann[4], was b. May 10, 1761; d. June 6, 1841. He resided in Scituate all his life. He was twice married. His first wife was Patience Rogers, whom he m. July, 1781; she d. Dec. 14, 1799. Their third child, John Mann[6], was b. in Scituate, Nov. 1, 1785; d. in Boston, Aug. 16, 1848. He m. Katherine Harrington, Nov. 30, 1809. She d. in Boston, Sept. 4, 1869. They had six children, all b. in Boston of whom Caroline E. Mann[7] b. Mar. 9, 1820; m. July 5, 1842, Lucius B. Marsh.

Harrington.

The first of the line was Robert[1]. His was the last signature of the ninety persons who were the corporators of the town of Watertown, 1642–44. He then owned a homestead given to him by Thomas Hastings, and this renders it probable that he was a kinsman of Deacon Hastings. He m. Oct. 1, 1649, Susanna George; she was b. 1632 and d. July 6, 1694. He d. May 17, 1707; his Will, dated Jan. 1, 1704–5, being the day before the third marriage of his daughter Susanna. Sept. 28, 1685, he gave to his son Joseph fifty-five acres of land. It is thought that all the Harringtons of New England are descended from Robert Harrington. In his Will he names his sons and also his daughters, all of whom had been married, and Joseph, son of his son Joseph, and his daughter-in-law, Joanna Ward, the widow of Joseph. To his youngest living son, Edward[2], he gave his homestead. The Inventory of his estate included sixteen lots of land, 642½ acres, appraised £717, and 250 acres of Oldham Farm. He had thirteen children, of whom Edward[2], b. Mar. 2, 1668–9, m. first, Mar. 30, 1692, Mary Ocington, and m. second, May 24, 1727, Anna Bullard of Weston. Of their nine children, the fifth child, Edward[3], b. June 17, 1702; m. Dec. 15, 1731, Anna Bullard, b. 1715. He d. Dec. 6, 1792; she d. Oct. 6, 1771. Of their six children, Jonathan[4], the youngest, was b. Jan. 12, 1741–2; m. Dec. 20, 1764, Grace Hagar, she b. May 7, 1744, and d. Oct. 1, 1778. He m. second, Catherine, dau. of Ross Wyman, Mar. 10, 1779, and returned to Watertown, which he had left about 1768 to res. in Shrewsbury. Jonathan and Catherine had a son, Jonathan[5], and six other children. Jonathan[4], Sr., d. suddenly about 1796–7. His wife Catherine then m. Isaac Davis, son of Capt. Isaac Davis of Acton, who was killed in Concord fight, Apr. 19, 1775.

In 1802 Mr. Davis and wife rem. to Solon, Me., with one or more of the children.

Jonathan Harrington[5], Jr., was b. Mar. 10, 1780, in Watertown, and d. 1825. He went to Boston about 1794 and was apprenticed to Hon. Jonathan Hunnewell, mason and builder. He became a member of the Charitable Mechanics Association in 1802, and was then its President. His brothers, Wyman[5] and Ephraim Harrington[5], also became members, and his sister, Katherine Harrington[5], b. Mar. 31, 1789, d. Sept. 4, 1869, m. Nov. 30, 1809, John Mann, and was the mother of Mrs. Lucius Bolles Marsh. See No. (434).

Note. The history of Jonathan Harrington[4] during his residence in Shrewsbury is very interesting. We read in the Colonial Archives, State House, Boston, that Jonathan Harrington of Shrewsbury was Sergeant in Capt. Job Cushing's company on the 19th of April, 1775; they marched to Cambridge and served 22 days; also Jonathan Harrington of Shrewsbury in Capt. Wright's company, Aug. 19th; year not given, probably 1775; third, Jonathan Harrington of Shrewsbury was chosen Second Lieutenant by the town of Shrewsbury and accepted by Council, Apr. 17, 1776, in Capt. Asa Rice's company in the Worcester Regt. (Shrewsbury Co.).

These enlistments were only for a short period. There can be no doubt that this is the Jonathan Harrington who was b. in Watertown, Jan. 12, 1741–2, and in 1678 removed with his family to Shrewsbury, Mass., but returned in 1779, where he d. in April or early in May, 1793, 54 years old. He had purchased a nice farm and buildings in Acton, and was about to remove thither, when he died. By exposure he took a severe cold, from the effects of which he died — probably contracted pneumonia. His Will was dated Apr. 18, 1793, and appointed his wife, Catherine (Wyman) Harrington as Executrix. His property was appraised at £684 : 19. His Will and other papers relating to his estate are to be found in Middlesex Co. Probate Office, Cambridge, Mass.

APPENDIX VII.

Loring Family (See p. 136).

Ancestry of John Gould Loring.

The name of Loring is said to be derived from the French Lorraine. The ancestor of John Gould Loring who married (300) Elizabeth Box Bronsdon, was Thomas Loring, who came from Axminster, Co. Devon, England, Dec. 23, 1634, accompanied by his wife, Jane (Newton) Loring. They remained for a time in Dorchester, but settled in Hingham in 1635, where he was made "freeman." He was a Deacon in the church at Hingham, and had several children born in that town. In 1645, his dwelling having been destroyed by fire, he removed to Hull, where he d. Apr. 4, 1661.

Second Generation:

Benjamin Loring[2] (Thomas[1]), b. in Hingham, Nov. 24, 1644; m. Mary Hawke of Hingham, Dec. 8, 1670.

Third Generation:

Samuel Loring[3] (Benj.[2], Thomas[1]), b. in Hull, 1680; m. Apr. 19, 1716, Jane, dau. of John and Mary Collier.

Fourth Generation:

Samuel Loring[4] (Saml.[3], Benj.[2], Thomas[1]), b. Feb. 3, 1720; m. Jane, dau. of Joseph and Mary (Prince) Gould.

Fifth Generation:

Samuel Loring[5] (Saml.[4], Saml.[3], Benj.[2], Thomas[1]), b. Nov. 9, 1753; m. Dec. 11, 1783, Huldah, dau. of John and Huldah (Brewster) Goold of Duxbury. These were the parents of Deacon John Gould Loring, who m. Elizabeth B. Bronsdon of Milton, —— 1821.

Huldah Gould, the mother of Deacon John G. Loring, was descended, on her father's side, from Lieut. Robert Goold, and on her mother's side as follows: Huldah (Gould) Loring[6], Huldah (Brewster) Gould[5], William Brewster[4], Jr., Deacon William Brewster[3], Sr., Love Brewster[2] and Elder William Brewster[1], the pilgrim, who was b. in England, 1560, landed at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1620, and d. in Duxbury, 1644, aged 84 years.

APPENDIX VIII.

Parker (See p. 148).

Capt. Creighton Whitmore Parker[7], Sen., who m. Apr. 4, 1848, Margaret M. Bronsdon of Milton, see No. (485), was b. on the top of Fort Hill, Boston. His father, William[6], was also a sea captain, who sailed mostly to the West Indies. Creighton W. Parker was a pupil at the Boylston School, and later at a School of Navigation. He worked up from cabin boy to the command of a ship. Among the vessels of which he was master were the "Mohawk" and the "Daniel Sharp." During the Civil War shipping became very dull. Capt. Parker was offered the position of first officer on the "Agnes" for Singapore, by his friend, Capt. Gorham F. Bassett. Capt. Bassett wished to remain in Singapore, and it was agreed that Capt. Parker should bring the ship back to Boston; but this could not be done on account of the death of Capt. Parker in the Straits of Rio, of Java fever. Consequently, Capt. Bassett returned and brought the sad tidings to Mrs. Parker, who had

expected to accompany her husband, with their two little sons, on the next voyage to India around Cape Horn. Capt. Bassett sailed again, in 1865, for India in a new ship, "The Java," which sailed away into the unknown. Her fate was never ascertained, and remains one of the tragic mysteries of the ocean.

Capt. Parker was of Revolutionary ancestry. His grandfather, Josiah Parker[5], Jun., was b. Nov. 20, 1760, at Natick; d. Nov. 10, 1801, in Boston. He m. Aug. 18, 1784, Susanna Bender, who was great aunt to Greenough the sculptor. Josiah Parker[5], Jun., was a member of Trinity Church, Boston. He had served a three years' enlistment in the Revolutionary Army in Crane's Artillery (see State Archives). Susanna, his wife, received a pension (see list of 1840). The father of Josiah Parker[5], Jun., also served in the army, and a brother, Oliver, who afterward emigrated to Frankfort, Me.

Josiah Parker[4], Sen., was b. at Newton, May 7, 1722, and was son of Noah[3] and Sarah (Cummings) Parker and grandson of Nathaniel[2] and Margaret (Wiswall) Parker. Nathaniel[2] and Noah[3] Parker were among the original owners of the mills at Newton Upper Falls, in the 17th century. They descended from Samuel[1] and Sarah (Homan) Parker of Dedham. (See Jackson's History of Newton and History of Cambridge.)

APPENDIX IX.

The Vallette Family (See p. 162).

The Vallettes were French Huguenots who sought an asylum in America after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1689. Some of the Vallettes came direct from New Rochelle, France, the port from whence many fugitives embarked; others were in England with their leader, the Rev. Francis Bridon, who afterward came to Boston. There are different forms of spelling —Valet, Vallet, Vallete, Vilatte, Vallade, etc.; but Vallette is doubtless correct.

In the year 1702, under date of May 18th, Robert Livingston of New York wrote Fitz John Winthrop a letter in which we find mention of a Vallett:

"*Hon^ble^ Sir.*

Yesterday arr. from Surinam Jacques Vallett, a Frenchman and Inhabitant here. He brings news of King William's death."

This is the Jacques Vallett who was in New York as early as 1699, and who married Judith Archambault. Possibly he came from France by way of the West Indies, remaining in the islands for a time.

"Pierre Vallete and a brother (Christian name unknown) left France together, Pierre for conscience' sake, but his brother, who was a Roman Catholic, whatever his purpose was, went to the West Indies." This is according to a statement by a connection of Pierre Vallete's descendants. Pierre Vallete married Mary, the daughter of Augustus Jay, who had left France for the same reason as Pierre. They had children — Etienne, born Mar. 23, 1723–4, and died Sept. 29, 1731; Auguste, born Mar. 5 or 8, 1726–7; Pierre, born July 27, 1729, no record of death; Anne, died young, and Etienne, born July 5, 1737, died June 7, 1739.

Pierre or Peter Vallete died Dec. 9, 1752, and his wife died June 5, 1762. He was a merchant, owned slaves, and was prosperous and respected. John Roland, whose Will is in Suffolk Probate Registry, made Peter Vallet of New York, merchant, executor of his Will in 1721. John Roland was a Boston merchant. In 1761 Peter Vallade, or Valard, was a voter in New York City. Vallete portraits and heirlooms are in possession of the Clarkson family of New York. In Boston the marriage is recorded of Peter Vallade and Mary Elizabeth Delo (De l'Eau), May 28, 1751. These were probably the parents of David Valet, a soldier of the Revolutionary War.

In the Archives at the State House, Boston, we find the war record of David Valet, or Vallet, as follows:

"David Vallet, Boston, Private, Capt. Bliss, Col. Patterson, Aug. 1, 1775. Enlisted, May 1, 1775. Service 3 mos. 6 days."

Also:

"David Valet. Rank of Matross. Muster and payroll of Capt. Jon. Stoddard, Col. Thos. Crafts' Regt. Artillery. Enlisted from May 8, 1777, to July 8, 1777." (See Vol. 38, p. 56.)

Also:

"David Vallet, cooper, State Brigantine, Hazard. Enlisted June 27, 1778, discharged Oct. 16, 1778. Service 3 mos. 19 d. Commanded by Capt. J. F. Williams."

Also:

"Ship Protector. David Vallet, cooper. Time of enlistment Aug. 18, 1780. Service of 8 mos. 17 d. Commanded by Capt. Williams. Reported captured May 5, 1781. Roll made up to time of capture of the vessel or date of return from captivity on Aug. 14, 1782."

Fifteen months in an English prison!

"David Vallet. Ship Protector, Capt. J. F. Williams, Dec. 11, 1782."

"Ship Protector, Capt. (Lt.) Lemuel Weeks, Oct. 3, 1782."

Doubtless served until the end of the War.

David Vallette was a "mariner" by occupation. He was well respected and one of those who sacrificed worldly advancement and prospects in the struggle for Independence. He married in May, 1774, Miss Abigail (Nabby) Milliken, daughter of Thomas Milliken and Sarah (Thompson). Mr. Milliken was a member of the celebrated St. Andrew's Lodge of Free Masons, which was the lodge to which Paul Revere belonged. Mr. Milliken was Treasurer of the lodge and served on important committees, but on the outbreak of hostile feeling he fled to Maine, and later to New Brunswick, but finally returned to Maine, where he had an estate, but never again set foot in his beloved native city. (See Ridlon's "History of Saco Valley Settlers" for the descendants of Thomas Milliken and ancestry of the Milliken family, whose original ancestors were Hugh and "Ellison" Milliken of Boston.) When Mr. Milliken left Boston, he confided the care of his property to his daughter Abigail, who had recently married David Vallette. Abigail was the oldest of his children by his first wife, while by a second wife he had several very young children. Two of these (girls) and James Milliken, afterward wounded at Bunker Hill, remained with their sister.

Mr. Vallette, who was a mariner, went away on a sea voyage, and about three weeks later the Milliken residence in Fish Street, near Mountfort's Corner, was destroyed by fire. A graphic story of this misfortune appeared in the *Transcript* about fifty years ago, written by a daughter of Mrs. Vallette, no doubt. A contemporary account is as follows:

"Aug. 10 1774. At or about this time a fire happened at midnight in a large brick dwelling house in Fish Street opposite Glidden's Shipyard, North End. It consumed the inside of a building and one house adjoining it. The flames were so sudden and so rapid as immediately upon discovery to communicate with the staircase and prevent the escape of those who occupied the chambers unless by leaping from the windows, which some did. The number lost was three women and two children burned to death."

Mrs. Vallette showed great heroism and presence of mind, first throwing her little sister into the arms of persons below and then leaping from the window herself. Friends received them until the first edge of their distress was somewhat dulled. Mrs. Vallette related in after years that nothing gave her a keener pang than to notice, among the ruins of their home, the burnt and twisted cage of her pet parrot. Mr. Vallette had brought it to her from a foreign land. Little Polly Milliken had been away among friends the night of the fire. In after years she married a Mr. Read. It was to a Lexington family named Reed that Mrs. Vallette finally went, as many of her friends were leaving town in consequence of various unpleasant encounters of the inhabitants and the British troops. What occurred there is best told by quoting a letter written to the *Transcript* some time during the middle of last century:

"In 1775, April, Mrs. Vallette and her friend, Mrs. Reed, were sitting in the evening in their home in Lexington over a few dying embers with their infants in their arms. The clock had struck eleven. Guns had been heard through the day — the firing had ceased and they sat talking of the perils of the day when Mrs. Reed remarked, 'Hark, I hear a footstep!'

"'It is only the rustling of the trees and we will not be needlessly alarmed,' answered Mrs. Vallette.

"Just then a rap was heard at the door.

"'Who is there?' called Mrs. Reed in tremulous tones.

"'Friends,' replied a low voice speaking through the hole where the cord had been drawn in to prevent the lifting of the latch.

"They immediately opened the door and three men entered in profound silence, each muffled in a long cloak.

"'Do not be alarmed, ladies, said one. 'We are friends to our country and are pursued by the enemy. We have hid in the woods through the day and have now come to seek your bounty and a shelter for the night.'

"'And that you should have with all my heart,' said Mrs. Reed, whose countenance brightened up when she found that instead of the dreaded enemy her guests were those distinguished patriots, John Hancock, Samuel Adams and Paul Revere."

NOTE. Mrs. Vallette, at least, must have known Paul Revere well, as they attended the same church and he was her father's friend.

"Mrs. Reed continued, 'You would not be safe here a minute. Why, the Redcoats are prowling about us in every direction. They were here only yesterday eating up all my pies and bread and cheese, and because they could not find enough at my neighbors' to satisfy them, they must needs rip open their beds and leave their cider running out.'

"'Gentlemen,' said Mr. Hancock to his companions, 'what shall we do, for it is certain it is not safe here.'

"They looked at each other, but did not speak.

"'Have you any neighbors where we might find safety for the night?' asked Mr. Hancock.

"'None except my father,' replied Mrs. Reed, 'who lives five miles off the main road. It would be dangerous for you to go by the road, and you would not find your way through the woods, and we have neither man nor boy to guide you. They have all gone to fight the Redcoats.'

"'Will you stay alone and mind my baby while I go and show these gentlemen the way?' asked Mrs. Vallette of her friend.

"She answered, 'I will do so, although it is sad to be alone in such dangerous times; but you must not go, you are lame, you never walked a mile in your life, you must not think of going on this wet night.'

"Mrs. Vallette made no reply. She knew there was not a minute to be lost, so laying her infant in the arms of her friend, she wrapped her riding cloak around her and desired the gentlemen to follow her.

"When they saw this deformed little woman, not over four feet high, prepared to walk a distance of over three miles, they looked at each other in mute astonishment, but not a word was spoken, for the case was desperate.

"Mrs. Vallette taking the offered arm of Mr. Hancock, they went forward, the two other gentlemen bringing up the rear. The rain, which had fallen for some days previous, had so filled the brooks that the gentlemen

were at times obliged to lift Mrs. Vallette over them. Thus wading and walking, they reached the farm house about 3 o'clock in the morning.

"No sooner had they aroused the family and made known who they were and what they wanted, than every individual was up and in motion, and even the dog tried to show them that they should find protection by his gestures.

"A blazing fire soon shone forth and a plentiful repast was provided, and notwithstanding the gloominess of the times, a degree of cheerfulness and even humor pervaded the little company. At early dawn a carriage was provided to convey Mrs. Vallette home to her infant. Mr. Hancock politely lifted her into the carriage and said, 'Madam, our first meeting has been in troublous times. God only knows when these scenes will end, but should we survive the struggle, and you should ever need a friend, think of me.'"

The narrative, as given by Mrs. Vallette's daughter, may be incorrect in some minor particulars, having been written from memory. The heroine of the adventure died in 1798, when her daughter was but 11 years of age. The main feature of the story, the fact that Mrs. Abigail Vallette did act as guide to Hancock and Adams to a place of safety, has been preserved in the traditions of the Vallettes, who went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1814, and who knew not that such a story had ever been published. The niece of Mrs. Vallette is still living and vouches for the truth of the leading event. This lady is a sister of the late Judge Milliken of Scarboro, Maine. He visited the daughters of Mrs. Vallette at Roxbury, and learned the particulars from them of their mother's adventure. Mrs. Vallette was injured by a fall in childhood. She was never strong, and died of consumption, at the age of 45 years. Her husband, David Vallette, had died in 1788.

David and Abigail (Milliken) Vallette had five children:

An infant, b. in the winter of 1775, d. young.

Twins { *David,* / *Abigail,* } bapt. at Christ Church, Feb. 2, 1779.

Peter Vallette, bapt. at Christ Church, Aug. 3, 1783.

Mary Milliken Vallette, b. 1787, d. Feb. 26, 1868, aged 81.

David died young. Abigail m. Benjamin Warren of Roxbury "by Rev. John Eliot, D.D., July 3, 1801." Peter "Vallett" m. (601) Harriot A. S. Bronsdon "by Rev. Thomas Baldwin, Oct. 19, 1806." Mary Milliken Vallette resided with her sister, Mrs. Warren, in Roxbury. They are buried in the old Warren Street Cemetery. Mrs. Warren died Nov. 21, 1851, leaving son, Henry Vallette Warren, and other children.

APPENDIX X.

Box Family (See p. 209).

[The following general information regarding the Box Family in England and America has been collected from various sources, both public and private, such as the *Genealogist*, Vol. I, 1877, "The Visitation of London, 1568," various London parish registers, town and church records of Boston, State Archives of Massachusetts, letters from members of the Box Family residing in England, etc.]

In 1284 Martin Box was Sheriff of London, and in 1275 Henry Boxe, probably the Sir Henry de Boxe, Knight, who is mentioned in the roll of arms, temp. Ed. II, published in Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs, amongst the Knights of Sussex and Surrey, as bearing "Or, a bend arg. between six lioncels gules." Sir William Box was Lord Mayor of London time of Elizabeth, and a pedigree of the family is in "Visitation of London, 1568."

The family would seem to derive its name from the manor of Box or Boxbury in Stevenage, County of Herts, where William de Boxe, in 1166, held two and a quarter Knights' fees of Robert de Valoigns (Clutterbuck's, Herts II, 295).

Multitudes of Box Family records are in print. We select a few:

THE VISITATION OF LONDON, 1568.

[Vol. I, p. 10.]

BOXE.

Arms azure. A lion passant argent between three griffins' heads erased or,

WILLIAM BOXE ESQ.

Alderman of London = Anne daur of Henry Philipps of London, haberdasher.

Children:

Wm. Boxe, sonne & heyre.
Edw. Boxe 2 sonne
Thos. Box 3 sonne
Martha m. to Robt Fourth alias Ford.

BOOK OF FAMILY CRESTS. VOL. 2.

The Family Crest of Box is a demi-griffin, or winged arg. holding between the claws a fire ball

— a demi-griffin, or winged arg, the first feather gold, holding between the claws a fire ball

— an arm couped at the elbow lying jesswise, habited qu. cuffed ar. holding in the hand ppr. a branch of box vert. and at the elbow another branch.

NOTE. The griffin and fire ball was the crest of the English relatives of John Box of Boston.

Box Coat of Arms. Single Coat.

A dove with cross in its bill is the crest. (See "Visitation of London.")

Abstract of Will of Mary Hankenson, Widow, of London, England.

Proved Sept. 1640. To her two sons John & Anthony Box and their two wives Anne & Joane Box and children of son John Box, viz^{t}. Hester, Anne, Mary & Elizabeth Box, grandchild Nathaniel Box and over and above to John Box in token of motherly love to him £5 more for the duty and respect he hath always shewn me and to Ann his wife my best embroidered gloves. John Box to be Executor.

Elizabeth Juxon widow of Mr. Thomas Juxon late Merchant Taylor of London 1637 sister of above gives bequests to John and Anthony Box.

A third sister, Lady Hester Pye, wife of Sir Walter Pye, gives in her Will, 1642, bequests to her "cousins" (nephews) John and Anto: Box. The first husband of Lady Pye was Ellis Crispe, and they had son, Sir Nicholas Crispe. (See *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Magazine*, 1899.)

Note. There is little doubt that John Box of Boston was grandson of the above mentioned John Box.

1272 temp. Edw. I. Martin Boxe and Henry Boxe were witnesses to the Grant of Richard, son of Richard de Exemue, formerly citizen of London, to John de Cantuar.

Bur^{d} Oct. 12, 1614, Clares wife of Robert Boxe the Keeper of Hide Park." (Kensington Parish Reg.)

Visitation of Oxford.

[P. 319.]

John Hampshire, Harbinger and gent. of the Leech to I. Eliz to Joane daur. of Phillip Box of Witney whose wife was Dorothy Payne. Their son Thomas Box m. Elizabeth Rankell.

Harleian Manuscripts.

London. Sir Ralph Box, citizen and mercer. Master of that company Knighted at Whitehall, 25 Octo. 1689.

Pennsylvania Family of Box.

Mr. William Williams Box, a lawyer in London, and whose address is 46 Lambolle Road, Belsize Park, N.W., London, England, has sent us the history of the Box Family of Cornwall, a maritime county of the southwest of England. There appear to be two branches of the Box family, one which took its name from the Manor of Box or Boxbury in Stevenage, Co. Herts, in 1166, and the other settled in Cornwall and was descended from the German Böckse.

Mr. W. W. Box writes as follows:

"From enquiries made at the Herald's office some years ago, we conjectured that we were of German origin, for this reason: It appears that three German brothers came over and settled in England between 300 and 400 years ago — one of them, it is believed, settled in Cornwall. There is a crest, but we never use it. The Device is a Griffin rampant and holding a ball of fire."

This is the crest common to all the Box Families in England, and the one claimed by John Box of Boston, ropemaker, as belonging to his family in England.

William Box of Cornwall, b. about 1750, m. a Miss Pape. They lived near Marham Church, Cornwall. His son, Daniel Box, m. Sarah Rider. He d. 1850. Daniel Box came to America in 1850 and settled in Pennsylvania; his son William at Bethany, Pa., son John Box at Holmesdale, Pa., Thomas at Middle Valley, Pa., Henry William Box at Buffalo, N.Y. (a lawyer), Alfred Box of White Mills, Pa., and Samuel Box of Bethany, Pa.

Mr. Henry W. Box of Buffalo, N.Y., wrote us of a remarkable coincidence that had occurred in his experience:

"After Mr. Fillmore was President he went abroad, I think in 1858, and while in London he purchased Maurice's 'Indian Antiquities' (East India) in seven volumes. Mr. Fillmore lived in our city, and I belonged to one or two societies where he was a member; however, no mention was made of the purchase of these books. He died and his library went to his son, Powers Fillmore, and in course of time Powers Fillmore died and the library was sold at auction. Without seeing the books I purchased Maurice's 'Indian Antiquities,' and when I opened the book I discovered by the book mark that at some time they were owned by my ancestor, John M. Box. The book mark had our crest, coat of arms and motto, namely, 'Sine metu.'* The books were nearly 100 years old, and I confess it was gratifying to know that some of my name were reading at that time."†

Box Records — Revolutionary Soldiers.

Benjamin Box, Falmouth, Cumberland Co., enlisted in Continental Army.

Caleb Box, Bridgewater, Private in Capt. Danl. Lothrop's Co., Col. John Barton's Regt., Aug. 1, 1775. Enlisted, May 3, 1775; served 3 mo. 6 d.

* Sine metu—Without Fear.

† Mr. William W. Box has sent us two handsomely arranged genealogical sheets containing all the descendants of William Box and ——— Pape since 1750. A copy of these records will be deposited with the N. E. Historical-Genealogical Society, Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

Caleb Box, return of Men enlisted into Continental Army from Capt. Abram Washburn's Co., 3d Plymouth County Regt., dated Feb. 1, 1778, residence Bridgewater, aged 20, joined Capt. Cooper's (also given Capt. Wadsworth and Capt. John Peters) Company, Col. Michael Jackson's Regt. Enlistment for 3 yrs.

Caleb Box, Bridgewater, Private, Capt. Noah Allen's Co., Col. Calvin Smith, late Wigglesworth's Regt. Continental Army per accts. for service from Mar. 27, 1777, to Mar. 3, 1778. Reported died Mar. 3, 1778, also muster roll for March, 1778, dated Valley Forge. Enlistment for 3 years.

Enoch Box, Falmouth. List of men enlisted into Continental Army for Cumberland Co., year not given. Enlisted for town of Falmouth.

Joseph Box, Lexington. List of men enlisted into Continental Army for town of Lexington, year not given.

Box Family in Virginia.

Ann Box in ship "Prosperous" for Virginia, David Fogg Capt., May 6, 1679.

John Box for Virginia in ship "True Love," aged 23 years, in 1622. John Box, one of the Corporators of Elizabeth City, had one hundred acres by patent.

Box of Chaplain's Choise in Muster of Inhabitants of Charles Cittie & the Trudores Co. taken Jan. 21, 1624.

Box Family in Boston — Marriages.

Feb. 1, 1745. Saml. Richardson and Elizabeth Box.

Mar. 11, 1764. Rich: Skillings and Mary Box.

Oct. 1788. Rich: Skillings and Sally Box (perhaps widow).

In 1790 Richard Skillings, Blockmaker, lived in Boston with 5 males and 3 females in family.

The Canadian Family of Box is nearly related to the Pennsylvania Box Family. Samuel Box, son of Thomas and Eliza (Burroughs) Box, b. 1750 at Marham Church, England, settled near Toronto, Can. He m. first, Charlotte Hockaday; second, Kate Vinning. Had George, Muriel, Emily, Charles, Philip, Albert and Annis. The daughter of Philip and Jane (Lord) Box was Annie Eliza Box, b. Jan. 8, 1842; m. David Choate, a descendant of John Choate of Wenham, Mass, and lived at Ingersoll, Can.

APPENDIX XI.

Brinsdon Family in America.

John Brinsdon[1] was b. 1820 at Powderham, near the city of Exmouth, Devonshire, England, and emigrated to the United States and d. in 1872 at Columbus, S. C. He was a civil engineer. He had a son, Edward West Brinsdon[2], who was b. in New York State in 1844 and is at present living in Kansas City, Mo.; also a daughter, Maud A. Brinsdon[2], who res. in New York City.

H. H. Brinsdon[3] is the son of Edward W. Brinsdon[2], and with wife, Mabel, res. in Kansas City, Mo. He is a "merchandise broker" and has a family, a son born Jan. 25, 1899, and perhaps others.

This family have undoubtedly the same English origin as the Bronsdons.

APPENDIX XII.

Hoskins (See p. 224).

From Nuremburg, Germany, says Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins of London, came to England an Earl named Hoskins who became the founder of the English family. In Nuremburg to-day the name is borne by persons of distinction. This name has been and now is spelled in various ways, as Hoskyns, Hosken, Hosking, Hauskins, Hoaskins, Horskins, Hoskines, Hoskin, Hoskyn, Huskings and Haskins.

The arms of the different branches vary but little, the shield bearing a chevron engrailed, or between three lions rampant argent. Sir John Hoskins' arms differ from Sir William's, in that the shield is surmounted by a helmet, both being placed upon the palmer's scallop shell. The crest of the Herefordshire branch is a ducal coronet, from which rises a lion's head with flames of fire issuing from its month. The crest belonging to the other branches is a cock's head, erased or pellethe, beaked, combed and wattled gules between two wings extended. The motto is "*Virtute non verbis.*" As nearly as can be discovered by researches made upon this side of the water, the homes of the different branches of the family seem to have been in the counties of Surrey, Dorset, and Herefordshire, also in London. Among them are found "all sorts and conditions of men," from Knights of high degree to poor old Thomas Hoskins, who in 1740, was buried from the London Workhouse. Land owners of large estates,

husbandmen, lawyers, clergymen, merchants, admirals and captains, both in military and merchant service, are found as we look through the pages that give glimpses of the family history. Two, at least, were knighted for distinguished legal service, of whom, Sir John, grandson of Judge Hoskins, was the most noted. Granger's Biographical History of England, thus speaks of him:

"He was well known as a Master in Chancery, was skilled in the knowledge and practice of that Court, and deservedly esteemed for his invincible integrity in the discharge of his office. He was much better known, however, to the world, as a philosopher, than a lawyer, especially in the latter part of his life, when he devoted the greater part of his time to experiments. He was much admired for his general knowledge, and his ease, and openess in the communication of it. There was nothing at all promising in his appearance, for he was hard-favored, affected plainness in his garb, walked the streets with a cudgel in his hand, and an old hat over his eyes. He was often observed to be in a reverie, but when his spirits were elevated over a bottle, he was remarkable for his presence of mind and quickness of apprehension, and became the agreeable and instructive companion. He was president of the Royal Society in 1682."

This, in all probability, was the Sir John Hoskins of Harewood, Herefordshire, to whom, in the reign of William and Mary, was granted "all those islands called Ascension, Trinidad, and Martin Vaz, to him, his heirs and assigns forever, yielding and paying the fourth part of the profits of all monies of gold and silver weight in the said islands, on the fifth of November yearly, to be holden of the Manor of East Greenwich in socage, and not in capite, nor by Knight's service."

Sir Edmund Hoskins, a lawyer of note and Sergeant-at-Law, was Knighted in 1660.

Sir William Hoskins, Knight, was heir to the three sons of Sir Edmund, they all dying without issue.

The Herefordshire branch of the family, which traces itself back to that of Dorset, 1630, is now represented by the Rev. Sir John Hoskyns, Rector of Ashton Tywold, and his brother, Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, of Montague Square, London.

The names of Thomas, William, John, Charles, Henry, Joseph, Richard, Anthony, Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Susanna are found in all the branches of the family, from the earliest to the present day.

Not satisfied with coming to England from Germany, members of the family were among the first emigrants to the New World. In 1623, Nicholas Hoskins was living in Elizabeth City, Virginia. 1630, John Hoskins, founder of the Connecticut branch, came to Dorchester, Mass. 1645, William Hoskins, who had settled in Scituate, Mass., moved to Plymouth, Mass. 1670, Robert and Katherine Hoskins went to the Barbadoes. The

same year finds Thomas Hoskins in North Carolina, and before 1700, a Dr. and Rev. Richard Hoskins settled in the Province of Pennsylvania. Scarcely a State in the Union but is the home of some branch of the family.

(1) Christopher Hoskins[1].

(1) Christopher Hoskins[1], b. ——— —, ——; d. ——— —, ——. Intentions of marriage of Christopher Hoskins, Mariner, to Susanna Mellins were published in Boston, Apr. 6, 1727, O. S. Susanna Mellins was b. Jan. 22, 1704; bapt. Old South, Jan. 28, 1705; d. ——— —, ——.

Children:

(2) i. *Christopher Hoskins*[2], *Jr.*, bapt. Jan. 28, 1727; d. Dec. 12, 1769, at sea.
(3) ii. *Susanna Hoskins*[2], bapt. Mar. 15, 1730; d. Sept., 1796, in Boston.
(4) iii. *Thomas Hoskins*[2], bapt. Dec. 12, 1731.
(5) iv. *Elizabeth Hoskins*[2], bapt. Jan. 6, 1734.
(6) v. *William Hoskins*[2], bapt. Jan. 4, 1736; d. May 30, 1786, in Boston.
(7) vi. *Henry Hoskins*[2], bapt. Mar. 2, 1738; d. Sept. 30, 1807, Wilmington, N. C.
(8) vii. *Mary Hoskins*[2], bapt. Mar. 26, 1739.
(9) viii. *Benjamin Hoskins*[2], bapt. Apr. 4, 1742; d. Sept., 1765.
(10) ix. *Ruth Hoskins*[2], bapt. May 6, 1743.

Biography.

Christopher Hoskins[1], antecedents as yet unknown, first appears on the Boston Records in 1724, when as a stranger, he is warned to leave the town. This he was not obliged to do, for in 1727, his intentions of marriage are published in Boston. The marriage must have been very shortly after the publishment, as the date of the birth of the first child is in that year. It is presumed that he came from England to Boston, for in a letter written in 1772, by his son William, to a Mrs. Pavey, Plymouth Dock, England, he gives an account of the death by drowning, of her son, who had married a daughter of Christopher Hoskins; he asks her, "if old Mrs. Burgess is living, who kept an inn at Woolwich, or any of the family, as she was only sister to my father." Of his nine children, the lineage of but four can be traced, and two of those but imperfectly — that of Christopher, Jr., and Susanna. William and Henry have but few breaks in their lines up to this twentieth century. Of Thomas, we have the record of his intentions of marriage to Abigail Dosson of Boston, dated June 24, 1756.

Of Mary, her intentions of marriage with Thomas Turner, published June 30, 1760.

Of Benjamin, the knowledge from the Boston Records, that in June, 1753, he was one of eighty-six scholars who attended "a Publick School for Writing and Arithmetic," under the care and education of Samuel Holyoke, master. In the Records of the Probate Court, we find that on

October 4, 1765, a letter of administration is granted to Susanna Hoskins, in account of Benjamin Hoskins, mariner.

Of Ruth, that at 23 years she was unmarried. She is given as spinster in a list of passengers on the sloop "Brittainia" from Nantucket. Which sister was the wife of young Pavey is not known. Neither can the date of the death of Christopher Hoskins be found, probably about 1745, as we find his wife Susanna keeping a shop on Hanover Street at that time. That she was living as late as 1772 is proved by a letter from her son William to his brother Henry.

It is earnestly hoped that some member of the family may be able to discover the missing data.

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(2) Christopher Hoskins[2] (Christopher[1]).

(2) Christopher Hoskins[2], Jr., bapt. Old South, Jan. 28, 1727, O. S.; d. Dec. 12, 1769; m. in New North, May 17, 1753, Katherine Millins, bapt. New North, Jan. 6, 1733; d. Jan. 5, 1769.

Children:

(11) i. *Katherine Hoskins*[3], b. —— —, ——; d. —— —, ——.
(12) ii. *Susanna Hoskins*[3], bapt. New Brick, Mar. 1, 1762; d. Apr. 17, 1796, Boston.

Biography.

Christopher Hoskins[2], Jr., inheriting from his father the fondness for the sea, chose to spend the better part of his life upon it, and before the age of 26 had risen to the position of Captain in the employ of his brother William, the merchant and ship-builder. At the age of 26 he married the daughter of Capt. William and Katherine Lamsdell Millins, a lovely girl of 21 years. Two daughters were born to them. After sixteen years of married happiness the husband and wife died in the same year, Mrs. Hoskins in January and the Captain in the following December. *The Boston News Letter* of Mar. 29, 1770, gives the manner of his death: "We hear from Essequibo that Capt. Christopher Hoskins of the schooner 'Fortesque and Jane' of this town, together with three other persons, namely a passenger, a seaman and a negro, were drowned in the night of the 12th of December last, occasioned by a sudden squall."

The young wife was laid to rest in Copp's Hill Burying Ground, where her grave can still be found, and upon the stone at its head is the following inscription:

"*Here lies the Body of*
Mrs. Katherine Hoskins
wife of Capt. Christopher Hoskins
died Janry 5th 1769
aged 34 years"

After the death of his wife, Capt. Christopher was appointed by the Probate Court "Guardian to Katherine Hoskins, a minor under 14 years and grand-daughter of William Millins, late of Boston, Mariner, deceased. Also of his minor child Susanna.

"William Hoskins, Joseph Carnes, 'Gentleman,' both of said town, became bound with said Christopher." Date, July 21, 1769.

On March 20, 1770, "William Hoskins of Boston, Merchant, was admitted Administrator of the Estate of Christopher Hoskins, late of said Boston, Mariner, deceased, intestate. Caleb Hopkins, Merchant, John Greenleaf, 'Taylor.' Both of Boston." At this time "Christopher's two poor orphan children" were cared for by their Uncle William Hoskins. Previous to this time and after their mother's death, while their father was absent at sea, they were under the care of Dr. Elisha Story of Boston, as the following copy of a memorandum of his discloses: "Capt. Christopher Hoskins children sent to school to Mrs. Stephens, on Monday, 24th April, 1769. Paid for 13 weeks schooling at 8/, £5 4s."

Of Katherine, the elder daughter, it is presumed that the following notice of Intentions of Marriage is hers: "Boston, June 28, 1783. John Snelling and Katherine Hoskins."

Susanna, the younger sister, was bapt. in the New Brick, Mar. 1, 1762; d. in Boston, Apr. 17, 1796; m. Ebenezer Hemmenway, bapt. Old South, Apr. 5, 1741. She was buried in Copp's Hill Burying Ground, and her gravestone is inscribed:

"In Memory of
Mrs. Susanna Hemmenway
wife of Mr. Ebenezer Hemmenway
& youngest daughter of Capt. Christopher Hoskins.
She departed this life
April 17, 1796,
In the 34th year of her age.

Here rest the dead, from pain and sorrow free;
She's gone to heaven, O God, to rest with thee;
Her bright example may we make our own
As far as she in Christ and God was known."

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(3) Susanna Hoskins[2] (Christopher[1]).

(3) Susanna Hoskins[2], bapt. Old South, Mar. 15, 1730; d. Sept., 1796, in Boston; m. first, William Hopkins, Aug. 10, 1749, by Rev. Joseph Sewall; second, James Scollay, Aug. 29, 1751, bapt. New Brick, Mar. 2, 1728, d. ——; third, Joseph Carnes, 1765, bapt. New North, Nov. 26, 1733, d. ——.

Children:

(13) i. *Susanna*[3] *Scollay*, bapt. King's Chapel, Aug. 31, 1752; d. ——.
(14) ii. *John*[3] *Scollay*, bapt. Old South, May 5, 1754; d. Nov. 17, 1763.

(13) Susanna[3] Scollay (Susanna[2], Christopher[1]).

She m. first, Oct., 1769, Thomas Osborne, by Rev. Saml. Stillman; second, Oct. 5, 1793, Samuel Cookson (Major).

Children (by first marriage):

(15) i. *John Scollay[4] Osborne.*
(16) ii. *David[4] Osborne.*
(17) iii. *Susanna[4] Osborne.*

(By second marriage):

(18) iv. *Samuel[4] Cookson.*

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(14) John[3] Scollay (Susanna[2], Christopher[1]).

Baptized in Old South Church, Boston, May 5, 1754; was the only son of James and Susanna (Hoskins) Scollay. His epitaph at Copp's Hill Burying Ground is as follows:

"Stop O youth and kindly drop a tear,
A youth once gay like you, lies buried here!

Here lies the Remains of
John Schollay
Son of James Schollay and Susanna his wife
who died ye 17th Nov.
1763
aged 10 years.

His body's here, his soul to heaven is gone
There to receive from God its righteous doom."

Biography.

Susanna Hoskins[2], eldest daughter of Christopher and Susanna (Mellins) Hoskins, was baptized at the Old South Meeting House, March 15, 1730. At the age of 19 she married William Hopkins, who died the following year. According to the custom of the time, she did not long remain a widow, and in 1751, Aug. 27th, she married James Scollay (of the well known Scollay family of Boston, for whom Scollay Square was named), the son of James and Mary (Smith) Scollay. They had two children, Susanna and John, the latter dying in boyhood. Susanna[3] was twice married, first to Thomas Osborne of ————, N. H., second to Samuel Cookson of Boston. After the second marriage, the children of the first marriage were taken by their grandmother. Mrs. Susanna (Hoskins) Hopkins, Scollay, Carnes, was a very capable and ambitious woman. After the death of her second husband, with her brother William's assistance, she established herself in business and kept a large shop, dealing in all sorts of commodities. This she sold out at the time of her third marriage, but when once more left a widow, she

again went into business and continued until her death. She left a greater amount of property than any other of her brothers or sisters, including a three-story brick house on Hanover Street, corner of Marshall's Lane. She died in her home, Sept., 1796. The following is the announcement of her death sent to her brother, Henry Hoskins, by her nephew, Richard Quince Hoskins:

"*Dear Uncle:*

Death, that king of terrors, having pierced with his fatal shaft the heart of my dear Aunt Carnes, on Fryday last at ½ past 3 O'clock P. M. and interr'd on Sunday at 5 P. M. I want to pay my last duties to my deceased Aunt, but who can describe the torrent of sorrow which overwhelmed my breast on my arrival at the house of mourning! My Aunt was mortified & bore her pains with Christian fortitude but is now gone to the Valley of the Shadow of Death."

The Will of Susanna (Hoskins) Carnes is dated Apr. 29, 1794, and was witnessed by Saml. Cooper, Elizabeth Raymar and Anne Raymer. John Hoskins and John Osborne, merchants, were appointed executors, and the bulk of the property was bequeathed to grand-children, David and Susanna Osborne and John Scollay Osborne of Epsom, N. H. The Will was probated Oct. 11, 1796. The Inventory amounted to $9648.61, and included a brick three-story mansion on Hanover Street, corner of Marshall's Lane, Boston.

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(6) William Hoskins[2] (Christopher[1]).

[See also (B 7) Box Family.]

(6) William Hoskins[2], bapt. Old South, Jan. 4, 1736; d. May 30, 1786; m. June 12, 1764, Lydia Box, bapt. Apr. 24, 1745, d. Oct., 1814.

Children:

(19) i. *John Hoskins*[3], bapt. King's Chapel, Apr. 17, 1765; bur. King's Chapel, May 31, 1765.
(20) ii. *William Hoskins*[3], bapt. King's Chapel, July 22, 1766; d. in Cuba, 1824.
(21) iii. *John Box Hoskins*[3], bapt. King's Chapel, Dec. 14, 1768; d. in Isle of France before 1831.
(22) iv. *Richard Quince Hoskins*[3], b. Mar. 17, 1770; d. in Boston, July 12, 1825.
(23) v. *Lydia Hoskins*[3], bapt. King's Chapel, Nov. 20, 1771; d. in Boston, Apr., 1790.
(24) vi. *Hannah Hoskins*[3].
(25) vii. *Henry Hoskins*[3], bapt. King's Chapel, Aug. 1, 1773; bur. King's Chapel, Jan. 29, 1774.
(26) viii. *Susanna Hoskins*[3], bapt. King's Chapel, Nov. 25, 1774.
(27) ix. *Henry Hoskins*[3], b. 1776; d. Wiscasset, Me., Feb., 1804.
(28) x. *Charlotte Hoskins*[3].

(29) xi. *Susanna Hoskins*[3], bapt. King's Chapel, Jan. 8, 1778; d. Dedham, Mass., Dec. 18, 1863.
(30) xii. *Charles Chauncey Hoskins*[3], bapt. First Church, Nov. 7, 1779; d. Newport, R. I., June 13, 1813.
(31) xiii. *Nancy Hoskins*[3], bapt. First Church, June 23, 1782; bur. Sept. 20, 1783.
(32) xiv. *Thomas Bulfinch Hoskins*[3], bapt. Second Church, Aug. 7, 1785; bur. King's Chapel, May 3, 1791.

The descendants of these children will be found in the history of Mrs. Lydia (Box) Hoskins — (B 7) Part II, Box Family, p. 224.

Biography.

William[2] Hoskins, the fifth child and third son of Christopher[1] and Susanna (Mellins) Hoskins, was born in Boston in Dec., 1735, and baptized in the Old South Meeting House, Jan. 4, 1736. Nothing is yet known of his life until his 26th year, when he formed a partnership with Joseph Wheelwright, a youth not twenty-one, brother of Nathaniel Wheelwright, one of Boston's early merchants, and it is surmised that William Hoskins was in his employ in some capacity before that time, as in the letters preserved by the family he often speaks of Mr. Wheelwright as his "Dear Benefactor" and "Paternal Friend." This young firm entered at once into a large business embracing importations of general commodities, shipbuilding and ownership. They had correspondents in many ports this side the water, and also in England and the many islands where Massachusetts merchants traded. In England, among other firms was that of Priestly & Co., which exists at the present day. The extent of their business can be inferred from the number of Captains they employed, which amounted to nearly one hundred, the greater part of them sailing the vessels owned by Wm. Hoskins & Co. In 1762 they entered into the "slave trade," doing a large business in it; but few of the slaves were brought to Boston, however. One of the slave ships was "named the Durnell in honor of an African King," which they "thought would be very taking." Later they established a distillery for rum to be used in this nefarious business. It is difficult to realize that a man who, in every other walk of life, was the soul of honor and integrity, could justify to himself this traffic in human souls. In 1763, that "year of plenty," they erected a sugar house; their business also prospered in every direction. This we glean from the Letter Books which are in the possession of a descendant of William Hoskins. In 1764 William Hoskins & Co. had its share in the making of the nation's history, in the seizure by the Port Officer, Capt. Thomas Bishop, of a brigantine owned by the firm. The vessel was bound from Bordeaux to St. Eustasia, having a cargo of wine for the latter port, and came into Boston for water and repairs, having a "Letter of Liberty" giving permission for the vessel to remain in

port for three days. The case was brought before the Court of Admiralty, which condemned her of intention to land her cargo in Boston. The firm appealed and the case was sent to England for trial. Unfortunately the result of that trial is not reported in the books of the firm. The following is an extract from a letter to Messrs. Devonshire & Reeve of Bristol, Eng., in regard to this seizure:

"This Condemnation astonishes every gentleman of any judgement so great a piece of Injustice cant be paraleld, if Traced a Century back. Its very unhappy for us so great a power of either Condem'g or Acquit'g Should be reposed in one man, the Advantages arising from a Condemnation is enough to stagger the most Impartial Understanding. This Capt. Bishop is 'Sovereign of the Port,' the 'Devil of the Harbour' and unless we have some redress from home or this Gentleman comes to better Reason we may look upon ourselves Compleatly Undone. We beg your pardon for this troublesome Tail."

To Mr. Gardner, to whom the care of the case was at first entrusted, Mr. Hoskins writes:

"We wrote you 13th & 25th June last Acquainting you Something of the Proceedings of our Admiralty Court Respecting the Brigt 'Free Mason' and Cargo — the Latter attended with a State of the Case drawn up by Mr. Otis. This Encloses you another Statet drawn up by Mr. Gridley, of which we shall send you triplicates. Although Mr. Otis drew up the former Statet of the Case Yett he was no ways Concerned in it, but as Mr. Gridley being Absent Att that Juncture, when the Opp'y Offered we were Obliged to Apply to him. He was only a Spectator at the Trial, the Injustice of which appear'd so strong and clear to him Occasion'd his Immediately writing, Long before we Imploy'd him, the Inclos'd, 'A Defence of the Rights of the British Colonies,' wherein he several times Reflects upon the Admiralty Court and particularly with *Respect to this Cause.*"

This Mr. Gardner refused to take charge of the case, and it was given into the hands of Mr. Thomas Boylston. From that time forth we know the noble work of this James Otis in the cause of liberty. This trouble in regard to the seizing of the vessels, together with the epidemic of small pox which so violently raged that year, affected all branches of trade, William Hoskins writing another of his correspondents "That the Stagnation of Business makes so deep Impression upon People as to Cloud the Mind and droop the Countenance, for my Part I cou'd almost wish the Night's where as Long here as one reported to be in Some part of Greenland, that I might slumber away what my eyes are Obliged to Behold Daily."

Despite his gloomy forebodings, this year 1764 was a most prosperous one for the firm. 1765 was the year of business panics, and failures were on every hand. Nathaniel Wheelwright & Co. "Shutt Up," and that led creditors to attach the property of William Hoskins & Co., although they

were in no way connected in their business. William Hoskins thus wrote: "This Proceed'g Render'd us Unable to Discharge our own Engagements and Obliged us to Close our Doors. You may rely upon it no person shall Suffer or Loffe a farthen by us, especially those who have been so kind as to favour us with Consignments." This failure was a great blow and everything was sacrificed to pay the debts of the firm, which was then dissolved. William Hoskins, until the Revolution, was in a commission business, nearly all of his former correspondents offering assistance. His spirit of revolt was stirred so deeply at the time of the seizure of his vessel that he became an earnest upholder of the rights of the people, and was one of the first to join the secret societies that were everywhere being formed by the lovers of right and justice. In writing of the Stamp Act, he called it "An Act to Cramp and Ruin Trade." He was an ardent Son of Liberty, a member of the famous North End Caucus, and one of the founders of St. Andrew's Lodge, which held its meetings in "that hot-bed of the Revolution," the Green Dragon Tavern. It is supposed he was a member of the Tea Party, as he belonged to that Lodge in whose records was written, under date of Dec. 16, 1773, "The Lodge met but adjourned, on account of the fewness of the members," and under this record was the following in a bold hand: "Consignee's of tea took up the Brethern's time." The next month, in writing Ralph Carr, Esq., he says: "I have nothing new to communicate more than what the Prints affords, the Fate of the East India Company's Tea, in the Several Provinces & a Probability of an Union of the Colony's, which, If suceeds Great Britain in her Commerce may feel a Shock not soon Recoverable."

His letters overflow with patriotism, and only want of space prevents their insertion in this biography. At the time of the enforcing of the Port Bill he was seriously ill and confined to his house; nevertheless, he arranged for the building of a ship, to employ the builders, blacksmiths and others who were great sufferers by their enforced idleness. He had a tender, generous heart, and we find many items in the Letter Books where he forgave poor debtors; one in particular, when, one of his Captains dying in his debt for a large sum, he declined to have it collected, in order "that the Poor Widow and Children might retain the House for their Comfort." Again, he writes David Wyer of Casco Bay "not to Issue Executions against any person or persons who are unable to pay." The last letter of the Letter Book is dated Feb. 14, 1775, and is to one of his English correspondents. In it he says:

"We remain steady and Cool in this Metropolis while our Fellow Subjects in the Inland Towns are making all the Preparations Necessary to Defend themselves against any force Great Britain may or can Send into a Bushey Country. We are Content to Deny ourselves the common Necessary's of Life and Sacrifice our Commerce rather than Loose our Birthrights

and Entail Slavery upon even one Generation. We hope by this a State of our Greivances are Laid before the Parliament and if Righteously attended to Doubtless we shall soon be Reinstated in our Rights and Priviledges to the Confusion of the Cursed Pickpockets who Engross all the Taxes upon the Trade of this people to Support themselves and Dependences and Leave Nothing to be Remitted Home toward Discharging the National Debt. Such a Set the Devil would Blush to own himself the Deluder of."

On the first of January, 1775, William Hoskins was at the Magazine in Roxbury in the service of his country, under the orders of Commissary General Joseph Trumbull, who later appointed him his Deputy. He was appointed to the Commissary Department by the Committee of Safety. After the death of Gen. Trumbull, Congress appointed him Military Administrator of General Affairs, and was ordered by that body "To call to account and make settlement with all persons who had been employed under the late Com'y Gen^{l} and prepare all the accounts of the said Com'y Gen^{l} remaining unsettled and lay them before the Congress for final settlement the said William Hoskins being authorized to receive and pay balances and to account. That for his services he be allowed 2½ per cent." This duty he performed to the satisfaction of Congress, which body then offered him a "Birth in the Board of Treasury," also "to be one of the Chamber of Accounts;" but he preferred returning to Boston. He felt, however, that the remuneration for his arduous labor was not sufficient, and memorialized Congress to that effect, but to no avail, Congress refusing to comply with his request. In 1779 he returned to Boston and to his family, and while doing a commission business, he was actively engaged in the service of his country in many ways. He was a staunch upholder of paper money, although a large loser thereby; but it seemed to him best that the Government should be supported, in preference to private individuals' welfare. He was one of the Committee of Thirteen to see that extortion should not be practised upon the people — these were appointed by the Congress held at Concord, July 14, 1779; one of a Committee to see that "the lands at West Boston were improved for the raising of vegitables;" one of a Committee to publish the name in the newspapers of those who took advantage of their poorer townsmen; one of a Committee to prepare a list of 20 persons to be stationed at the Fortifications and Charlest'n Ferry to prevent P^{r}sons going out of town to purchase Provisions, and on many other Committees of like nature looking to the welfare of the people. When John Hancock returned to Boston he sent William Hoskins to England on confidential business, placing the greatest confidence in his business abilities and his integrity.

We have mentioned his association with the patriotic St. Andrew's Lodge. That was but one of his connections with the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was an active and earnest member. For nine years, 1772–1781, he was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and nearly all the records for

those years are in his bold and clear handwriting. He served in many offices and on many committees, particularly upon those that arranged for the wonderful "feasts" held by that body, which were feasts indeed, like those of the Romans of old. He also served with the Committee for Forming Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Grand Lodge. To know a man, it is said you must seek his friends. Those most dear to this man were Gen. Joseph Warren, James Otis, Paul Revere, Samuel Barrett, Perez Morton, Joseph Webb, Benjamin Austin, the son of his father-in-law's partner, and many others bearing the stamp of true manhood. This is but a cursory life of a man of whom volumes could be written, but it is hoped that it serves to show his nobility of character, formed upon those right principles which caused him to scorn all that was mean and unworthy and made him unfailingly loyal to all that was good and true, breeding in him a deep reverence for all things holy. With such strong feelings, it was but natural that he should be "pretty flustery," as he expressed it; but that was temperamental and to be expected from one so keen to feel both joy and sorrow. With justice and honesty for his life's motto, no duty was too slight for him to undertake, and whatsoever his hand found to do he did it with all his might.

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(7) Henry Hoskins[2] (Christopher[1]).

(7) Henry Hoskins[2], b. Feb. 11, 1738; bapt. Old South, Mar. 2, 1739; d. Sept. 30, 1807, in Wilmington, North Carolina; m. first, Oct. 29, 1772, Ann Hawes of Dorchester, by Rev. Jonathan Bowman; second, Margaret ———, who d. Mar. 3, 1792; third, Jan. 12, 1794, Ann Miller, b. June 17, 1765, d. Aug. 22, 1841.

Children — by first marriage:

(86) i. *Ann Hoskins*[3], b. Dec. 4, 1774.
(87) ii. *Henry Thomas Orton Hoskins*[3], b. Feb. 12, 1776.
(88) iii. *Ann Hoskins*[3], b. Oct., 1777.
(89) iv. *Henry Hoskins*[3], b. Aug. 17, 1780; d. Jan. 12, 1802, at sea.
(90) v. *Susanna Hoskins*[3], b. Feb. 28, 1782.
(91) vi. *William Hoskins*[3], b. Nov. 11, 1784.

By second marriage:

(92) vii. *Hugh Campbell Hoskins*[3], b. Mar. 9, 1789.
(93) viii. *Ann Hoskins*[3], b. Feb. 11, 1792.

By third marriage:

(94) ix. *Margaret Hoskins*[3], b. Oct. 14, 1794; d. May 13, 1796.
(95) x. *William John Hoskins*[3], b. July 16, 1796; d. Apr. 23, 1797.
(96) xi. *Benjamin Lowder Hoskins*[3], b. Feb. 11, 1798; d. Nov. 26, 1859.
(97) xii. *Elizabeth Jane Hoskins*[3], b. Mar. 16, 1801; d. Oct. 31, 1801.
(98) xiii. *Henry Richard Hoskins*[3], b. Dec. 5, 1803; d. June 16, 1804.

Biography.

Henry Hoskins[2] was the fourth son and sixth child of Christopher and Susanna (Mellins) Hoskins. He received his education in the Public Schools of Boston, and, in the twenty-ninth report of the Record Commissioner, his name is on a list of eighty-six scholars who belonged to a Publick School, June 29, 1753, for Writing and Arithmetic, under the care and education of Samuel Holyoke, Master.

At the age of 24, Henry Hoskins commanded one of the vessels of his brother William, and sailed for the firm of William Hoskins & Co. until 1766–7, when he entered the employ of Richard Quince & Co. of Cape Fear (now Wilmington), N. C., sailing their vessels for many years. The affection between William and Henry seems to have been very tender, William often acting a fatherly part toward his younger brother. In 1771 William Hoskins, in writing his friend, Richard Quince, begs him "to oblige him with a sight of his only brother." The latter part of Sept., 1772, found Capt. Henry again in Boston, and on Oct. 29, 1772, he married Miss Ann Hawes of Dorchester. She remained in Dorchester for a time, as William wrote to Henry, Dec. 14, 1772: "I Heard your wife with her Aunt was in Town the Other Day, and that she was well." Their first son and second child was born on the brig "Orton," Feb. 12, 1776, then lying in the Cape Fear River. By this we infer that Mrs. Hoskins was her husband's companion upon some of his voyages. Six children were born to them, the first two dying young. The fourth child and second Henry "turned to the sea," and was the only one who lived beyond early youth, being 22, when returning home as supercargo, the vessel was wrecked in coming over the bar at New Inlet, and he was drowned. His body was washed up on the beach and he was buried in the old church yard of Wilmington. He died unmarried.

The surname of Henry's second wife, Margaret, is unknown. Their son, Hugh Campbell, died in childhood. The daughter, Ann, married William Taylor of Mobile, Ala., dying when her children were very young. On January 12, 1794, Henry Hoskins married his third wife, Ann, daughter of Richard and Eleanor Miller of Wilmington, by whom he had five children. Mrs. Hoskins survived her husband 34 years. The latter years of Capt. Hoskins' life were spent in Wilmington. He was an Inspector of Lumber. He died Sept. 30, 1807, outliving, it is thought, his brothers and sisters.

In the possession of Miss Harriet Minot Jones of Norfolk, Va., is a prayer-book, bearing on its cover the name of the third wife of Capt. Henry Hoskins. It is so large and heavy that the dainty hands of Madam Ann Hoskins were not able to carry it to church, and her servant always walked behind her when she attended divine service, carrying the precious volume. It is now one hundred and twelve years old, and a valued inheritance to its present possessor.

(93) Ann Hoskins[3] (Henry[2], Christopher[1]).

(93) Ann Hoskins[3], b. Feb. 11, 1792; m. William Taylor of Mobile, Alabama.

Children:

(99) i. *William Henry[4] Taylor*, m. Mary Jane Sullivan: he d. 1888.
(100) ii. *Margaret[4] Taylor*, m. Frederic Sullivan and had:

(101) i. *Sarah Ann[5] Sullivan*, m. Willis Turlington and had:

(102) i. *Roger S.[6] Turlington.*
(103) ii. ——— ———

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(96) Benjamin L. Hoskins[3] (Henry[2], Christopher[1]).

(96) Benjamin L. Hoskins[3], b. Feb. 11, 1798: d. Nov. 26, 1859; m. Feb. 18, 1829, Maria Miot of Charleston, S. C., by Rev. William Capers, b. 1805, d. May 22, 1874.

Children:

(104) i. *Henry John Hoskins[4]*, b. Dec. 12, 1829; d. Sept. 2, 1834.
(105) ii. *Benjamin Richard Hoskins[4]*, b. Aug. 17, 1832; d. Aug. 22, 1832.
(106) iii. *Harriet Ann Hoskins[4]*, b. Oct. 12, 1833; d. June 18, 1883.
(107) iv. *William Capers Hoskins[4]*, b. Jan. 18, 1836; d. Jan. 24, 1836.
(108) v. *Maria Caroline Hoskins[4]*, b. Apr. 17, 1837.
(109) vi. *Eliza Theresa Hoskins[4]*, b. Apr. 30, 1839; d. May 29, 1840.
(110) vii. *Benjamin Hoskins[4]*, b. Aug. 1, 1841.
(111) viii. *Frances Eleanor Hoskins[4]*, b. July 20, 1844; d. June 2, 1845.

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(106) Harriet Ann Hoskins[4] (Benjamin L.[3], Henry[2], Christopher[1]).

(106) Harriet Ann Hoskins[4], b. Oct. 12, 1833, Newbern, N. C.; d. June 18, 1883, in Norfolk, Va.; m. 1849, Rev. Richard H. Jones of Wilmington, N. C. (by Rev. John Paris), b. Oct. 27, 1827, Suffolk, Va.

Children:

(112) i. *Maria Elizabeth[5] Jones*, b. Oct., 1850, Wilmington, N. C.; d. 1851.
(113) ii. *Caroline Eugenia[5] Jones*, b. Oct., 1852, Wilmington, N. C.; d. July 18, 1870.
(114) iii. *Herbert[5] Jones*, b. Aug., 1855, Nash Co., N. C.
(115) iv. *Benjamin Richard[5] Jones*, b. Apr. 12, 1858, Fayetteville, N. C.
(116) v. *Isabelle Hoffman[5] Jones*, b. Feb. 18, 1862, Nash Co., N. C.
(117) vi. *Maria Hoskins[5] Jones*, b. Oct. 10, 1864, Nash Co., N. C.; d. June 6, 1897, Norfolk, Va.; m. Sept. 26, 1890, J. W. Patton of Jamestown, Ohio, by Rev. O. S. Barten, D.D., b. Aug. 8, 1862.
(118) vii. *Reginald Heber[5] Jones*, b. Mar. 18, 1866, Nash Co., N. C.; d. Mar. 30, 1866.

(119) viii. *Alexander McComb*[5] *Jones*, b. Oct. 16, 1868, Edgecomb, N. C.
(120) ix. *Robert Lewis*[5] *Jones*, b. July 12, 1870, Nash Co., N. C.; d. July 21, 1870.
(121) x. *Harriet Miot*[5] *Jones*, b. June 20, 1870, Nash Co., N. C.

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(114) Herbert[5] Jones (Harriet A.[4], Benjamin L.[3], Henry[2], Christopher[1]).

(114) Herbert[5] Jones, b. Aug. 1, 1855; m. first, Feb. 15, 1884, Restorica Woodward, at Norfolk, Va., b. 1853, Portsmouth, Va., d. Mar., 1892, Norfolk, Va.; m. second, Alice Bray.

Children — by first marriage:

(122) i. *James Woodward*[6] *Jones*, b. Apr. 1, 1885, Rocky Mt., N. C.
(123) ii. *Herbert Hoskins*[6] *Jones*, b. Aug. 23, 1891, Oxford, N. C.

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(115) Benjamin Richard[5] Jones (Harriet A.[4], Benjamin L.[3], Henry[2], Christopher[1]).

(115) Benjamin Richard[5] Jones, b. Apr. 12, 1858; m. Aug. 7, 1890, Lillie V. Walters of Norfolk, Va., b. Mar. 29, 1866, in Norfolk, Va.

Children:

(124) i. *Eugenia*[6] *Jones*, b. Nov. 13, 1894.
(125) ii. *Richard*[6] *Jones*, b. May 29, 1896.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 61. For (118), (119) and (120) the surname should be *Austen.*
Page 73. 1st line, male should read *lineal.*
Page 73. 3d line. Read "Mrs. Martha Eddy *who* died 1830."
Page 100. (300) Elizabeth Box (Bronsdon) Loring d. *1868*, and not 1768.
Page 142. The wife of (282) John Box Bronsdon was *Abigail.*
Page 146. (484) Phinehas Bronsdon, Jr., was b. in *March.*
Page 148. Capt. Creighton Whitmore Parker d. *May* 4, instead of Mar. 4.
Page 200. The following record was received very late, and consequently was overlooked until too late for insertion on p. 200 :

(901) JANE BRONSDON[6] (WM.[5], JR., WM.[4], BANT[3], BENJ.[2], ROBT.[1]).

JANE BRONSDON was b. May 25, 1847, at Athol, Mass. : m. Nov. 23, 1863, Chester Twichell, son of Ephraim and Sally (Twichell) Houghton of Winchendon. He was b. Apr. 9, 1842. Res. at Phillipston, Mass.

One Child:

(901*a*) *Herbert Chester*[7] *Houghton*, b. Dec. 25, 1865, at Greenfield.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Henry Mills Day, who married (624) Miss Sarah Vallette of Cincinnati, O. (see p. 165), died suddenly Oct. 12, 1901, at his home, 6 East Forty-fourth St., New York City, of pneumonia. He was born at Waterbury, Conn., in 1838, and was son of the Rev. Henry Noble Day, long identified with the interests of Yale University. Mr. H. M. Day became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1870, and formed the firm of "Day & Heaton," one of the oldest in Wall Street. He was a member of the Union, Metropolitan, University, Union League, Riding and other clubs and societies.

FAREWELL REMARKS.

To-night, Feb. 17, 1902, the compiler lays aside her pen, her task accomplished. She began the work in June, 1897. In view of the difficulties and expenses it is remarkable that any family histories are written, except by those possessed of ample means and leisure. Those who know the writer best often express astonishment that she has been able to finish the book. It has been a wonderful experience; it is an impressive thing to become acquainted with generation after generation of a family, and to note the vicissitudes to which the different individuals are subject. Which *is* the greater force, environment or heredity? Some of the best years of life have been devoted to the preparation of this book, and the writer of these lines relinquishes the work with mingled relief and regret.

THE END.

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Author's Note.

The last page of the Genealogy is now in type, and we would be lacking in proper appreciation if we left unsaid a few words concerning our printer, Mr. Thomas P. Nichols, who has a deservedly high reputation for thorough reliability and excellence in his work. This we have personally experienced. Our share in the work has been facilitated and made easy for us in the most accommodating spirit, and we have been the recipient of valuable suggestions and advice on his part, which have added to the value of the book and aided in its successful accomplishment.

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